

THE following DICTIONARY having been submitted to the perusal and examination of the Gentlemen whose names are hereunto subscribed, they have been pleased to favour the Author and Proprietors with their approbation both of the Plan and Execution of the Work ; and to recommend it to all Masters of Schools, Academies, &c. as the most useful Dictionary of the kind hitherto published ; as likewise to all others who desire to have a thorough knowledge of the English Language, and a comprehensive view of the History, Government, Topography, &c. of the British Empire in particular ; and of the Geography, Governments, and History of the World in general :

The Rev. WILLIAM PINKNEY, M. A. Vicar of Edmonton.

The Rev. ROBERT CRANMER, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. PETER BURFORD, of the Academy, Chigwell.

The Rev. S. P. JONES, Master of the Free-School at Northwalsingham, Norfolk.

The Rev. JOS. HEPWORTH, Master of the Free School at Wymandham, Norfolk.

The Rev. JAMES DALTON, A. M. Master of the School at Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

The Rev. CHARLES STODDART, A. B. Master of the Academy at Wandsworth, Surrey.

The Rev. JAMES GREET, A. M. of Chelsea.

The Rev. S. HARDY, Lecturer of Enfield.

Mr. ELIEZER BURCHELL, Master of the Grammar School at Hatfield.

Mr. WILLIAM CANTON, of the Academy, Spital-Square.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITHER, of the Academy, Lothbury.

Mr. W. COTTON, Master of the Academy, Enfield.

Mr. SAMUEL DRAFER, Master of the Free School, Edmonton.

Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY, Master of the Academy at Tottenham.

THE following DICTIONARY having been submitted to the perusal and examination of the Gentlemen whose names are hereunto subscribed, they have been pleased to favour the Author and Proprietors with their approbation both of the Plan and Execution of the Work ; and to recommend it to all Masters of Schools, Academies, &c. as the most useful Dictionary of the kind hitherto published ; as likewise to all others who desire to have a thorough knowledge of the English Language, and a comprehensive view of the History, Government, Topography, &c. of the British Empire in particular ; and of the Geography, Governments, and History of the World in general :

The Rev. WILLIAM PINKNEY, M. A. Vicar of Edmonton.

The Rev. ROBERT CRANMER, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. PETER BURFORD, of the Academy, Chigwell.

The Rev. S. P. JONES, Master of the Free-School at Northwalsingham, Norfolk.

The Rev. JOS. HEPWORTH, Master of the Free School at Wymandham, Norfolk.

The Rev. JAMES DALTON, A. M. Master of the School at Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

The Rev. CHARLES STODDART, A. B. Master of the Academy at Wandsworth, Surrey.

The Rev. JAMES GREET, A. M. of Chelsea.

The Rev. S. HARDY, Lecturer of Enfield.

Mr. ELIEZER BURCHELL, Master of the Grammar School at Hatfield.

Mr. WILLIAM CANTON, of the Academy, Spital-Square.

Mr. JOSEPH SMITHER, of the Academy, Lothbury.

Mr. W. COTTON, Master of the Academy, Enfield.

Mr. SAMUEL DRAFER, Master of the Free School, Edmonton.

Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY, Master of the Academy at Tottenham.

A COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON A NEW PLAN:

INCLUDING NOT ONLY

I. A FULL EXPLANATION of DIFFICULT WORDS and TECHNICAL
TERMS in all FACULTIES and PROFESSIONS,

WHETHER IN

ALGEBRA,
ANATOMY,
ARCHITECTURE,
ARITHMETIC,
ASTRONOMY,
BOTANY,
CHEMISTRY,
DIALLING,
DIVINITY,
GARDENING,
GEOGRAPHY,

GEOMETRY,
GRAMMAR,
HERALDRY,
HISTORY,
HUSBANDRY,
HYDROSTATICS,
LAW,
MATHEMATICS,
MECHANICS,
MILITARY ART,
MUSIC,

NATURAL HISTORY,
NAVIGATION,
OPTICS,
PAINTING,
PERSPECTIVE,
PHILOSOPHY,
PNEUMATICS,
POETRY,
RHETORIC,
SCULPTURE,
SURVEYING, &c.

BUT

II. A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY;

In which the proper SOUNDS of ENGLISH WORDS are given in a Manner so plain and simple, that both NATIVES and FOREIGNERS may correct an IMPROPER, or acquire a RIGHT PRONUNCIATION of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

III. The ORIGIN of each WORD; its different Meanings or Applications explained; and illustrated by AUTHORITIES, and properly ACCENTED; as also followed by INITIAL LETTERS, denoting the PART of SPEECH to which it is appropriated.

IV. The DIFFERENCE between WORDS esteemed SYNONIMOUS pointed out; and the proper Choice of them determined.

V. An EPITOME of the HISTORY of ENGLAND; including every remarkable EVENT from the Time of EGBERT to the Conclusion of the PEACE of VERSAILLES in 1763, arranged alphabetically under each KING's Name, and including the Character of each SOVEREIGN, with the State of the ARTS and SCIENCES during his Reign.

VI. An HISTORICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the various EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, REPUBLICS, PROVINCES, CITIES, and CHIEF TOWNS of the Known World.

VII. A short ACCOUNT of the PRIMITIVE and MODERN SECTS and DIVISIONS in the CHRISTIAN CHURCH; their OPINIONS and PRACTICES; together with a brief HISTORY of the PROPHETS and APOSTLES.

VIII. An authentic ACCOUNT of the COUNTIES, CITIES, and MARKET TOWNS in ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND; as also the VILLAGES with FAIRS; the Days on which they are kept according to the NEW-STILE; as well as the Cattle, Goods, and Merchandize sold thereat; and the exact Distance from LONDON, carefully corrected from the latest Measurements.

To which are prefixed,

A FREE ENQUIRY into the ORIGIN and ANTIQUITY of LETTERS:

An ESSAY on the ORIGIN and ANTIQUITY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

A Sketch of the CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, and TRADE of ENGLAND:

A New Compendious GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

And to the Whole is added,

An OUTLINE of ANTIENT and MODERN HISTORY;

Including a CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES of REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES and INVENTIONS, from the CREATION to the PRESENT TIME: together with a Complete LIST of the GRECIAN, ROMAN, and ENGLISH CLASSICKS.

The Whole comprising several thousand Articles not to be found in any other DICTIONARY.

By the Rev. JAMES BARCLAY,

CURATE of Edmonton, in Middlesex, and many Years MASTER of an ACADEMY in Goodman's-Fields, and at Tottenham;

AND OTHERS.

LONDON:

Printed for RICHARDSON and URQUHART; W. OTRIDGE; H. GARDNER;
G. PEARCE; S. LEACROFT; W. GOLDSMITH; J. BEW; and T. WRIGHT.

1774(2)

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON A NEW PLAN



ILLUSTRISSIMIS PRINCIPIBUS

G E O R G I O,

GALLIÆ Principi;

ET

F R E D E R I C O,

OSNABURGENSE Episcopo.

Serenissimi PRINCIPES !

CUM maximi clarissimiq; antiquorum temporum Reges et Imperatores, qui amplissima regna virtute bellicâ acquisiverunt, quiq; a majoribus parta sapienter et fortiter administrârunt, bonas plerumq; literas coluerint, doctosq; viros summo honore haberint, hoc non temerè fecisse videntur. Magnæ enim et præclaræ res gestæ, quò clariùs illustrentur, magna scriptorum ingenia deposcunt, ut egregiè facta verbis pariter fortibus adæquentur. Vos, PRINCIPES Serenissimi, eo genere et prosapiâ estis orti, ut nihil non sperari a Vobis boni, magni, maximæq; utilitatis, possit. Belli enim, æquè ac pacis, artibus majores vestri, atavus et proavus, omnium opinione maximè elaruerunt. Avus, dum vixit, et utinam longiore vitâ frui a DEO concessum esset ! magnis multisq; virtutibus, civium præsertim amore, humani generis deliciæ meritissimo habitus est. De Patre autem augustissimo, Rege nostro optimo, quid ego dicam ? Ejus laudibus celebrandis ego me confiteor omnino imparem. Patrem optimum cum esse, omnes

DEDICATIO.

nes uno ore confitentur. Non igitur dubitandum est, quin pro suâ sapientia, et amore paterno, Vos, PRINCIPES Serenissimi, cæteramq; regiam prolem, optimis artibus, disciplinisq; per viros clarissimos et doctissimos studiis vestris præpositos, instruendos, imbuendos et erudiendos, summâ cura prospecturus sit. Cumq; linguæ Anglicanæ, jam per orbem celebratæ, omnibusq; fere aliis aliarum nunc gentium linguis, meritò prælatæ, Rex pater notitiam possideat perfectissimam, pro certo habendum est, Vos, tali exemplo, talibus præterea doctoribus, pro bonâ indole vestrâ, hujus linguæ, præter alias, summam citò scientiam adsecuturos esse; DEOq; favente, in omni virtutum et scientiarum genere felicissimum brevi progressum facturos.

Cum Vos, Altissimi PRINCIPES, omne conamen, in bonis literis promovendis, benignè accepturos, nullus dubito, humillimè, et cum omni debitâ reverentiâ in vestram clientelam, hoc LEXICON, quale quale est, commendo.

Ut DEUS optimus maximus, PRINCIPES optimi, cum omni regia stirpe, in Regis, et augustissimæ matris vestræ, nostræ optimæ Reginæ, perenne solatium, civiumq; hujus regni felicitatem, et utilitatem, Vos suâ benignitate et providentiâ conservet, intimis affectibus, et ex toto corde, precatur

Regiæ Majestati subditissimus,

Vesterque Cliens humillimus,

EDMONTON,
May 1, 1774.

JACOBUS BARCLAY.

P R E F A C E.

AMONG the number of Dictionaries already published, it must be confessed that many of them are possessed of great merit and utility; and yet it will not be denied by proper judges, that the general plan of those Publications will still admit of further improvement.

It is by no means our design to decry the labours of former Lexicographers, to point out their defects, or to endeavour to set off the merits of our own by any invidious comparison with their works. We shall content ourselves with laying before the Reader the outlines of our plan, and submit its execution to his judgment and candour.

The improvements peculiar to the Dictionary now offered to the Public, and which we believe to be, for the greatest part, entirely new, are the following:

I. A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, of which the Title-page explains the use. We have only to observe here, that as the pronunciation of our language is too often arbitrary, (so much, indeed, that the inhabitants of one county can scarce understand those of another) we have taken all possible care to adopt the best, most plain and useful modes of speaking, without perplexing or puzzling the Reader with the almost endless and unintelligible niceties of what are pedantically called Orthoepical Rules, or rules for right pronunciation. The only rule that can be given in this case, of general use, is, carefully to attend to the best speakers; to the general, plain, and easy pronunciation used in the Pulpit, in the Senate, and at the Bar; and therefore the greatest attention has been paid to the proper placing of the Accent; for upon this depends, in a great measure, the right and just pronunciation of our language. Peculiar care has also been taken, that the Initial Letters denoting each part of speech should be correct; an advantage not to be found in many Dictionaries possessed of this distinction*.

* Under this article of *Pronunciation*, the Reader will be pleased to observe, that as the final *tion*, with very few exceptions, is always pronounced *shon*, we have only distinguished those exceptions; as marking the variation *shön* would have occurred so often, as to have crowded and deformed the page.

P R E F A C E.

This Work being principally intended for the use of Boys at School, and of those persons who are no profound scholars, we have omitted giving the original Hebrew and Greek words in their proper (original) characters, and have contented ourselves with mentioning from which of these fountains the English word is derived: the same method is followed likewise in respect to every other language from which ours originates.

II. The *Synonymous* part of our Dictionary we modestly assert to be entirely new; the use of which, both in speaking and writing, must at first view appear to every intelligent Reader; and we have endeavoured to execute it without running into any whimsical notions, or fantastic, affected niceties.

III. Instead of a very few Lives of Statesmen, Authors, Poets, &c. which other similar Publications, very often with little propriety, contain; we have presented our Readers with a concise though comprehensive Epitome of the Annals of this Country, exhibiting the characters of its several Monarchs, their most remarkable actions, and the most distinguished events of their reigns; with a brief account of the progress of the Arts and Sciences under each Monarch, as well as of the most eminent personages, whether Statesmen, Men of Letters, Authors, &c. who flourished in each respective period.—For an example of this, the Reader is referred to the article of GEORGE II. and to that of STUART (CHARLES II.), which we particularly mention, because those Reigns afford two remarkable æras in the Literary Annals of this Country.

This department of our Dictionary will certainly prove of great utility to two kinds of Readers: First, To those who have not time, abilities, nor inclination to study the History of their Country in larger volumes. Secondly, To Youth at Schools it will be found very serviceable in a double respect. By this Epitome they may be instructed in that necessary and useful part of knowledge, the History of their own Country, even imperceptibly; for it will prove rather an amusement than a task for them to turn to and find out those historical articles in the Dictionary, which would escape their attention, perhaps, in reading the best written History, especially if imposed upon them by way of task. The skilful Teacher may, in this case, find out methods of playing (if we may use the expression) his pupils into this valuable branch of knowledge.

P R E F A C E.

Again : These Historical Anecdotes may be given as very proper and useful Exercises to Youth at Schools. Let the Master prescribe to his pupils, as he judges proper, any one Reign, or any part of it, to be fairly transcribed by them. Let him next, according to their capacities, set them to point out the several parts of it ; the character of the Monarch, whether a good or a bad prince ; for what actions and exploits he was remarkable ; what great events happened during his reign ; with the other particulars as mentioned before. This will serve as a whetstone to sharpen and try their wit and ingenuity, and put them upon exercising their judgment concerning facts which come within the sphere of their capacities.

But this is not all : The Master may advance one step farther with his pupils. Let him next put them upon drawing up, from the several parts of it, as they lie scattered in the Dictionary, a complete History of England, beginning with King Egbert, the Saxon, and taking every reign, in its chronological order, down to the present period. This will prove both a pleasing and profitable exercise to young lads of any ingenuity, and will by easy degrees lead them into such a knowledge of this part of Literature, as will prepare them for reading the English Historians with advantage.

The same method may with equal facility and benefit be pursued with other articles—such as Geography, in particular ; which part of our Work we will venture to pronounce to be more copious, better arranged, and more uniform, than in any other Dictionary of this kind, and will therefore prove very useful to Youth, in facilitating the knowledge of the Globes and Maps, which every one knows to be a necessary and pleasing branch of Polite Literature.

It may not be unnecessary to observe on this part of our plan, that the distances of the different Places, Cities, Towns, &c. of England and Scotland, from London, have been taken with the greatest care from the latest and most accurate measurements ; and the Fairs held in them are carefully copied from the latest and best corrected Publications of that kind.

The CITIES, TOWNS, BURGHS, and MARKET-TOWNS of SCOTLAND, are to be found in no other Dictionary ; an article which, we hope, will render this Work peculiarly acceptable to our Readers in that country.

The short, but clear accounts of the several RELIGIOUS SECTS, both in the JEWISH and CHRISTIAN CHURCH, are

P R E F A C E.

more copious and numerous than are given in the very few Publications of this kind which have adopted them, and must therefore be acceptable to those Readers who desire information in this particular, but have neither time nor inclination to search for it in other Books.

The Outlines of Natural History, *i. e.* of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, &c. and the terms of Chymistry, Painting, Medicine, &c. which are occasionally explained in this Work, will not only serve to assist the memory, but may also, together with the articles comprizing the History of the HEATHEN MYTHOLOGY, be used as Exercises to Youth at Schools, according to the discretion of the Master.

We shall conclude this Preface with recommending to the special attention of our Readers the following articles, all of which, except the 3d and 6th, are peculiar to this Dictionary.

I. A FREE INQUIRY into the ORIGIN and ANTIQUITY of LETTERS.

II. A Short ESSAY on the ORIGIN and ANTIQUITY of the ENGLISH TONGUE.

III. A Compendious ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

IV. An ESSAY on the CONSTITUTION, TRADE, and GOVERNMENT of ENGLAND. This Essay was thought necessary to accompany, and in some degree to illustrate, the History of England.

V. An OUTLINE of ANTIENT and MODERN HISTORY : Containing a chronological series of remarkable events, discoveries, and inventions, from the Creation to the present time : Together with a complete list of the GRECIAN, ROMAN, and ENGLISH CLASSICKS. This article is entirely new, and will be found extremely useful to almost every class of Readers.

VI. The List of the most usual Christian Names of Men and Women, with the abbreviations of them used in common discourse, will certainly serve both to amuse and instruct several sorts of Readers, and is therefore no improper conclusion of a Work calculated for those purposes.

In a word, we submit the whole Work, both as to plan and execution, to the candid judgment of the Public, and shall esteem ourselves much obliged to any Gentleman who will point out to any of the Publishers the errors and defects of this Edition, that they may be rectified in the next.

A
FREE INQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF LETTERS.

By the ABBOT ANSELM,

Member of the *Royal Academy* of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at *Paris*.

NOTWITHSTANDING it would be a concern of no small moment or importance, to be capable of rightly informing you, at what particular time the *Art of Writing*, or *Use of Letters*, was first found out; yet I must ingenuously acknowledge my insufficiency to resolve so abstruse, so mysterious a secret. All that I shall pretend to is, to collect, out of various conjectures, those opinions on so critical a topic, to which some of the most learned and judicious Antiquarians have paid a more than ordinary deference and regard.

Nothing doubtless could be of greater service; nothing could possibly be more entertaining to human life, than an ability of recollecting what was past, and of giving an established Being, as it were, to the sentiments of the Soul, by virtue whereof, we might transmit them down to latest posterity, without the least variation.

This, one would imagine, indeed, Nature might have prompted Mankind to have accomplished; and yet, it must be allowed, it was an arduous task, a discovery of the last importance.

We are sensible, however, as profound as the secret was, it has been found out; and it is self-evident, that Custom, from its being first brought to light, not only received, but established and confirmed it.

Such Authors, as give the least antiquity at all to the Invention of Letters, ascribe the honour of it to Moses. Others, however, will not admit, that it could ever possibly be discovered by any Human Penetration, by any Dint of Thought, how profound, how deep soever; and for that reason give God alone the Glory of it; and peremptorily insist, that the Knowledge of Letters had never been found out to the final dissolution of all things, had not the Almighty condescended to have written the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments, on two Tables of Stone, with his own right-hand, in which are interspersed (as they very shrewdly observe) all the letters in general of the Hebrew Alphabet, the Teth only excepted.

And on what reasons that conjecture is grounded, we shall remark by the bye; though we cannot allow them to be conclusive.

Thus far we will admit, indeed, that the Art of Letters was known only by a few, and but very little practised before the Law was delivered to Moses upon Mount Sinai; and we will farther admit, that divers nations have been, time immemorial, without it: and this has been the main, if not the sole occasion of those confused and absurd accounts that we find, not only in the Ancient Stories of those Nations, but in the Religion and Genealogies of their Gods.

These concessions, however, are no convincing evidence, that the Art of Letters was altogether unknown, and that Moses had no Manuscripts, no Historical Memoirs in his custody, which had been preserved, as an invaluable treasure, with the utmost care and circumspection, in the families of his predecessors.

Now those who peremptorily assert, that the Art of Letters was a human, and not a divine Invention, and that we are indebted to the superior knowledge and profound penetration of Moses for that inestimable blessing, produce the following arguments to strengthen their conjecture:

Moses, say they, never quotes any book prior to his Law; that not the least hint is given either of Letters, or the Art of Writing, in such places, where, had it been discovered at all, due notice had doubtless been taken of it; and again, that if the commemoration of former great and heroic actions has been preserved, such Memoirs, or Historical Accounts, could have been transmitted to their descendants no otherwise than by word of mouth; or, in other terms, by oral tradition.

How plausible, or how convincing soever, this argument may possibly be to the abettors of that opinion, I shall not take upon me to determine; yet there are some very eminent and learned Antiquarians, who strenuously oppose it; and insist, that Moses himself has quoted a book anterior to his own Pentateuch: for, in the xxist chapter of his Book of Numbers, (after having given a succinct account of the several places where the Children of Israel had pitched their tents in the Wilderness, which was before Moab) he proceeds thus: "Wherefore, it is said in the Book of the Wars of the Lord, what he did in the Red-Sea, and in the brooks of Arnon, and at the stream of the brooks that goeth down to the dwelling of Ar, and lieth upon the border of Moab."

Now tho' it must be granted, that many of the most judicious Literati are much divided in their opinions concerning that Treatise, as being a work, of which but very few have the least transient idea; yet St. Austin imagines, in his Commentaries on the Book of Numbers, that it was not the composition either of any Patriarch or Prophet, but written by those very nations themselves that had been conquered by their enemies, and looked upon that War so fatal to them, as to deserve the title that it bore. And then that great Author goes on, and tells us, That when Moses makes mention of that book, he bestows no greater authority upon it, than St. Paul has given to a Grecian Poet, when he had quoted a short passage from his works: this, however, notwithstanding the gloss that is put upon it, is, in our humble opinion, a self-evident proof, that that Treatise was written long before the birth of Moses.

Furthermore, those who insist, that we are indebted to Moses for the invention of Letters, pretend, that not the least notice is taken of this Art, in divers circumstances of such moment and importance, as that, had there been any prior knowledge of it, it is highly probable, they would have been committed to writing. When Abraham, say they, sent Eliezer into Mesopotamia, to settle and adjust the marriage articles between Isaac and Rebecca, not one line was written; no credentials had that faithful servant to shew from his Master, even on so solemn an occasion. Again, say these Advocates for Moses, when Isaac had those Wells dug up, which the Philistines had filled with earth and stones; we have no other account of that remarkable occurrence than this, That after they were opened by his orders, he gave them the same names that his father had done before him. Again, say they, when the Patriarch Jacob had erected, at Bethel, the stone which he had made use of as a pillow, in commemoration of his Vision in that place, there is not the least account of any inscription having been made upon it.

Once more, when Joseph's Brethren, say they, went down into Egypt, as we find it recorded in the xxviiiith chapter of Genesis; and when Joseph sent for his dearly beloved brother Benjamin, as we find that affectionate circumstance told in the xliiith chapter of the same book, not a word was written, either from the Son to the Father, or *vice-versa*, on so momentous an occasion. And, from this presumption, the admirers of Moses infer, that Letters, or the Use of Writing, was not known in those days: but, with submission, those plausible arguments seem to me to be no ways conclusive.

Job lived, it is universally allowed, long before Moses had any existence; and his History must, in all probability, have been written long before Moses composed his Pentateuch.

Some, however, deny, that the last conjecture is just; for, if that had been matter of fact, say they, Moses would never have omitted such an illustrious example of patience to the incessant murmurs and complaints of his discontented Israelites. Nay, farther, it is imagined, that Job laboured under his severe afflictions, even at that very time, when the Israelites were under Egyptian bondage; for there is not so much as one word mentioned either of the Law, or of the Prophets, in the long dialogues which passed between Job and his most miserable Comforters, stiled his Friends; neither is there, indeed, the least hint concerning the one or the other, throughout the long conference which God Almighty vouchsafed to hold with that most upright, though distressed Prince.

To the above allegation our reply is this: It would be very presumptuous to fix the time when that history was wrote, or by whom; though it be received as canonical, and consequently as composed by Divine Inspiration. For it is mere conjecture, and nothing more, that some ascribe it to Moses; some again to the Prophet Isaiah; and others, with more probability, to King Solomon, who, it is well known, was thoroughly versed in dialogical discourses and prudential maxims.

It is universally allowed, likewise, that he was Master of the most sublime Poetry, and no stranger to the stile of the Arabians, as may rationally be presumed from his conversation with the Queen of Sheba.

It cannot, I think, fairly be denied, however, but that Job was acquainted with the Art of Writing, or the Use of Letters, and the various methods, that in his time were made use of in engraving both on lead and stone: — for, in the sixth chapter of that book, is the following very remarkable expostulation; "Oh, that my words were now written; Oh, that they were printed in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rocks for ever!"

Now he could not, doubtless, have talked in that stile, or expressed himself in such direct terms, had the Use of Letters, or the Art of Writing, been absolutely unknown in his days.

But to proceed:—The Knowledge of this Art must needs be very ancient; since the Apostle St. Jude takes peculiar notice of the Book of Enoch, who was the seventh Patriarch after Adam, and prophesied of these, says the inspired Penman, that is to say, of those false Teachers, against whom he had before pronounced his Anathema, in the 11th verse; “Wo! unto them, says he; for they have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for reward, and perished in the gain-saying of Core.” And, after this, he quotes the following very remarkable passage from the Book of Enoch, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th verses: “And Enoch also, the seventh from Adam, prophesied of these; saying, Behold! the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his Saints, to execute judgment upon all, and to convince all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds, which they have ungodlily committed, and of all their hard speeches, which ungodly Sinners have spoken against him. These are Murmurers, Complainers, walking after their own lusts; and their mouth speaketh great swelling words, having men’s persons in admiration, because of advantage.” And Tertullian is of opinion, that the Book of Enoch was either preserved in the Ark, or restored by Noah, who was perfectly well acquainted with the contents of it.

Now though we are ready to acknowledge, that the Book of Enoch, thus quoted by St. Jude, is not canonical; yet, we humbly conceive, it is a proof sufficient for our present purpose; since it is agreed, that not only that Book, but divers others, cited in the Book of Kings, were not received either by the Jews or Christians (as St. Austin assures us) as canonical, for no other reasons, but because they were so very ancient; because many faults might probably have crept into them through the succession of ages. And, lastly, because we cannot be satisfactorily assured, that they were the authentic works of those Holy Men whose names they bear.

As this Book in particular, however, as well as divers others, are quoted by the inspired Penman of the Sacred Scriptures, it cannot fairly be denied, but that they are very old; and from thence we conceive, it may justly be concluded, that the Use of Letters, or the Art of Writing, was well known before the publication of the Pentateuch by Moses.

Josephus assures us, that we are beholden to the Children of Seth for the Science of Astrology; and because Adam had given them previous notice, that the world would in time be dissolved by Water and Fire, they were so solicitous lest their favourite Science should be lost, before men might have sufficient time to become Masters of it, that they were determined to erect two Columns or Pillars, one of Brick, and the other of Stone, on each of which the learning they had acquired was accurately engraven; that, in case the deluge should destroy the former, the latter, however, might possibly stand its ground, and transmit to posterity those useful and important articles, which they had inscribed upon it with such unwearied diligence and application. And to this account Josephus adds, that in his time one of those Pillars was actually to be seen in Syria.

Though there are some learned men, indeed, who deny this to be matter of fact, because ’tis very uncertain whether the Children of Seth were ever inhabitants of Palestine, or not; yet it proves thus far, that, even from that time, the Art of Engraving, or Inscription, was in some measure known; though not carried to that pitch of perfection, as it afterwards was, in the Land of Egypt.

Vossius proposes the following shrewd question: “If the Use of Letters, or the Art of Writing, says he, had not been known before the Decalogue was delivered to Moses, which way could the Israelites have read the Law, as they were obliged to do by divine Command.”

Those who insist that Moses was the first inventor of Letters, argue from what St. Austin asserts, that Moses appointed Masters to teach them.

But we freely appeal here to the impartial and unprejudiced Reader, whether such a weak answer as that, is sufficiently convincing against Vossius’s Inquiry; and whether those Masters, whom St. Austin supposes only to be appointed by Moses, be any proof at all, that there were no such things as Characters, nor any such Art as that of Writing, known before the two Tables of Stone were engraved by the Finger of God; or, indeed, before Moses himself was born?

And so far as much as all the people were obliged, not only to read the Law, but to transcribe it likewise, a great many Masters must inevitably be wanted for the instruction of every man, as they are, even at this day, absolutely necessary to qualify mankind for the most easy Sciences, and for such affairs as are of the least moment or importance.

All that can be said, in short, amounts to no more than this, namely, That the Use of Letters was but very little known amongst a nation, whose principal employment was Husbandry, and who were unacquainted with any other profession than that of a Shepherd.

It is an established notion amongst the Greeks, that they are indebted to the Phœnicians for their Knowledge of Letters.—Herodotus assures us, that the Ionians gave the title of Diphteria to all their books, because they were written upon goats-skins; and that they called all Letters Phœnician, because it was a received opinion amongst them, that one Cadmus had brought them out of the country of Phœnicia. And here we cannot forbear introducing the subsequent beautiful passage, extracted from Lucan's *Pharsalia* :

" Phœnices primi, famæ si creditur, ausi
 " Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuris,
 " Nondum flumineas Memphis contexere biblos
 " Noverat; et saxis tantum volucresque feræque
 " Sculptaque servabant magicas animalia linguas."

Thus accurately paraphrased by the late ingenious Mr. Rowe :

" Phœnicians first, if ancient fame be true,
 " The sacred mystery of Letters knew;
 " They first, by sound, by various lines design'd,
 " Express'd the meaning of the thinking Mind;
 " The pow'r of Words by Figures rude convey'd,
 " And useful Science everlasting made."

From this passage it is evident, that the Egyptians, long before the common way of writing was found out, were accustomed to inscribe upon rocks the figures of a great variety of brutes, a dumb sort of language, to which arbitrary meanings were ascribed.

Moreover, Quintus Curtius, having occasion to expatiate on the celebrated city of Tyre, assures us, that the Phœnicians were the first Inventors of Letters, and the first that ever communicated the knowledge of them to others.

However, whether that be absolutely fact or not, it must be allowed, that Letters were very ancient amongst them; for Tully peremptorily insists, that Greece had Poets before Homer; and Eusebius gives us a long Catalogue or List of ancient Authors, whose works were never transmitted down to us; such, for instance, as Linus, Philamon, Thamirus, Amphion, Orpheus, Musæus, Epimenides, and divers others too tedious here to enumerate.

Those Letters which Cadmus had taught the Greeks, were carried, as is supposed, into Italy by one Evander, an Arcadian. And thereupon Petrus Crinitus, who flourished in the year 134, and was Pupil to one Politianus, in his Poems on Education; and Lilius Giraldus, who lived in the fifteenth Century, and Vossius, likewise, quote the following verses, which were found in an old manuscript; namely,

" Primus Hebræas Moses exaravit Literas;
 " Mente Phœnices sagaci condiderunt Atticas;
 " Quas Latini scriptitamus edidit Nicostrata."

That is to say, Moses was the Inventor of the Hebrew Characters;

The Phœnicians taught the Greeks their Letters;

And Nicostrata (who was the mother of Evander) was the first that introduced them amongst the Italians.

We are assured likewise, by Pliny, that Cadmus bestowed Sixteen Letters, or Characters, upon the Greeks; that the ancient Ionic Letters bore a near resemblance to those made use of by the Phœnicians, and that those Ionic Characters were near the same with those made use of by the Latins.

And Scaliger, in his Critical Remarks on Eusebius, peremptorily asserts, that the Assyrian and Phœnician Letters bear a very near affinity to the Samaritan Characters, which were made use of by the Jews in general, before the Babylonish Captivity.

But be that as it may, we may boldly assert, that the Knowledge of Letters was very ancient in Egypt. If we may credit Diodorus Siculus, he tells us, that the Egyptians laid claim to that grand, that important Invention, which some insist was beyond the power of Man to contrive (as we have hinted before); but then they themselves acknowledge, that it was long after they had made use of Living Animals to express their thoughts.

That the Art of Writing was very ancient amongst them, is very evident: for Tacitus informs us, that one Germanicus paid a visit to ancient Thebes, where incontestible marks of its former grandeur and opulency were even then to be read in Egyptian Characters, engraved on Obelisks for that purpose. On them were inscribed the several important articles here under-mentioned, namely, First, the tribute which was annually paid by the inhabitants: secondly, The weight of their gold and silver: thirdly, The number of their horses and their arms: fourthly, The ivory and perfumes that were peculiarly devoted to the service of their temples: and lastly, The taxes or imposts that were laid on all kinds of grain in particular, and on every commodity in general, either imported or exported.

It must be confessed, that he could not read them himself; but they were explained to him by an ancient Priest; for, according to Diodorus Siculus, none but the Egyptian Priests could interpret such Inscriptions.

Now all this is, in our humble opinion, a proof beyond all contradiction, of the great antiquity of the Use of Letters, and the Art of Inscriptions.

To conclude: We are assured by Valerius Maximus, that Pythagoras, when he visited Egypt, made himself Master of their Characters, by the instruction of more Egyptian Priests than one; and that having consulted several books, which were intrusted to their care, he found the history of a great number of ages comprehended in them.

A

S H O R T E S S A Y .

O N T H E

O R I G I N A N D A N T I Q U I T Y O F T H E E N G L I S H T O N G U E :

A N D

I t s S u p e r i o r E x c e l l e n c e t o a n y o t h e r M O D E R N L A N G U A G E .

AS all Languages in general have their Infancy, their Nonage, and their State of Perfection, like all the polite Arts and Sciences, to the Knowledge whereof we attain in process of Time, and by slow Degrees; so by the same slow, and almost imperceptible Gradations, they lose their pristine Beauties; they fade, they droop, they decay, till at length they sink into perpetual Oblivion.

This is a Truth too self-evident to be denied; for the *Gothic* Language, to which the *English* Tongue owes its Existence, is now no more, and altogether unknown; and the *Saxon*, which succeeded it, is grown so obsolete, so darkly expressed, and hardly to be understood; that only a few of our *British* *Virtuosi*, whose Taste or Genius naturally leads them to make their Researches into the Arcana of Antiquity, can form the least adequate Idea of its Beauties.

However, notwithstanding we Natives of *England* owe our *Mother-tongue* to the *Goths*; yet the ancient *Britons*, our truly heroic Ancestors, who were first possessed of these our happy Islands, spoke a Language widely different from ours, before they were conquered by *Julius Cæsar*, being a People whom we now call the *Welch*, and may, with propriety enough, be looked upon by us as the *Aborigines* of *Britain*; since *CÆSAR* himself acknowledges, in the fifth Book of his universally admired *Commentaries*, "That they were the Inhabitants of its interior Parts;" and the Language, which was first spoken there, had a quite different Origin from ours; though from whence it had its Source we confess ourselves at a loss to determine.

No sooner, however, had *Cæsar* and the *Romans* in general abandoned the *British* Islands, but our Ancestors, in their Distress, gave an Invitation to the *Saxons* to aid and assist them against the *Scots* and *Picts*, who had not only greatly harassed and perplexed them, but had actually invaded their Country.

By the Assistance of the *Saxons*, it is true, those Enemies, whose too frequent Excursions they so much dreaded, were totally defeated; but then, soon after that glorious Conquest was gained, those false Friends, whom they so highly respected and caressed, played the ungrateful Part; and not only turned their Arms upon their Benefactors, but were so successful in their treacherous Proceedings, that the unconquered Part of those *Britons* were reduced to the Necessity of flying to the Mountains of *Wales* for Shelter and Protection, inasmuch that the *Welch* Language was no longer understood in these our *British* Islands; and the *Saxon* only universally prevailed.

It is morally impossible, indeed, to trace out the Form of that Language, when it was first introduced into *England*, that is to say, so far back as the Year 450; for at that time, the *Saxons* were a People so barbarous, so illiterate, and artless, that some of our *Antiquarians* have much doubted whether they ever had any established *Alphabet* for the Instruction of their Youth. Neither have we any just Grounds to imagine, that they ever made any considerable Proficiency in the Study of the Arts and Sciences, till an hundred and thirty Years afterwards; at which Time *St. Austin* came amongst them, with the praise-worthy View of prevailing on them, if possible, to embrace the *Christian Faith*; and met with Success beyond his warmest Expectations.

After

After this their happy Conversion, indeed, they began to apply their Minds to Study, and by slow Degrees improved themselves in polite Literature; insomuch that about One Hundred and Thirty Years afterwards, one Bishop *Eadfride*, who was at that Time universally admired for his unaffected Piety and Sanctity of Manners, wrote a well-received Comment on the inspired Writings of the Four most Holy *Evangelists*.

In the Year 871, *Alfred* the Great came to the Crown of *England*, when the *Danes* were in the very Heart of his Dominions, and all his Sea-ports were filled with their Fleets. After divers Battles with various Success, finding himself at last over-powered by Numbers, he was reduced to the Necessity of dismissing his very Attendants; and having committed his Wife and Children to the Care of some of his most loving and loyal Subjects, he went in Disguise to the little *Island of Atbelney*, in the County of *Somerset*, and there lived concealed for some Years.

During that long Interregnum, as he was not only one of the greatest and most pious Princes upon Earth, but the best Scholar of the Age in which he lived; it is a received Opinion, and in all probability it was Fact, that he translated the *Saxon Homilies* in that rural Retreat, and composed divers other Books of Devotion for the religious Improvement of his Subjects, which were soon published after his happy Restoration, though not with his Majesty's Name prefixed.

In the Year 900, we are informed, that a Translation of the *Gospels* made its first Appearance; but by whom that elaborate and praise-worthy Undertaking was accomplished, the learned and judicious Antiquarian, to whom we are indebted for our most essential Remarks, has not made mention of his Name.

In the Year 1066, the *Saxon* Government ended by a very remarkable Battle between *Harold* the Second, and *William* the Bastard, then Duke of *Normandy*, in which no less than Sixty Thousand of the *English* were slain. Upon this total Defeat, the ancient Inhabitants of the *Island* withdrew into *Wales*, where they preferred barren Mountains, with the Possession of Liberty, to the most fertile Plains of *England*.

Soon after this Revolution, the *Saxon* Language began to lose its ancient Form, and grow out of Repute; and, by slow Degrees, to exhibit some Traces of the *English* Language, as it now stands; notwithstanding, but a very few *Norman* Words were adopted for near an Hundred Years after the Conquest.

About the Year 1130, divers Compositions both in Prose and Verse made their Appearance in Public; upon the Perusal whereof, notwithstanding the Language was greatly altered, both in its Constructions and Terminations; yet it still, with Propriety enough, might be termed the *Saxon Tongue*.

In the 13th Century, however, a sort of Language, partly *Saxon*, and partly *English*, was introduced; at which time the miscellaneous Writings of one *Robert of Gloucester* were held in high Esteem.

Amongst many other fugitive Pieces, he inserted a poetical Encomium on King *Alfred*, which at that time was received with universal Applause.

In the 14th Century, one Sir *John Mandeville*, who was a very learned Gentleman, and an able and experienced Historian, obliged the Public with an accurate and elaborate Account of his own Travels.

Hitherto our Language was widely different from that now spoken at present: Two great Poets, however, flourished in this Century, namely, Sir *John Gower* and *Jeffrey Chaucer*. Tho' the former published some few poetical Pieces first; yet the latter is for the most part filed the Father of all the *English Bards* that succeeded him. If the Account given of him, by *Leland*, may be relied on, "He was not only a very facetious Poet, but an acute Logician, a grave Philosopher, a profound Mathematician, and a pious Divine;" but how that last part of his Character may be fully vindicated, I shall not presume to determine; since there are too many of his Tales, which, tho' facetious and entertaining, are not, in my humble Opinion, over instructive; since some of them can scarcely be read without a Blush. And the late Lord *Roscommon* has made the following very just Observation; namely,

"Immodest Words admit of no Defence;

"For want of Decency is want of Sense."

In 1468, one *Caxton* brought the Art of Printing into *England*, and (amongst other Books) published one, intitled, *Recuyel of the Histories of Troy*.

About Two and Twenty Years afterwards, he published a Translation of the *Boke of Eneydos*, compiled by *Vyrgyle*. The Preface or Introduction to which plainly shews, that the Readers in those Days were highly disgusted with the Innovations which were then made in the *English Language*.

About the Year 1500, the celebrated Sir *Thomas More* made a flourishing Figure in the *English Court*; and by divers Authors has been highly applauded, as the politest and most accurate Writer of the Age in which he lived.

In the Year 1553, *Thomas Sackville*, then Earl of *Dorset*, published several fugitive Pieces, and was universally admired, not only for the Elegance of his Stile, but the Beauty of his Compositions.

In 1573, one *Ralph Lever* published a Treatise, intitled, *The Art of Reason*; and not long after him the celebrated Sir *Philip Sidney* wrote his *Arcadia*, which is universally allowed to be the most entertaining and instructive Novel, that ever appeared in Public at that Time of Day. He likewise published an accurate Translation of *Philip Lord Mornay du Pleffis Marly's* unanswerable Defence of the Truth of the Christian Religion; which, in his time, met with the universal Approbation of the Public, which it justly deserved.

About the Year 1599, that is to say, in the Beginning of King *Henry the VIIIth's* Reign, one *William Tindal* published a Translation of the *New Testament*; but soon after one *Cuthbert Tonstal*, then Bishop of *London*, sent a very severe Prohibition of it to the Archdeacons of his Diocese, with the Reasons annexed.

In the 17th Century, however, Sir *Francis Bacon* was the first Author, whose Stile was capable of entertaining and instructing the Readers of the present Age. To him succeeded *Milton*, *Waller*, *Algernon Sydney*, *Lord Clarendon*, &c. &c. who made great Improvements upon his Stile. We are indebted, however, to Mr. *Dryden*, *Addison*, *Budgell*, *Steele*, *Swift*, and *Pope*, for the inimitable Beauties with which our Language shines at present; and by whom, I humbly conceive, it was carried to its Acme or utmost Pitch of Perfection.

To conclude: As the present Undertaking is immediately calculated for the Service of such English Readers as are supposed to be unletter'd, and not so happy as to have had the Benefits and Advantages of a very liberal Education; it would be foreign to our Purpose to embellish this short Essay with any ancient Quotations to shew the gradual Improvements of our English Authors, in their Stile, according to the State of our Language at their respective Periods.

However, as some of our more learned Readers may be fond of making some Researches into Antiquity, we shall refer them to the *Prolegomena* of the *English Dictionary* in Folio, lately published by Dr. *Joseph Nicol Scot*, where they will find their warmest Expectations fully answered.

Having thus said all we think absolutely necessary, and consistent with our intended Brevity, we shall proceed to the last Topic proposed; namely, the Excellency of the *English Language*.

Now its Beauties are most conspicuous in the Four particular Articles here undermentioned; that is to say, it is free and easy; and in short more sweet and harmonious, and by consequence preferable to any living Language whatsoever.

Its Freedom and Facility, in the first Place, is demonstrable, since it is in a great Measure exempt from that Multiplicity of Cases and Flexions, which clog or incumber almost all others, and render them for that Reason extremely intricate, difficult, and abstruse: Our Adjectives being all invariable, make their Concordance with their Substantives remarkably plain and easy: Our English Pronouns likewise, are not half so confused and perplexed as either those of the *Latin* or the *French*. And scarce any thing can more easily be conquered than the Conjugation of our English Verbs: Besides, our Language is burdened with no such Thing as Verbs reciprocal, which render the *French Tongue* in particular very dark and obscure; and very often discourage Foreigners from the Study of it.

To illustrate its Copiousness, very little need be said, since it is too manifest and self-evident to be denied; for besides the ancient *Dutch*, which the *English* retain in the *Saxon* Monosyllables, the Literati of *England*, like so many industrious Bees, have collected the Quintessence of divers foreign Languages, and rejected their Refuse or Dross; by which artful Management, and their Assiduity, they have improved their Mother-Tongue to that prodigious Degree, that all such Foreigners as have an adequate Idea of the Genius of it, are perfectly charmed to observe, that neither their own, nor any other Language whatsoever, can stand in Competition with it; and at the same time, to find a great Variety of their own Terms so happily transplanted and blended with it, that they seem to thrive better in *England* than in their own native Soil.

And whereas the *French* is too much limited and constrained, and through its over-niceness is grown in some Measure barren, spiritless, and insipid; the *English*, on the other hand, is become prodigiously copious and luxuriant, through its innate Power of making such Compounds and Derivatives as are very comprehensive, emphatical, and proper to contract any Expression into a narrow Compass; it must be allowed, that neither the *Greek* itself, nor the *Latin* can compound, or join many Words together, in a more agreeable Manner, which is one of the most shining Beauties that any Language can possibly boast of. In a Word, there is no Sentiment or Thought that can be expressed in a greater Flow of Words, or with more Propriety and a better Grace, than in the *English Tongue*.

As to its Energy or Significance, there is scarce any Variety, that any other Nation can boast of, but what the *English* have almost with equal Happiness made its own. With what Propriety has the celebrated Lord *Bacon* taught us to speak all the Terms of Art in

our Mother-tongue, which was looked upon as impracticable, 'till we saw it actually carried into Execution! What inimitable Pieces of Oratory or Elocution, of our own Growth, have we seen published within these few Years! And what Collection of Poems bears a more sublime Sense, is more manly and majestic, more strong and nervous, than what has been exhibited to the Public by those universally admired Poets, Mr. *Milton*, Mr. *Addison*, and Mr. *Pope*?

As to its Harmony and Sweetness, it must be confessed, that the *Italian* abounds with Vowels, as the *Dutch* does with Consonants, which renders the first too effeminate, and the last too rugged and uncouth; whereas the *English* has, through a happy Intermixture, the Advantage of them both. We cannot but allow that the *Italian* Language is peculiarly delicate, soft and pleasing to the Ear; but then it glides along like a purling Stream. The *French*, doubtless, is very nice and courtly, but then it has too much in it, that favours of Effeminacy and Affectation. The *Spanish*, it is true, is very solemn and majestic; but then it is too apt to be stormy and tempestuous, and carries a Kind of Terror along with it. The *German* is very manly indeed, but then 'tis harsh and unpolite; whereas the *English*, by judiciously borrowing a little here and a little there, from each of them, gives strength of Consonants to the *Italian*, the full and perfect Sound of Syllables to the *French*, the Variety of Terminations with much gentler Accents to the *Spanish*, and dissolves the *Dutch* Consonants with greater Facility and Ease.

Now what can possibly be wanting to the Perfection of that Language, where Substance and Solidity combine with Pleasure; where Copiousness unites with Delicacy, Beauty with Majesty, and Expedition with Gravity and Sedateness?—And such doubtless is the Composition of the *English*.

That all these Advantages are inherent in our Mother-tongue, all Foreigners in general are become at length highly convinced; and notwithstanding indeed, in former Days, they spoke of it with an Air of Indifference at least, and looked upon it with an Eye of Contempt; yet as those groundless Prejudices are now removed, they stand in Admiration at the Sound of it.

The principal Objection that some Hyper-critics have urged against it, are these two; namely, Its being a Language compounded of divers others; and its being subject and liable to frequent Variations. The former, however, is so very natural to all Languages in general, that we have never heard hitherto of any one entirely free from it, the *Hebrew* only excepted, as some say; but whether that be real Fact or not, we ingenuously acknowledge our Inability to determine. The *Latin* Language has a great Mixture of that which was spoken by the *Greeks* and *Goths*; the *French* is a Composition of *Latin*, *Dutch*, and the ancient *Gallie*; the *Spanish*; of *Latin* principally, with some Spice or Smattering of the *Gothic* and *Morisco*; and the *German* itself, tho' by some peremptorily insisted upon to be an Original, has some Savour of the *Roman* Empire, and its neighbouring Nations.

As to its being subject to various Changes and Mutations, the Objection is altogether as groundless as the former: For it is universally allowed, that all Languages, as well as Kingdoms, have their Infancy and Age, their Perfection and Decay.

I shall now conclude this succinct Account, this transient View only of the Excellency of our Mother-tongue, with the Observations of two very judicious Critics, who, tho' Masters of divers Languages, held our *English* Tongue in the highest Veneration.

“As the *English* Language (says the first) is at this present Juncture arrived at so great a Pitch of Perfection, is so very copious and expressive, by the Accession of the Life and Spirit of divers other Tongues with which it is blended, it were greatly to be wished, that a Stop might be put to that boundless Practice of naturalizing foreign Words, of which the *English* seem too extravagantly fond; and that for the future all neological and factitious Terms should be laid aside, except some few that might possibly be introduced with Judgment and Precaution.”

“Was the *English* Nation (says the last) but contented with making Improvements on that Grain which they have already, without over-stocking themselves by Importations from foreign Ports, and putting their Language in a perpetual Ferment, it would contribute greatly to its future Credit and Reputation.”

And to confess ingenuously, it is our humble Opinion, that there is already as much in it, as is any ways useful or necessary; and as much, in a Word, as the *English* Soil is capable of bearing,

THE
COMPENDIOUS BRITISH GRAMMARIAN:
OR,
AN EASY INTRODUCTION
TO THE
STUDY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR is the Art of expressing our Thoughts justly, with a due Accent in the Pronunciation, and with all the true and proper Letters of each Word in Writing, according to the practice of those who are universally allowed to be the best Judges in that Language which we propose to study, be it what it will.

To speak English, therefore, is to explain our sentiments reciprocally to each other, in the *English Language*, by those signs which the Learned have invented for that great and important purpose: and we find by experience, that Sounds and the Voice are the fittest and most convenient of any; but because such Sounds are too transient, and pass away too soon; other Signs have been found out, and so contrived, as to render them, not only more permanent and lasting, but more capable of striking the eye; and these are the Marks, or Characters in Writing, called by the Greeks *Grammata*, a term to which that of Grammar owes its derivation.

There are two things principally to be considered in these Signs; namely, what they are, in the first place, in their Nature as Characters; and in the next, their true Meaning or Signification; that is, the Manner in which they are made use of by Mankind, in order to convey their Ideas with as much ease and freedom as possible, one to another.

Some divide Grammar into four parts only; namely, Letters, Syllables, Words, and Sentences; and this division, in my humble opinion, is not only the shortest, but the most easy and natural; and comprehends, in reality, every thing that can possibly be produced on the subject.

In the first place, then, we shall treat as briefly as possible of Letters.

Of Letters.

A LETTER is a Mark, or Character, which denotes a simple and uncompound, though an articulate Sound, for such as are inarticulate: for instance, the roaring of a Lion, the beat of a Drum, the purling of a Stream, or the melodious notes of the Nightingale, are altogether impossible to be expressed by any Characters, or Marks whatsoever.

Notwithstanding the English Alphabet is, for the most part, said to consist of twenty-four Letters only; and for this reason, because *i* and *j*, as also *u* and *v*, were, some centuries ago, expressed by the self-same Characters; yet as the *jā* and *vēr*, for the generality termed *i* and *u* Consonant, are now quite different in regard to their Sound, as well as Form, they may, with great propriety, be termed two distinct Letters; and for that reason, there are six-and-twenty Letters made use of in the English Tongue. These, however, differ in their form, according to the various types in which they are printed, as will manifestly appear by the following

b

ALPHA-

* AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE
A L P H A B E T.

No.	Roman.	Old English.	Italic.	Their Powers or Sounds,
I.	A a	ⱁ a	A a	ā
II.	B b	ⱃ b	B b	bēē
III.	C c	ⱅ c	C c	fēē
IV.	D d	ⱇ d	D d	dēē
V.	E e	ⱉ e	E e	ēē
VI.	F f	ⱋ f	F f	ēf
VII.	G g	ⱍ g	G g	ghēē
VIII.	H h	ⱏ h	H h	aīth
IX.	I i	ⱑ i	I i	ī
X.	J j	ⱓ j	J j	jā
XI.	K k	ⱕ k	K k	kā
XII.	L l	ⱗ l	L l	ēl
XIII.	M m	ⱙ m	M m	ēm
XIV.	N n	ⱛ n	N n	ēn
XV.	O o	ⱝ o	O o	ō
XVI.	P p	ⱟ p	P p	pēē
XVII.	Q q	Ⱡ q	Q q	kū
XVIII.	R r	Ᵽ r	R r	ār
XIX.	S s	ⱦ s	S s	ēs
XX.	T t	ⱨ t	T t	tēē
XXI.	U u	ⱪ u	U u	yū
XXII.	V v	ⱬ v	V v	vēē
XXIII.	W w	Ɱ w	W w	double yū
XXIV.	X x	Ɒ x	X x	ēx
XXV.	Y y	Ⱳ y	Y y	wy
XXVI.	Z z	ⱴ z	Z z	zēd

The preceding Letters, Marks, or Characters, in regard to their respective Powers or Sounds, are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A *Vowel* is a letter, that denotes a full and perfect sound of itself, without the least aid or assistance of any other letter: whatsoever.

As to the number of them, they are, in the opinion of the most accurate Grammarians, only five; namely, *a, e, i, o, and u.*

The Vowels *i* and *u*, indeed, sometimes are made use of as Consonants, but then they change their form; as for instance, the *i* is converted into *jod*, or *y*; as in the words *jesh*, *jelly*, *juice*; *youth*, *years*, *yesterday*, &c. and the *u* into *vēē*; as in *virtue*, *vice*, *vanity*, &c.

Y, however, when it has the same sound or power as *i*; and *w*, when it is substituted in the room or stead of *u*; i. e. when either of them follow a Vowel, in any syllable or word, they may, with propriety enough, be termed assistant, or casual Vowels; but, on the other hand, when they precede a Vowel, though they never change their form, are actually Consonants, and used as such.

As to the use of the preceding Vowels, they are intended to make either Syllables or Words; for neither the one or the other can be formed without them.

Each distinct Vowel frequently constitutes a Syllable; as in the following words: *a-muse-ment*, *e-vent*, *i'-mage*, *o'-live*, and *u-nity*, &c.

Moreover, the Article *A*, the Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*, are perfect Words, as well as Vowels; and the two last are always printed in capitals.

Before we proceed any farther, however, it will be highly requisite to take the various powers or sounds of each Vowel into our particular consideration.

It is to be observed, that all the Vowels, in general, have not only two distinct Sounds, namely, a long and short one, but some of them more; that sometimes they absolutely lose their Sound; and their Powers, at other times, are very imperfect or obscure; and sometimes again they borrow Sounds of one another.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Vowel A.

To begin then regularly with the Vowel *a*, which has four distinct sounds.

In all Monosyllables, or Words of one Syllable, where *a* is the first and *e* the last Vowel, the former is always long; as in *bāte*, *fāte*, *māte*, &c.

But when the Syllable ends with a single Consonant, the Vowel *a* is always short; as in *sād*, *mād*, *glād*, &c.

It is observable, that the Vowel *a* is the easiest to be pronounced; and is the first and the last sound that is uttered; the former is *ā* long, and the latter *ă* open; as in the interjection *ab!* which we shall take the liberty to illustrate by the following distich:

Ā, Ā, the Infant in the cradle cries;
But when grown old, he sighs out *ăb!* and dies.

A retains this open sound, when it precedes the Consonants, *st*, *lf*, or *lm*; as in *āst* *bāst*, *shāst*; *cālf*, *bālf*; *psālm*, *bālm*, &c. The sound of *a* is open likewise in words ending in *ance*; as *dānce*, *prānce*, *advānce*; which are sounded *dabnce*, *prabnce*, *adwabnce*, &c. as also in the two following words, *fā-ther*, *lāugh-ter*, which are sounded or pronounced, *fāb-ther*, *lāf-ter*, &c.

And lastly, *a* is broad, and sounds like the Diphthong *au* in Monosyllables ending in *ll*; as in *wāll*, *tāll*, &c. or in *ld*, or *lt*; as in *scāld*, *bāld*, *māst*, *sālt*, &c.

A retains this broad sound when it casually occurs between the Consonants *w* and *r*; or between *w* and *t*, as in the words *war*, *water*, which are pronounced *wāur*, *wāüter*.

In the pronunciation of divers words, the sound of *a* is either totally lost, or at least very obscure; as in *diamond*, *parliament*, *captain*, *chaplain*, &c. which are pronounced *di-mond*, *pārli-ment*, *cāp-tin*, *chāp-lin*; and in *measure*, *treasure*, *pleasure*, which are sounded *mezbur*, *trezbur*, *plezbur*; and *marriage*, *carriage*, &c. which are sounded *marridge*, *carridge*.

In the improper Diphthong *aa*, which frequently occurs in proper names, the sound of one of them is lost; as in *Isaac*, *Balaam*, *Canaan*, &c. which are pronounced *Isac*, *Bālam*, *Cānan*.

There are but very few words in the English language, that end in *a*, except the following Monosyllables, *flea*, *pea*, *sea*, *tea*, &c. and then the sound of it is entirely lost; as it is likewise in all words where the Vowels *e* or *o* precede it; as in *beat*, *meat*, *feat*, which are sounded *bēēt*, *mēēt*, *fēēt*; and *throat*, *coat*, *boat*, pronounced as *ō* long, viz. *thrōte*, *cōte*, *bōte*.

In most words, however, where the sound of *a* is final, the Vowel *y* is added to it to make it a Diphthong; as in the words *dāy*, *plāy*, *wāy*, &c. and then the *a* is always long.

In the proper names, however, where *a* is final, no *y* is added, and the *a* retains its sound; as in *Phrygia*, *Pamphylia*, *Cappadocia*, &c.

In the words *wan*, *want*, *wanton*, *wallov*, *watch*, *swan*, &c. it assumes the sound of *ō*, and is pronounced as such; namely, *wōn*, *wōnt*, &c.

There are divers other cursory remarks on the letter *a*, that might properly be here introduced; but, for brevity's sake, I shall refer the Reader to the Dictionary annexed.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Vowel E.

E, for the most part, has a short sound, when one or more Consonants follow it in the same Syllable; as in the words following, viz. *bēm*, *gēm*, *bēn*, *whēn*, *glēsh*, *frēsh*, &c. If, however, *e* be final, or joined with either of the Vowels, *a*, *i*, or *o*, it is then long; as for instance, in the following Monosyllables, *kē*, *shē*, *wē*, *mē*, *mēre*, *bēre*, *bēast*, *lēast*, *fēast*; *fiēld*, *yiēld*, *fiēld*; *decēit*, *pēople*, &c.

E, when final, loses its sound in the following words, *cāke*, *lāke*, *āwake*, *forāke*, &c. and only serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding Vowel. *E* final, however, in the following Monosyllables, is short, and an exception to the general rule, viz. *cōme*, *sōme*, *ōne*, *dōne*, *ōnce*, *dānce*, &c.

E loses its sound in many words, where the Vowel *a* immediately follows it; as in the Monosyllables *beartb*, *heart*, &c. which are pronounced *bārtb*, *bārt*.

And lastly, the Vowel *e* assumes the sound of *ā* long, in the word *swear*, which is pronounced *sware*.

xii AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE

Of the Powers or Sound of the Vowel I.

The Vowel *i* is always short, when *l*, *m*, *n*, or *p*, immediately follow it; as for instance; *bill*, *will*, *gill*; *imp*, *pimp*, *ink*, *wink*, *lip*, *bip*, &c.

I, however, has a long sound before such words as end in *gb*, *gbr*, *gn*, *ld*, or *nd*; as in *figb*, *nigb*, *figbt*, *nigbt*, *fign*, *resign*, *cbild*, *mild*, *mind*, *find*, *bind*, &c.

I is altogether lost, when the Vowel *e* immediately follows it; as in *field*, *shield*, *wield*, &c. which are founded *fēld*, *shēld*, *wēld*: and if not perfectly lost, its sound is very obscure in the words *evil*, *devil*, *civil*, &c.

In words borrowed from the French, the Vowel *i* assumes the sound of *e*, as in *machine*, *magazine*, *capuchin*, which are founded *masbēn*, *magazēn*, *capusbēn*. It assumes likewise the sound of *u* in *fir*, *stir*, &c.

In the words *venison*, *business*, &c. the Vowel *i*, if not altogether lost, is very obscure, and is founded *venzon*, *bizness*.

N. B. As there are no words in the English Language that end in *i*, the assistant Vowel *y* is always made use of to supply its place, be the number of Syllables more or less; as for instance, in Monosyllables, as *my*, *thy*, *fly*, &c. in Dissyllables, as in *city*, *mercy*, *pity*, &c. in Trissyllables, as in *glorify*, *justify*, *dignify*, &c. and Polysyllables, as in *obstinately*, *amiably*, *mathematically*, &c.

Y is likewise made use of in the room or stead of *i*, both in the first Syllable and the last of such words as are derived from the Greek; as in the words *hypocrisy*, *sympathy*, *symphony*, &c.

As also in the first, second, or last Syllable of Proper Names; as in *Pbrygia*, *Pamphylia*, *Egypt*, &c.

Y is once more made use of instead of *i* in such Particles, whose Verbs end in *y*; as in *flying*, from the Verb *fly*; *crying*, from the Verb *cry*; and *sanctifying*, from the Verb *sanctify*, &c.

This *y*, however, when it begins a Syllable, or Word, and precedes a Vowel, is always accounted a Consonant.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Vowel O.

The Vowel *o* sounds long before *ll*, *ld*, *lt*, *st*, and *rd*; as in the following words, *pōll*, *tōll*, *cōld*, *bōld*, *bōlt*, *cōlt*, *gōst*, *bōst*, *fōrd*, *swōrd*, &c. but short in all such Monosyllables as end in a single Consonant, as *bōt*, *lōt*, *nōt*, *pōt*, *ōf*, *ōn*, *rōd*, &c.

The sound of *o*, though not absolutely lost, indeed, is very obscure in the following words; *bacon*, *capon*, *mutton*, *glutton*, *button*, &c.

In several words it loses its own sound, and assumes that of the Vowel *u*; as in *once*, which is pronounced *wūnce*; *son*, *done*, sounded *sūn*, *dūn*; *come* and *comfort*, pronounced *cūm* and *cūmfort*; *conduit*, sounded *cundit*, &c.

Note. The Vowel *o* has seldom the privilege of concluding words; but the assistant Vowel *w* is made use of to convert it into a Diphthong; as in the Monosyllables, *blow*, *crow*, *flow*, *grow*, *know*, &c.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Vowel U.

The Vowel *u* has always a long sound, before a single Consonant, in words of more Syllables than one; as in *ū-nit*, *ū-nity*, *ū-nion*, &c. but if the word be a Monosyllable, and a single Consonant immediately follows it; as in *Gūn*, *sūn*, *nūn*, *jūst*, *dūst*, *crūst*, &c. then the power or sound of it is short.

When the Vowel *u* immediately follows the Consonant *g*, it not only loses its own sound, but contributes towards the hardening of the preceding letter; as for instance, in the words *guilt*, *guist*, *guard*, *guardian*, &c. which are pronounced *gilt*, *giſt*, *gārd*, *gārdian*.

In some words, particularly the Verb *bury*, with all its derivatives, the Vowel *u* assumes the sound of the Vowel *e*, and is pronounced *berry*.

As none of the preceding Vowels (the *e* only excepted) have the free liberty of concluding words; so very few words end with the Vowel *u*. *Tbou* and *you* are the only two English words; and the French terms *beau*, *lieu*, and *adieu*, which we have, as it were, adopted, are the only instances of this kind that can be produced; except, indeed, the word *jet d'eau*, a *water-spout*, may be added to the number.

For the generality, therefore, in such words, where the sound of *u* is final, the Vowel *e* is either added to it, as in the words *blue*, *true*, *rue*, &c. or else the improper Diphthong *ew* is substituted in its room or stead; as in the words following, viz. *crew*, *blew*, *drew*, &c. which are pronounced *cru*, *blu*, *dru*.

Note. The assistant Vowel *w*, is frequently made use of instead of the *u*, at the end of a syllable or word; as in *pow-er*, *show-er*, *tow-er*, *dow-er*, &c. or in the words, *flaw*, *stew*, &c.

STUDY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE. xiii

flow, flow, &c. in which case, the *w* is then an assistant Vowel, and forms a Diphthong; and when added to the improper Diphthong *ie*, it forms a Triphthong, as in the word *view*.
Note likewise, That the Letter *w*, when it precedes a Vowel, or the Letter *b*, it is always accounted a Consonant, as in the words *wáll, wèll, wíll*.

Of the Diphthongs, or Double Vowels.

A Diphthong, or Double Vowel, is the union, meeting, or coalition of two Vowels into one and the same Syllable. And these, for the generality, are divided into proper and improper.

The former are these } *ai* { *au* { *oi* { *ou* }
 that follow: } *or* { *or* { *or* { *or* }
 } *ay* { *aw* { *oy* { *ow* }

As may be illustrated by the following words;

Ai, in *frail, pair, fair*; which are sounded only as *ā* long, viz. *frāle, páre, fáre*.

Ay, in *day, play, way*, pronounced likewise only as *ā* long, viz. *dā, plā, wā*.

Note. *Ai* is written in the beginning and middle of words; but *ay* always at the end; except in the word *aye*, when used by way of answer, instead of *yes*.

Au, as in *author, autumn, August, &c.*

Aw, as in *awl, lawful, lawyer, &c.*

Note. *Au* may begin a word, but never ends one; and for that reason *aw* is substituted in its stead, when final.

Ee, as in *weed, seed, indeed, &c.* like *e* long.

Oi, as in *oil, voice, rejoice, &c.*

Oy, as in *boy, joy, cloy, &c.*

Note. *Oi* is for the most part used at the beginning of words, but *oy* at the end.

Oo, as in *good, wood, flood, &c.*

Sometimes, however, it changes its sound to *ō* long, as in *door, floor*, sounded *dōre, flōre*; and sometimes to *ū* short, as in *blood, flood*, pronounced *blūd, flūd*.

Ou, as in *cloud, shroud, aloud, &c.*

But sometimes it is sounded as *ō* long, as in *soul, controul, &c.*

Ow, as in *blow, flow, crew, &c.*

Note. The above are called proper Diphthongs; because both the Vowels are sounded in them: but when a proper Diphthong loses its natural sound, and changes to any other simple sound of some one single vowel, it becomes an improper Diphthong.

The improper Diphthongs are these that follow, viz. *ae, ea, eo, eu, ew, ei, ie, oa, ui, and æ*; which are so called, because the sound of one of the two only is distinctly heard; and for the most part, it is the last that is lost; and these may be illustrated by the words following, viz.

Ae, as in *Æneas, Ægypt, Ætna, Æther, Cæsar, &c.* but as *ae* is no English Diphthong, the words above are written for the most part with a single *ē*; as *Eneas, Egypt, Etna, Ether*, and *Cesar*, and are always long.

Ea, as in *peace, cease, encase, &c.* where the *ea* is sounded like *ē* long, or the diphthong *ēē*.

Eo, as in *leopard, jeopardy, people, &c.* pronounced *lēpard, jēpardy, pēple*.

Eu, as in *eunuch, rheum, rheubarb, &c.* sounded *eūnuck, rūme, rūbarb*.

Ew, as in *deu, crew, knew, &c.* pronounced *dū, crū, knū*.

Ei, as in *receive, conceive*, sounded as *ēē*, viz. *recēve, concēve*.

Ie, as in *field, shield, thief, grief, &c.* sounded *fēld, shēld, thēf, grēf*.

Oa, as in *coat, boat, throat, &c.* which are pronounced as *ō* long, viz. *cōt, bōt, thrōt*.

Ui, as in *guilt, built, quilt, &c.* sounded as *ī* short, viz. *gīlt, bīlt, qīlt*: and as *ū* long, in *juice, fruit, &c.*

Oe, as in *Oedipus*, sounded *Edipus*, and *Oenone* and *æconomy*, pronounced as *ē* long, viz. *Enone, economy*. But in English words, as *toe, doe, foe, &c.* pronounced, *tō, dō, fō*.

To these may be added *ew*, and *ue*; as in *throw, drew, knew*, pronounced as *ū* long, viz. *thrū, drū, knū*; and *due, sue, and spue, &c.* sounded in the same manner, *dū, sū, spū*.

Of TRIPTHONGS.

When three Vowels meet together in one and the same Syllable, it is called a Triphthong. Of these there are very few occur in the English tongue; however, we have the following, viz. *Queen, quaint, quail, eyes, and views*; as for the words *beau*, sounded *bō*, as *ō* long, and *beaux*, pronounced *bōze* (from whence our word *beauty* is derived); *jet d'eau*, sounded *jet do*; *lieu* and *adieu*, sounded as *ū* long, *lū* and *adū*; are properly French terms, and only adopted.

xiv AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE Of CONSONANTS.

A Consonant is a letter that can never be pronounced without the addition of a Vowel before or after it; as *b* is sounded *bēē*; *c*, *fēē*; *f*, *ef*; and *m*, *emm*, &c.

The Consonants, as they stand in order, are these that follow, in number twenty-one, namely,

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

In the pronunciation of these Consonants, there is no great difficulty; because other Nations agree with us, and sound them the same way.

There are several of the above Consonants, however, which, tho' very different in their forms, bear a near affinity to each other, in regard to their respective powers or sounds, These, for instance, are as follow:

<i>b</i> and <i>p</i>	<i>d</i> and <i>t</i>	<i>c, k,</i> and <i>x.</i>	<i>f, v,</i> and <i>ph.</i>	<i>g</i> and <i>j.</i>	<i>h, l,</i> and <i>r,</i>	<i>z</i> and <i>s.</i>	And this method of teaching them to Children, I conceive, to be the easiest and the best.
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------	---

Note. All the small Consonants retain their form, the long *f* and the short *s* only excepted. The former is for the most part made use of at the beginning, and in the middle of words; and the last only at their terminations.

Printers have of late years made use of divers combined letters; as for instance, *æ* for *ae*, and *œ* for *oe*; *ā*, *ſt*, *ſl*, *ſh*, *ſk*, *ſi*, *ſſi*, *ſi*, *ſi*, *ſi*, *ſi*, and *ſſi*: as also of the following abbreviations, namely, *&* for *and*, and *&c.* for *and so forth*, or, *for the rest*.

Note. The above Consonants are divided into Mutes, and Semi, or Half-Vowels; the former are *b, c, d, g, j, p, q, t, v*, and are thus named, because they cannot be pronounced without the addition of a Vowel, as *bee*, *see*, *dee*, &c. The Semi-Vowels are *f, l, m, n, r, s, x, z*, which are so called, because they yield an imperfect sound of themselves, as some insist; to me, however, this seems to be a mistake; since they cannot be pronounced at all, unless some vowel be prefixed; as for instance, *ef*, *el*, *em*, &c.

Four of these Semi-Vowels, *viz.* *l, m, n, r*, are for the generality termed liquids; because they flow very smoothly in a Syllable after a Mute; as in *class*, *smell*, *gnat*, *brass*; but they cannot be sounded before a Mute, if a Vowel follows.

These Consonants once more are distinguished into single and double. The former, as *b, c, d*, &c. have but one simple sound; *w, x* and *z*, however, are complex Consonants, and have manifestly the sound of two or more single ones in one: thus *w* is a compound of *u* and *v*, *x* is compounded of *ec*s, and *z* is sounded as *ds*.

The following letters, though apparently two, are allowed to be but one single mark or character, *viz.* *ch, gh, ph, sh, th, and wh*.

We shall now proceed methodically to their respective powers or sounds.

Of the Power or Sound of the Consonant B.

This Consonant has one unvariable sound; though in some few words, indeed, its sound is absolutely lost; as in the word *bdellium*, which is pronounced *dellium*. It is mute in words where *t* immediately follows; as in *debts* and *debtors*, which are sounded *detts*, *det-tors*; it is silent likewise when it follows the letter *m*; as in *climb*, sounded *clīm*; *lamb*, *lambkin*, pronounced *lām* and *lāmkin*. And *thumb*, *plumb*, *dumb*, sounded as *ū* short, *viz.* *tbūm*, *plūm*, *dūm*; and as *ō* long, in the word *comb*, which is sounded *cōm*.

The Consonant *b* likewise is frequently made use of before the liquids *l* and *r*, as in the words *black*, *blood*, *bloom*, &c. and in *bread*, *breast*, *bride*, *broad*, *brute*, &c.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonants C and Ch.

The genuine and natural sound of this Consonant is hard, like that of *k*; and is always pronounced as such, when it precedes the Vowels *a, o, or u*; as in *care*, *calf*, *cart*; *comb*, *cold*, *cock*; *curd*, *curl*, *curse*, &c.

It is hard likewise when it precedes the Liquids *l* or *r*, as in *clock*, *cloud*, *clafs*, &c. or *crack*, *crow*, *crust*, &c.

When this letter *c*, however, precedes the Vowels *e, i, or y*; or is made use of before an Apostrophe (*'*); that is to say, where that mark is substituted in the room or stead of the Vowel *e*, it is always sounded soft; as for instance, in the words *ceremony*, *citron*, *cyder*; and in *plac'd*, *grac'd*, *defac'd*, &c.

In the words *Aceldama* and *Cis*, or *Kiss*, though the one precedes the Vowel *e*, and the other an *i*, they are exceptions to the general rule; and are sounded hard like *k*.

When

When the letter *c* is written immediately after the letter *s*, it is, for the most part, entirely mute or lost; as in the words *scene*, *scion*, *science*, *sceptres*, &c. Sometimes, however, it is pronounced hard, like *k*, as in *scarce*, *sceptic*, *scold*, *scurrilous*, &c.

C loses its sound, whenever it precedes *k*, as in *back*, *crack*, *pack*, *quack*, &c.

This letter *c* might very well be omitted, could the etymology of words be equally well preserved without it.

Cb being (as we have hinted before) only one letter, though two marks or characters, is sounded like *k*, in most foreign words, as in *chemist*, *chyle*, *choler*, &c. as also in such proper names as occur in the Sacred Scriptures, as in *Baruch*, *Malachi*, *Archefilaus*, &c. When the Syllable *arch* comes before a Vowel, it is sounded hard, like *ark*; as in *architect* and *archangel*; but if a Consonant immediately follows it, then it retains its original soft sound, or that of *artch*; as for instance, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*, &c.

Cb retains likewise its original soft sound in the words *church*, *chin*, *child*, *charm*, *chair*, &c. and in some proper names, as in *cherubim*, *Rachael*, *Charles*, &c.

In divers words immediately derived from the French, *cb* is sounded soft, like *sh*: As for instance, in *chaise*, *champaign*, *chevalier*, *chagrin*, *capucbin*, *machine*, &c.

Cb is sometimes, though corruptly, sounded like *qu*; as in *choir* and *choirister*, which are vulgarly sounded *quire* and *quirister*; though the proper sound of them is that of *k*, and they ought to be pronounced *kair* and *kairister*, as the word *chorus*, from whence they are derived, is sounded *korus*.

Of the Power or Sound of the Consonant D.

D, like *B*, has but one unvariable sound; as in the words *diamond*, *dye*, *did*, &c. and is frequently used before the liquid *r*; as in *draw*, *dress*, *drink*, *drove*, *drub*, &c. as also before the double Consonant *vv*, as in *dwarf*, *dwell*, *dwindle*, &c.

When the termination *ed* is abbreviated, and an apostrophe (') substituted in the room or stead of the *e*, it is converted into the letter *t*, to which, as we have above hinted, it bears a near affinity; as will appear in the following instances:

Burned, *burnt*; *blessed*, *blest*; *tossed*, *toft*; and *crossed*, *crost*.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant F.

The letter *F*, as we have before observed, bears a near affinity to the letters *ph* and *v*; as evidently appears in the word *phial*, which is sounded *vial*; as also in the particle *of*; as, "George the Third king of (that is, *ov*) Great-Britain;" and *phlegm* is pronounced *flem*.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Letters G and Gh.

The Consonant *g*, is always sounded hard before the Vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*; as in the words *game*, *gale*, *garter*; *goose*, *goslin*, *gospel*; *gut*, *gun*, *guzzle*; but when it precedes the Vowels *e*, *i*, or *y*, it has, for the most part, a soft sound, like the Consonant *j*; as in the words *gender*, *genitive*, *gentle*; *gin*, *ginger*, *giant*; and in the word *gipsy*.

There are some exceptions, however, to this general rule; for it is pronounced hard in the words *geese*, *get*, *gelding*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gimlet*, &c. It is hard likewise in such proper names as are derived from the Hebrew language; as *Gethsemane*, *Geba*, &c. and in some English proper names; as in *Gilman*, *Gibson*, *Gilbert*, &c.

It is always hard likewise, when it precedes the letter *b*; as in the words *ghost*, &c.

G loses its sound, when it precedes either the letters *m* or *n*, in the same syllable; as in *phlegm*, *reign*, &c. It loses its sound when it precedes *n*, at the beginning of a word; as in *gnat*, *gnaw*, *gnash*, which are sounded *nat*, *naw*, *nash*. *Gb* is lost in the middle and at the end of divers words; as in *might*, *fight*, *night*, *flight*, which are sounded *mire*, *sire*, *nire*, *flite*; as also in *though*, *through*, *dough*, which are pronounced *tkō*, *thrū*, *dō*; and *sign*, *nigh*, *high*, are sounded *sī*, *nī*, *bī*.

Gb at the end of some words are pronounced as *ff*; as in *rough*, *tough*, *enough*, which are sounded *rūff*, *tūff*, *enūff*.

G is often used before the liquids *l* and *r*; as in *glass*, *gleam*, *gloom*, &c. *Gross*, *grave*, *green*, *grind*, &c.

Of the Power or Sound of the Consonant H.

The letter *h* is a note of aspiration, which intimates that the Vowel immediately following is to be pronounced with a peculiar strength; as in the words *bat*, *help*, *bill*, *house*, *bunt*, &c.

Note.

xvi AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE

Note. It seldom begins any Syllable, except the first; and for the most part is uttered with a full emission of the breath.

However, it loses its sound when the letter *r* immediately precedes it; as in *rheubarb*, *rheum*, *rhine*, *rhenish*, *rbetorician*, &c. As also its sound is lost at the end of words; as in *Jehovah*, *Messiah*, *Goliab*, &c.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant J.

This Consonant has always an uniform sound, like the soft *g*, and is put before Vowels only; as in *Jack*, *jest*, *jilt*, *John*, *June*, &c. This letter, like the preceding one of *c*, might very well be omitted, could the etymology of words be duly preserved without it; as in the words *jocund*, *joyial*, *joy*, *ejaculation*, &c.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant K.

This letter *k*, when it precedes either the Vowel *e*, or *i*, has the sound of hard *c*, where, according to the analogy of the *English*, the *c* would be soft; as in the words *cellar*, *cistern*, &c. The *k*, however, has always a hard sound when it begins a word, and precedes a Vowel; as in the words *keys*, *keep*, *kept*; *kill*, *kind*, *kite*, &c. but when *k* precedes the letter *n*, its sound is either lost, or at least very obscure; as in the words *knot*, *knob*, *knowledge*, &c. and totally lost when it follows *c*; as in the words *back*, *crack*, *lack*, &c.

Note. The letter *k* is never used double in any word whatever; but in the middle of words *c* always precedes it; as in *sickle*, *fickle*, *pickle*, &c. in order to shorten the Vowel before it.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant L.

This letter *l* has the same sound in *English*, as it has in other languages.

In Monosyllables ending in *l*, another *l* is for the most part added to it; as in *all*, *fall*, *call*, &c. in order to give a kind of force to the preceding Vowel; but in words of more syllables than one ending in *l*, such *l* is always single, as in *civil*, *evil*, &c. *Critical*, *whimsical*, *political*, &c.

Sometimes the sound of this letter *l* is almost lost; as in the words *calves*, *balves*; as also in *could*, *would*, *should*, *talk*, *walk*, *chalk*; *psalm*, *calm*, *grain*, &c.

This *l*, being a liquid, will follow almost any of the Consonants; but will stand before none of them; as for instance, *blood*, *cloud*, *flood*, *gloom*, *plumb*, *slay*, *slew*, *fly*, *slow*, *slut*, &c.

The sound of *l* is always distinctly heard in words where the *l* is final; as in *excel*, *camel*, *counsel*, &c. but in words ending with *le*; as *table*, *fable*, *cable*, &c. the sound of it is obscure, or weak, and the *c* final almost mute.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant M.

This letter *m* has an unvaried sound; as in *man*, *men*, *mine*, *moan*, *moon*, &c.

It suffers no other Consonant but the *n* to follow it, in the beginning of a word or syllable; as for instance, *amnesty*, *solemnity*; and in the name of the Greek Muse, called *Mnemosyne*.

If either the letter *b*, or *n*, follows it, at the end of a word; the sound of that *b* or *n* is always lost; as in *thumb*, *plumb*, *autumn*, *solemn*, &c.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant N.

This *n*, like *m*, has always an uniform sound; as in *name*, *neat*, *night*, *note*, *nut*, &c.

In the beginning of words or syllables, it admits of the letters *g*, *k*, and *f*, sometimes before it; but no Consonant whatever after it; as for instance, *gnat*, *gnaw*, *gnomon*; *knave*, *knife*, *knot*, *knowledge*, &c. and *snake*, *snail*, *snow*, *snuff*, &c.

When *n* follows *m* and closes a word, it is always either mute, or very obscure; as in *autumn*, *solemn*, *condemn*, *bymn*, &c.

Of the Powers and Sounds of the Consonants P and Ph.

The letter *p* (as we have hinted before) bears a near affinity with *b*, and has an uniform sound; as for example, *pain*, *peal*, *pile*, *pool*, *pond*, *purse*, &c. and the letters *ph* bear a near affinity to the letters *f* and *v*; as in *Philip*, sounded *filip*; *Philosopher*, pronounced *filisifer*; and *pbial*, sounded *vial*.

When

When *p* precedes another Consonant in the beginning of words, its sound is always either lost or very obscure; as in the words *psalm*, *psalmist*, *psalter*, *Ptolomy*, *pseudo-prophet*, *phthisic*, *ptisan*, *psychology*, &c.

When *p* immediately follows *m*, in the middle of words, it is then perfectly quiescent; as in the words *empty*, *contempt*, *attempt*, *exempt*, &c.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant Q, or Cu.

Q is always followed by the Vowel *u*, in all other languages, as well as the English. By some it is accounted a superfluous letter, as being nothing more than *cu*.

In words of *English extraction* its sound is generally soft; as in *quake*, *quell*, *quill*, *quote*, &c. but in such words as are derived from the *French*, it bears the sound of *k*, or hard *c*; as in *liquor*, *liquorish*, *conqueror*, *masquerade*, &c.

Note. The letter *q* never ends a word, but the Diphthong *ue* is added to it; as in the words *antique*, *oblique*, &c. which are sounded *antike*, or *anteek*; *oblike*, or *obleek*; and *risque*, which is pronounced *risk*.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant R, and Rh.

This letter *r* has the same harsh sound in *English*, as in other languages. The *Saxons*, at the beginning of words, used to put the letter *b* before it: In words derived from the *Greek*, the letter *b* immediately follows it both at the beginning and end of words; as for instance; *rhétoric*, *rhinoceros*, *rhyme*, *rheum*, *rhapsody*; and the word *myrrh*.

When words end in *re*, as in *fire*, *wire*, *bire*, *desire*; they are all sounded as *ur* short; as, *für*, *wiür*, *biür*, *desiür*.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant S, and Sh.

This letter *s* has a variable sound. Sometimes it has a hissing, or soft sound; and at others a hard sound, like that of *z*. As for instance, it has the former, at the beginning of words; as in *state*, *steal*, *still*, *stale*, *stool*, &c. *shame*, *shell*, *shine*, *shone*, *shun*, &c. And the latter, in substantives of the plural number ending with *s*; as in *trees*, *seas*, *bees*, *eyes*, *flies*, *pies*, &c. And in the third person singular of verbs; as, *he* or *she* *reads*, *bleeds*, *succeeds*, &c. It has likewise a strong sound in the Monosyllables *this*, *yes*, *thus*, *us*; *bis*, *ours*, *yours*, &c. When words end in *sion*, and a Vowel precedes the *s*, it is sounded hard like *z*, as in *confusion*, *delusion*, *occasion*, *invasion*, *division*, &c. But if a Consonant precedes *sion*, it sounds like *sb*; as in *diversion*, *immersion*, *conversion*, &c. This distinction is regularly marked throughout the *DICTIONARY*.

It sounds like *z*, likewise, where *e* final follows *s*; as in *wise*, *rise*, *advise*, &c. *rose*, *prose*, *pause*, *applause*, &c. and this variation is distinguished throughout the *DICTIONARY*. But its usual ending is in *si*, as in *grass*, *mast*, *class*, *pass*, &c.

Once more, it has the sound of *z*; when long *s* occurs in the middle of words; as in *desert*, *present*, *prison*, *wisdom*, *advertisement*; another variation which is carefully marked. But if the *s* be doubled, it assumes the hissing sound; as in *assume*, *assert*, *assign*, &c.

In some words, however, where the single long *s* occurs in the middle of them, the *s* is quiescent; as in *wiscount*, *island*, *isle*, *Liste*, *Carlisle*, and in *demesne*, &c. all which variations are regularly marked.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonants T, and Th.

T has its proper sound in most words where it either begins or ends them; as in *tame*, *ten*, *time*, *tone*, *tune*; *mat*, *met*, *fat*, *set*, *fit*, *set*; *glut*.

When the letter *t*, however, precedes the Vowel *i*, and another Vowel immediately follows it, the syllable *ti* is always sounded like *sb*; as in *vexation*, *inclination*, *contemplation*, *meditation*, &c. and this variation is carefully distinguished throughout the *DICTIONARY*.

But when a Consonant precedes the *t*, it retains its own natural sound; as in *fast*, *feast*, *fist*, *freight*, *first*, &c.

Th has nearly the hard sound of *d* in the words following, *viz.* *Then*, *thence*, *there*, *thus*, *thy*, *thine*, *thee*, *those*, &c. As also, in all words where the *th* occurs between two Vowels; as in *whether*, *weather*, *gather*, *rather*, &c.

It has a hard sound likewise when it either begins or ends a word; as in *thought*, *thirst*, *third*, *thunder*; *death*, *breath*, *width*, *worth*, &c. but when *e* final follows *th*, it softens the sound of it; as from the substantive *breath*, the verb to *breathe*; from *clath*, to *clathe*; from *wreath*, to *wreathe*, &c.

xviii AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant V.

This Consonant (as we have observed before) bears a very near affinity to the letters *f* and *ph*.

This Consonant *v* is placed before no other Consonant, but before all the Vowels in general; as in the words, *vale*, *vest*, *vice*, *voice*, *volume*, *vulture*, &c.

Note. Both its shape and sound are as distant from the Vowel *u*, as any two other letters in the alphabet.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonants W, and Wh.

Though the letter *w*, or double *u*, where it is used instead of the Vowel *u*, is undoubtedly a Vowel itself; yet it is at times indisputably a Consonant; and for this reason, because it will precede any of the Vowels without the least hesitation or difficulty in the utterance or expression of it; as in *war*, *west*, *wind*, *world*, *worst*, &c.

When the Vowel *o* immediately follows the letter *w*, the sound of the *w* is altogether mute or quiescent; as in the following words, *where*, *whorish*, *whoredom*, *whose*, and *wholsome*.

It is lost likewise when the liquid *r* immediately follows it; as in *wrath*, *wretch*, *wrist*, *wrong*, &c.

In most *English* words, however, *w* has a peculiar sound, as if the *b* was placed before it; as in the words, *where*, *when*, *whence*, *whale*, *white*, *whist*, *whilft*, &c.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant X.

This letter *x* begins no word in the *English* tongue, and but very few in any other language.

It begins, however, some proper names; as *Xenophon*, *Xantbus*, *Xantippe*, &c.

In *English* words, some one of the Vowels always precedes it; as in *ax*, or *axe*, *axe*, *excellent*, *example*, *ox*, *oxen*, &c.

As also in several *English* proper names, as in *Axbridge*, in Somersetshire; *Axminster*, in Devonshire; and *Exeter*, its capital; *Oxford*, in the county so called, &c.

Note. This letter *x* is a double Consonant, and contains in it the sound of *cs*, or *ks*.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant Y.

Though this letter, when it follows a Consonant, is doubtless a Vowel; as in the words, *twenty*, *thirty*, *forty*, &c. yet, when it precedes a Vowel or Diphthong, it is converted into a Consonant, notwithstanding it never changes its form.

It may be observed of this Consonant *y*, as it was above of the Consonant *w*, that it precedes most of the Vowels without the least hesitation or difficulty in the utterance or expression of it; as in the following words, *yard*, *yarn*, *year*, *yeaman*, *you*, *youth*, *youthful*, &c.

Of the Powers or Sounds of the Consonant Z.

This *z* is a double Consonant (as we have hinted before) and contains in it the sound of *ds*, or rather *f* hard.

It begins very few words, except what are derived from foreign languages; as *Zany*, *zeft*, *zeal*, *zealous*, *zone*, *zodiac*, and *zenith*.

The sound of it, in short, is expressed in its name, *izzard*; or *f* hard; and this letter is never placed before a Consonant.

Note. the preceding cursory remarks on the *English* Alphabet are peculiarly calculated for the aid and assistance of young, unlettered students; but such as are more advanced in years, may be farther instructed and improved by a diligent inspection of the succeeding

DICTIONARY.

PART II.

Of SPELLING: Or, the

DIVISION of SYLLABLES.

THE Art of SPELLING consists in writing correctly, or naming the several letters whereof any Syllable or Word is, according to the established custom, properly composed.

A Syllable is an articulate sound, which is formed of any one Vowel, or more letters included in the *English* alphabet. As for instance;

a-mi-ty, e-ve-ry, i-vo-ry, o-live, u-nit.

Sometimes a Syllable is composed of two Vowels united, or a Diphthong; as in *Æ-neas, æ-conomy, Oedipus, &c.* It must be remembered, however, that these are *Latin* and *Greek* Syllables, or Diphthongs, and are expressed in *English* (as we have before hinted) by the Vowel (*e*) only; as *Æ-neas, economy, Edipus.*

Sometimes, again, it consists of one Vowel, or double Vowel, and one Consonant; as in *am, or an; aid, or paid:* Sometimes of a Diphthong alone, as *au-thor, au-tumn, &c.* Or sometimes of one Vowel, and two or more Consonants; as in *act, egg, ink, old, acts, eggs, &c.*

Note. No number of Consonants can be pronounced articulately, without the aid or assistance of one or more of the Vowels.

A Word, for the generality, is composed of as many Syllables as there are either Vowels, or double Vowels found in it.

No Syllable can consist of more letters than eight; and there are very few that will admit of that number.

Note. All words, which express the name, action, quality, or mode of any thing, are nothing more than an assemblage of Letters in Syllables.

Some words, therefore, if they consist of one Syllable only, are termed *Monosyllables*; as in *just, good, great, &c.* If of two Syllables, as in *justice, goodness, greatness, &c.* they are called *Disyllables*; if of three, as in *a-mi-ty, en-mi-ty, en-vi-ous, &c.* they are termed *Trisyllables*; and all such words as consist of four, or more Syllables, are distinguished by the name of *Poly-syllables.*

Note. Moreover, as no *Monosyllable* will admit of more Letters than eight; so no *English* words will admit of more Syllables than eight.

Once more observe, that all words are either *simple* or *compound*: as, *pious, im-pious; holy, un-holy; active, in-active, &c.* And the rules for the division of each, must be such as are derived either from the analogy of all languages in general, or from the established custom of pronouncing any one language in particular.

The general rules, therefore, for spelling *English* words correctly, are these that follow: And as there is no general rule without some exceptions, more or less; such exceptions are best attained by an habitual use or practice.

The first then that occurs is this; namely, when a Consonant comes between two Vowels, it must be joined, for the most part, with the last; as for instance, in *a-bundance, e-qui-ty, i-ma-gine, e-pu-lent, u-ni-ty, &c.*

If, however, the letter *x* happens to fall between two Vowels; it is then an exception, and must be joined to the first; as in the words, *ex-ample, ex-amine, ex-ecute, ex-istence, ox-en, wix-en, box-es, &c.*

Such Consonants as precede either the liquid *l* or *r*, when the Vowel *e* immediately follows, can never be divided; as in *a-ble, ia-ble, fa-ble, tri-ble, ri-ble, mi-tre, ni-tre, &c.*

This rule, however, seems to be included in that of initial Consonants, because *bl, fl, and tr,* can begin words; but if two Consonants come together which cannot begin words, then they must be divided; and one must be joined to the first Vowel, and the other to the latter; as for instance, in *in-justice, im-piety, in-finity, tem-ple, ten-der, &c.*

All double Consonants must be divided; as in *plat-ter, mat-ter, let-ter, fet-ter, glit-ter, bit-ter, cot-ton, rot-ten, flut-ter, mut-ter, &c.*

Nor must two Consonants be parted as can begin words in spelling; and of these there are no less than thirty-four in number, as will more plainly appear by the catalogue, or table of them, as is particularly specified in the next page, *namely.*

Bl.	} as in	Black, bleed, blind, blot, blue, &c.
Br.		Bread, breast, brick, brook, brush, &c.
Ch.		Chance, cheek, child, choice, church, &c.
Cl.		Claw, clerk, cliff, clock, club, &c.
Cr.		Crape, cream, crime, crow, crust, &c.
Dr.		Drake, dread, drink, drop, drunk, &c.
Dw.		Dwarf, dwelling, dwindle, &c.
Fl.		Flame, flea, flight, floor, flute, &c.
Fr.		Frail, fresh, friend, frost, fruit, &c.
Gh.		Ghost, Gbittern, &c.
Gl.		Glass, glebe, glimpse, glass, glue, &c.
Gn.		Gnat, gnaw, gnomon, &c.
Gr.		Grass, green, grist, gross, grudge, &c.
Kn.		Knave, knee, knife, knob, knurl, &c.
Ph.		Phases, pheasant, phial, phoenix, &c.
Pl.		Place, pleasure, plight, plot, plumb, &c.
Pr.		Praise, press, priest, proof, prude, &c.
Pf.		Psalms, psalter, pseudo, psora, &c.
Pt.		Ptarmics, ptoron, ptisan, Ptolemaic, &c.
Rh.		Rhapsody, rheum, rhime, rhinoceros, rhumb, &c.
Sc.		Scar, scene, sceptre, science, scoff, scorn, scum, &c.
Sh.		Shift, sheaf, shift, shore, shatter, shoy, &c.
Sk.		Skate, sketch, skiff, skue, sky, &c.
Sl.		Slave, sleep, sling, sleet, slut, &c.
Sm.		Smack, smelt, smile, smoke, smut, &c.
Sn.		Snake, sneer, snipe, snow, snuff, &c.
Sp.		Spade, spear, spire, spoon, sponge, &c.
Sq.		Squall, squeak, squib, squint, squirt, &c.
St.		Staff, star, stead, stick, stork, stump, style, &c.
Sw.		Swan, sweat, swine, sword, &c.
Th.		Thanks, theft, thief, thought, thus, &c.
Tr.		Trance, trench, tripe, trope, troop, &c.
Tw.		Twang, tweag, twig, twist, two, &c.
Wh.		What, where, when, whilst, whose, &c.

To these, add the following words, which begin with three Consonants ; as for instance,

Chr.	} as in	Chrysm, chrysmos, Christ, christian, christmas, chromatic, chronic, chrysalis, crystal, &c.
Phr.		Phrase, phrensy, phrenetic, Phrocion, and Phrygia, &c.
Sch.		Schedule, scheme, schism, scholar, school, &c.
Scr.		Scrag, scraps, screen, scribe, scroll, scrub, &c.
Shr.		Sbrew, shrewd, shrine, shroud, shrub, &c.
Skr.		Scream, skrew, &c.
Sph.		Sphere, spheric, sphincter, sphinx, &c.
Spl.		Splay, spleen, splice, split, splinter, &c.
Spr.		Sprain, sprat, spread, spring, sprout, spruce, &c.
Str.		Straw, stream, strife, stroke, struggle, &c.
Thr.		Thrall, tread, thrice, through, throne, thrush, &c.
Thw.		Thwack, thwart, &c.—And the two following words beginning
Tand		with four Consonants, namely,
Phth.		Phtbific, and Phtbifical.

Note. Any single Consonant in the Alphabet may end a word (the *q* and *v* only excepted) the former of which assumes to it the Diphthong *ue* silent to close it ; as in *antique*, *oblique*, &c. and the latter assumes *e* silent, as in *glove*, *love*, *dove*, &c.

Note. Some words end with two Consonants, others with three, and some with four. As for instance :

Words ending with two Consonants ; as in
Plumb, *dumb*, *thumb*, *block*, *stock*, *lock*, &c.

Words ending with three Consonants ; as in
Wench, *tench*, *wrench*, *wright*, *night*, *fight*, &c.

And Words ending with four Consonants ; as in
Fight, *weights*, *freights*, *length*, *strength*, &c.

Note. As the Monosyllables, which are numerous, are the Springs (if I may be allowed the expression) or Roots of the *English* Language; the art of spelling correctly principally consists in the knowledge of their several powers or sounds,

ADDITIONAL RULES

To be observed in the DIVISION of SYLLABLES.

I. All grammatical endings, commonly called Terminations, must be separated in Spelling; as for instance, in the following Verbs.

To *charm*—*charm-etb, edst, ed, ing*; and in the Substantive—*charm-er*; and in the Adverb—*charm-ing-ly*.

To *abound*—*abound-etb, est, ed, ing*; and in the Adjective—*abund-ant*; in the Substantive—*a-bund-ance*; and the Adverb—*abund-ant-ly*, &c. &c.

II. When two Vowels come together, and both of them are distinctly sounded; that is, when they are not Diphthongs, they must be separated in the spelling of them; as for instance, in the words, *co-equal, co-eternal, co-essential, cre-a-tor*; *u-su-al, mu-tu-al*, &c.

As also in proper names, namely, *No-ab, Si-na-i, Si-lo-e*, &c.

And lastly, all compound words must, in spelling, be resolved into their simple, or component words; as in *un-to, up-on, not-with-stand-ing, never-the-less*, &c.

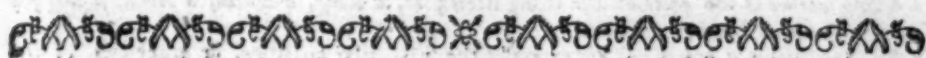
Note. In some Polysyllables, or words of several syllables, the sound of *shial* is expressed sometimes by (*tial*), as in the words *es-sen-tial, nup-tial, par-tial, mar-tial*, &c. and at others by (*cial*) as in *com-mer-cial, pre-ju-di-cial, ar-ti-fi-cial*, &c.

Such Polysyllables likewise as end in (*tian*) or (*cian*) have the sound of (*shian*) as in *Egypt-tian, Gre-cian*, &c.

Some Polysyllables, again, ending in (*tiate*) or (*ciate*) have the sound of (*shiate*) as in *gra-tiate, de-pre-ciate*, &c.

Some Polysyllables, moreover, ending in (*scient*) (*cient*) or (*tient*) assume the sound of (*shient*) as in *om-ni-scient, pro-fi-cient, patient*, &c.

And to conclude, many words ending in (*tion*) (*sion*) are sounded as (*sh'n*) as in *vex-a-tion, con-ver-sion, con-fu-sion*, &c. All these distinctions, however, are marked as they occur in the DICTIONARY,



PART III. Of WORDS.

FROM mere articulate Sounds, that is, from the various manner of writing or pronouncing Letters and Syllables, which were the subject-matter of the two preceding Parts; we shall now, according to our plan at first laid down, proceed to an account of Words.

And in order to denote the diversity of our sentiments; or, in other terms, to convey our ideas to one another either in *Writing*, or *Speaking*, divers kinds of words must unavoidably be used to answer that important end; and these, by most *Grammarians*, are called the eight Parts of *Speech* hereunder mentioned, namely,

Noun,		Adverb,
Pronoun,		Conjunction,
Verb,		Preposition,
Participle,		Interjection.

These eight parts, however, for brevity's sake, may with propriety enough be reduced, as they are distinguished throughout the Dictionary hereto adjoined, to these four only: namely *Nouns Substantive, Nouns Adjective, Verbs* and *Particles*; for all *Pronouns*, or, as they are termed by some, *Adnouns*, are nothing more than certain commodious *Names*, or *Words*, which are substituted in the room either of *Substantives* or *Adjectives*, in order to prevent a disagreeable repetition of the foregoing *Names* or *Nouns*; and all *Participles* are no more than what may, with propriety, be termed *Verbal Adjectives*; and forasmuch as

the

the four last mentioned *Parts* are too inconsiderable, in my humble opinion, to deserve such a distinct separation or division, they may all very naturally and properly be included under the general term of *Particles*.

Before we enter, however, upon this our *new* division, thus purposely abbreviated; it will, we imagine, be highly necessary to make some few previous remarks on those little words, which we chuse to call *Articles*, rather than *Particles*, (though both may be proper) which, in our *Mother-tongue*, are certain kinds of limitations prefixed to our Nouns or Names; and these are no more than two in number; namely, *a*, or *an*, and *the*.

An, indeed, is the original *Saxon Article*, has an indefinite, or unlimited sense, and is, in reality, as much an *Adjective* as the *Pronoun one*, with regard to *more*; and so indeed is *a*; as for instance, *a scholar*, *an artist*; that is to say, some one scholar, some one artist in general.

Note. *A* or *an*, is only used in the singular Number, but *the* in both.

Note. The article *a* is always used, when a consonant, or an aspirate *b*, immediately follows; as, *a king*, *a queen*; *a bound*, *a horse*, *a bare*, &c. But *an* is always substituted in the room or stead of *a*, when a vowel follows it, or an *b* that is not aspirated; as in the words *an emmet*, *an elephant*, *an ox*, *an ass*; *an herb*, *an hour*, *an heir*, &c.

Note likewise, where *a* and *an* are used in the singular Number, there is no article at all made use of in the Plural; as, "*These are well-built houses*; *Those are sweet-scented herbs*," &c.

The article (*the*) however, is frequently made use of both in the Singular and Plural; as, *the hour*, *the hours*, *the day*, *the days*, *the month*, *the months*, &c.

Sometimes, indeed, it is not used. And first, it is never prefixed to proper Names; as *John*, *William*, *Thomas*, &c. nor, in the second place, to virtues, or vices; as *love*, *honour*, *honesty*, *injustice*, *anger*, *hatred*, &c. nor, in the third, to metals or minerals; as *tin*, *copper*, *brass*, *silver*, *gold*, &c. nor is it, in the last place, used before such words wherein the mere existence of any thing is only implied; as for instance, "*This is not water*, but *wine*; *That is not ale*, but *small-beer*," &c.

After these cursory hints, it will be incumbent on us to distinguish words into their respective kinds, or classes; and afterwards take the accidents of each into our consideration, which in every language is the essential part of Grammar.

Words, then, are properly referred to four Kinds, or Classes, namely, 1. *Noun Substantives*. 2. *Noun Adjectives*. 3. *Verbs*, or *Affirmations*; and lastly, *Particles*.

Of these we shall treat in their proper order. And first,

Of Nouns Substantive and Adjective.

A *Substantive* is the name of the thing itself; as, *a King*, *a Queen*, *a Horse*, *a Dog*; *a Chair*, *a Table*, *a Looking-glass*, &c.

An *Adjective* is a word, which expresses the particular qualities, or properties, of the thing first mentioned; as, *great*, *small*, *black*, *white*, *fair*, *brown*, *fat*, *lean*, *wise*, *foolish*, &c.

In order, therefore, to discover which are *Substantives*, and which are *Adjectives*; I must consider whether the thing mentioned be plain and intelligible of itself; or whether it wants some additional word to make it so: Thus, if I say, "*I saw yesterday the king, the queen, the lord-mayor*; *an ox*, *a stag*, *a horse*," &c. the sense is complete, and I am clearly understood; but if I say, "*I visited an amiable*, *a prudent*, *a beautiful*, *a deformed*," &c. my meaning is dark and unintelligible; so that some *Substantive* must be put to it, such as *man*, *woman*, *boy*, *girl*, &c. without which it will never be sense, or rightly understood.

Substantives are distinguished into Proper and Common. The former belongs to some individual, or particular person, or thing; as *Thomas*, *William*, *Mary*, *Susan*, &c. the *Tbames*, the *Humber*, the *Severn*, &c. *London*, *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, &c. The latter belongs to all of the particular species; as *man*, *woman*, *horse*, *bound*, *river*, *city*, *mountain*, *province*, *kingdom*, &c.

As proper names of men, women, or children, denote persons; so those which we make use of to denote the three-fold distinctions of persons are in a peculiar manner expressed, and called (as we have before hinted) either *Pronouns* or *Adnouns*; and these are different, according as the persons of whom we speak are one only, or more than one; or in other terms, of the Singular or Plural Number.

If I speak of myself only, then the *Pronoun* is *I*; if I speak of others as well as myself, the *Pronoun* is *we*.

In case I speak directly to any one person, that is called the *second person*; and the *Pronoun* in that case, is *thou*; but, if I speak immediately to more persons than one, the *Pronoun* is *ye*; if, however, I speak of a person, or thing, That is termed the *third person*, and the *Pronoun*, if it be of one male, it is *he*; if of one female, it is *she*; if the thing spoken of be neither male nor female, but a thing inanimate, i. e. of the *Neuter Gender*, then we use the word *it*. In the Plural Number, indeed, if we speak of persons, or things, we use the word *they*, be the Gender what it will.

STUDY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE. xxiii

Of the Manner of making Singulars Plurals.

For the generality, *Singulars* are made *Plurals* by adding only an *s*, as *band, bands*; *cock, cocks*; *bird, birds*; *noun, nouns*; *verb, verbs*, &c.

When the *Singular*, however, ends in *ce, se, ze, x, fs, ch, sh, or ge*, when sounded soft like *je*, we must add either *s* or *es*, and make an additional syllable; as in *place, or places*; *horse, horses*; *maze, mazes*; *box, boxes*; *fox, foxes*; *lass, lasses*; *glass, glasses*; *church, churches*; *watch, watches*; *wish, wishes*; *bush, bushes*; *page, pages*; *age, ages*; &c.

And *Nouns* ending in *y* make (*ies*) in the *Plural*, as in *body, bodies*; *glory, glories*; *ruby, rubies*; &c.

Frequently the *Plural* is formed by the termination (*en*), as in *man, men*; *woman, women*; *chick, chickens*; *brother, brethren*, &c.

Those *Names*, again, which end their *Singulars* in either *f*, or *fe*, form their *Plural* by (*ves*), as *half, halves*; *thief, thieves*; *calf, calves*; *loaf, loaves*; *wife, wives*; *knife, knives*, &c.

In the *English Tongue*, however, the manner of forming the *Plural* is very irregular; for there are many words which can be reduced to no rule at all; as will manifestly appear from the following Catalogue or Table.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Die,	Dice,	Brother,	Brethren,
Child,	Children,	Louse,	Lice,
Ox,	Oxen,	Goose,	Geese,
Mouse,	Mice,	Penny,	Pence, &c.

In many words there is no difference in regard to *Number*; as in *sheep, deer, fern, bose, swine*, &c.

Some words, again, admit of no *Singular Number*; as for instance,

Snuffers,	Tongs,
Scissars,	Lungs,
Breeches,	Bellows,
Wages,	Apes, &c.

Others, on the other hand, admit of no *Plural Number*; as for instance, the names of

Virtues, as *justice, prudence, goodness*, &c.

Vices, as *envy, malice, revenge*, &c.

Corn, as *wheat, oats, barley*, &c.

Herbs, as *thyme, rue, rosemary*, &c.

Countries, as *England, Scotland, France*, &c.

Cities, as *London, York, Bristol*, &c.

Towns, as *Lewes, Steyning, Arundel*, &c.

Rivers, as *Thames, Trent, Humber*, &c.

In the *English Tongue*, moreover, the distinction of *Genders* is shewn by different words;

as in

Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
Boy,	Girl,	King,	Queen,
Man,	Woman,	Brother,	Sister,
Boar,	Sow,	Lad,	Lass,
Stag,	Hind,	Buck,	Doe,
Nephew,	Niece,	Bull,	Cow,
Lord,	Lady,	Cock,	Hen,
Wizard,	Witch,	Uncle,	Aunt,
Master,	Mistress,	Father,	Mother,
Ram,	Ewe,		

Some *Masculine Nouns*, however, make the *Feminine* by the addition of (*ess*) as in the words here under mentioned, viz.

Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Actor,	Actress,	Poet,	Poetress,
Doctor,	Doctress,	Heir,	Heiress,
Governor,	Governess,	Duke,	Duchess, &c.

And some in (*ix*) as *executor, executrix, administrator, administratrix*, &c.

Most *Nouns* have six Cases, viz.

The Nominative,	Accusative,
Genitive,	Vocative, and
Dative,	Ablative.

The *Nominative Case* is that in which we barely mention the thing, whether animate or inanimate; and is known by the *Particle, or Article, the, or a*; as, *the king, or a king*; *the queen, or a queen*; *a, or the horse*; *an ox, or the ox*; *the house, the stable, the yard*, &c.

The

xxiv AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE

The *Geritive Case* denotes possession or property, and is distinguished by the *Particle of*, or by an *Apostrophe* (') as for instance, "The integrity of Job, or, Job's integrity. The proclamation of the king, or, the king's proclamation."

The *Dative Case* denotes the gift of something, or something done to a person or thing; and is known by the particle (*to*), as for instance; "To pay the tribute of adoration to the Almighty. To pay taxes to the public collectors. To turn rebels to the Government," &c.

The *Accusative Case* immediately follows the *Verb*, and is the subject of its affirmation; as, "I worship no God, but one; I read no book, but the Bible; Yesterday, I wrote a letter to my father. This day, the king made a most gracious speech to both houses of parliament," &c.

The *Vocative Case* is that which calls upon a person or thing, and is known by the exclamatory Particle (*O*)! As, "I appeal to you, O citizens, whether what I have said be true or false!—O times! O manners! O Lord God!--O most merciful Father, &c.

The *Ablative Case* is known by the following *Prepositions*, viz. *in, with, through, for, from, by, or than*, &c.

All which Cases are hereunder expressed in both numbers:

Singular.		Plural.	
A or the	King,	The	Kings,
of the	King,	of the	Kings,
to the	King,	to the	Kings,
the	King,	the	Kings,
O	King,	O	Kings,
From, by, or	} King.	From, by, or	} Kings.
with the		with the	

The *Pronouns*, or *Adnouns*, assume a different form in all the Cases after the *Nominative*; both *Singular* and *Plural*; as is evident, and clearly demonstrated by the scheme below, viz.

Nom.	I	Thou	He	She
Gen.	of me	of thee	of him	of her
Dat.	to me	to thee	to him	to her
Sing. Acc.	me	thee	him	her
Voc.	O me	thou		
Abl.	from or by me.	from or by thee.	from or by him.	from or by her.
Nom.	We	Ye	They	
Gen.	of us	of you	of them	
Dat.	to us	to you	to them	
Plur. Acc.	us	you	them	
Voc.		O ye		
Abl.	from or by us.	from or by you.	from or by them.	

The *Pronoun Adjectives*, which denote our property or possession, are in each person in the *Nominative case* before the *Noun*, *my, thy, his*, in the *Singular Number*, and in the *Plural* *our, your, their*; as for instance, "my horse, thy horse," &c. But *my* and *thy* are changed into *mine* and *thine*, when they come after the *Noun*, and add s to the *Plurals* above-mentioned; as, "That horse of mine, that mare of thine," &c. "These tenements of ours; those farms of yours," &c.

The *Interrogatives* *who*, for a person, and *what*, for a thing, make *whom*, after the *verb*; and in every case, but the *Nominative* and the *Genitive Plural*, *whose*.

The *Indicative Pronouns*, *this* and *that*, in the *Singular*, make *these* and *those* in the *Plural*; the first whereof has reference to something near, or present; and the other, to such things as are either at some considerable distance, tho' in sight, or else actually absent.

In *Nouns Adjective*, or names of quality, there are three degrees of comparison; namely, the *simple*, or *positive* degree; as, *sweet, sharp; swift, slow; soft, hard; black, white*, &c. In this degree, the quality is mentioned, but nothing more. The *comparative* degree is formed by adding the termination (*er*) to the *positive*; as, *sweeter, sharper; swifter, slower; softer, harder, blacker, whiter*, &c. the third, or last degree of comparison, is termed the *superlative*; where we express the highest degree imaginable; and this is done by the termination (*est*), as, *sweetest, sharpest; swiftest, slowest; softest, hardest; blackest, whitest*, &c.

In the comparison of *Adjectives*, however, there is great irregularity; and the different degrees are sometimes expressed by so many different words; as, *bad, worse, worst; good, better, best; little, less, least*.

We frequently, again, make comparisons by using the terms *more* and *most*; as *more glorious, most glorious; more magnificent, most magnificent*, &c.

Note.

STUDY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE. xxv.

Note. These words *more* and *most* are generally used, where the *Adjective* is a *Poly syllable*, or a word of three or more *Syllables*; but in *Monosyllables*, or *Disyllables*, the terminations *er* and *est*, as above specified, are principally used.

There is one thing more to be observed in regard to *Adjectives*; and that is, that many of them are converted into *Substantives*; as for instance, we say a *general*, for a general commander; a *particular*, for a particular article.

Sometimes, again, *Adjectives* are used adverbially; as, *exceeding great*, *mighty strong*, *prodigious big*, &c.

Of Verbs, or Words; otherwise termed Affirmations.

A *Verb*, or *Word*, which (if we may be indulged the expression) is the soul, or most essential part, of a *Sentence*, is a part of *Speech* that is conjugated with *Mood* and *Tense*, and betokens either *doing*, *suffering* or *being*.

Of these *Verbs*, or *Affirmations*, there are eight different sorts, which are distinguished as hereunder written, *viz.*

Active,	Auxiliary,
Passive,	Regular,
Neuter,	Irregular, and
Substantive,	Impersonal.

1. An *Active Verb* is that which expresses an *Action* that passes on another subject or object; as for instance, "I adore the Almighty; I honour the king; I abhor a hypocrite," &c.

2. A *Passive Verb* is that which expresseth bearing, or suffering; as, "I am honoured, beloved, feared, hated," &c.

3. A *Neuter Verb* is such a word as expresses an *Action* which has no particular object whereon to fall; as, "I sleep, I dream, I stand still, I run," &c.

4. A *Substantive Verb* is such a word as expresses the *Being* or *Substance* which the mind forms to itself, or supposes to be in the object, whether it actually be or not; as, *I am, thou art, he is*, &c.

5. An *Auxiliary Verb* is such a one as serves in the conjugation of both *Active* and *Passive Verbs*; as, *am, was, have, had*, &c.

6. A *Regular Verb* is such a one as is conjugated after some one particular manner or rule.

7. An *Irregular Verb* is such a one as has something singular in its termination, or the formation of its *Tenses*. And,

8. An *Impersonal Verb* is such a one as has only the third person; as, "it rains, it snows; it freezes, it thaws; it thunders, it lightens," &c.

Note. Were all *Verbs* regular, and formed their *positive Participle* by (*ed*) there would be very little trouble or difficulty to the learners, in acquiring a tolerable idea soon of the *English Grammar*; but there is scarce any language that is more irregular than ours, in forming the *passive Participles*; and this renders the acquisition of them very troublesome to *Foreigners*.

As *Verbs* are thus distinguished, the *Accidents* to them are the four following, namely; *Person, Number, Mood, and Tense*.

By the *first*, we mean only those particular *terminations*, whereby the *Person*, either *acting*, or *suffering*, in each *Number* is denoted; as, *I sing, thou singest, he or she singeth*, &c.

As to the *second* (namely, *Number*), that, in all *Verbs*, follows in *course*; for the *Agent* or *Patient* must be one, or more: The *Plural*, however, in the *English Language*, is expressed entirely by those *personal Adnouns*, *we, ye, and they*.

As to the *third*, that is to say, the *Moods*; or, in other terms, the *Modes*, or manner of speaking, are four only; namely, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

The *first* indicates the action only, and nothing more, without any regard to the *Modus*, or manner in which it is done: as, "I pipe, you dance, or thou dancest; he or she sings, they talk, laugh or sing," &c.

The *second*, or the *Imperative*, intreats, exhorts, or commands. As, "fear God; honour the king; love your neighbours as yourselves," &c.

The *Subjunctive Mood* is that, wherein the *Verb* either depends on, or is subjoined to, some other *Verb* in the *Sentence*. As, "You will meet with applause, if you follow a virtuous course of life; If you will be intemperate, and indulge your appetites without controul, you will severely repent the consequences, sooner or later."

The *Infinitive Mood* is that in which the *Action* of the *Verb* is expressed in an indefinite or unlimited manner; as, *to pipe, to dance, to play*, &c.

Some, indeed, add to these the *Optative* and *Potential Moods*. The latter is known by the *Particles* *may, might, can, could, would, or should*, &c. As, "I may write, if I will; you might improve, if you would; he can sing, if he pleases," &c.

As to the *Optative Mood*, it is the same as the *Subjunctive*, or *Potential*, with the addition only of the exclamatory particle *O!* whereby we testify our inclination, wish, or desire

to do any thing. As, "O! that I may, might, or could, be master of the English, Latin, or French languages," &c.

It is manifest, however, that all the *English Words* are expressed by little auxiliary or subservient *Particles*, and not by any different *Terminations* of the principal *Verb* itself, as is usually done in most other Languages.

As to the *Tenses* of *Verbs*, we mean by that grammatical term, the several *Times* wherein their respective *Actions* are performed; and of these there are, properly speaking, three only; that is to say, the *present*, the *past*, and the *future*, or, time to come. As, for instance; "I love, I hate;" or, "I do love, I do hate; I loved, or hated; or did love or hate;" and, "I shall or will love, or hate," &c.

The *Preter-tense*, however, or the time *past*, is, for the generality, subdivided into three; namely, the *Preter-imperfect*, which denotes the time past, but not actually finished; as, "I was writing a letter to my father, but was hindered in completing it;" the *Preter-perfect*, which denotes the time absolutely past; as, "I had sent a messenger to my sister three hours ago;" and the *Preter-pluperfect*, which denotes the time past before the time of some other past action; as, "I had heard that the king of Prussia had gained an entire conquest over the Austrians, some time before the publication of it in the Gazette."

From whence it is manifest, as we hinted before, that the *Tenses*, or *Times*, are not formed in the *English Language* by different terminations of the *Verb* itself, as it is in most others; but by the aid and assistance of the auxiliary *Verbs* *do*, *did*; *have*, *had*; *shall* and *will*.

Of the Method made use of to know whether a Word be a Verb or not.

Suppose the Words to be *fit*, *stand*, *walk*, &c. place some personal *Pronoun* before them, and they will be good sense, if they are in reality *Verbs*; as, "I fit; you stand, or thou standest; they walk;" but otherwise nonsense.

To distinguish a *Verb Active* from another *Verb*, place the *Particles* *do*, or *did*, before it; and if it be sense, it will be an *Active Verb*; as, "I do walk, I did stand, I do or did fit," &c.

To distinguish a *Verb Passive* from another *Verb*, place the *Particles* *am*, *art*, or *are*, before the *Participle* ending in (*ed*), and in case it be good sense, it will be a *Passive Verb*; as, *loved*, *bated*, *buried*, *tired*; "I am loved; thou art bated; he is buried; we, ye, or they, are tired."

When 'tis in the *Subjunctive Mood*, the auxiliary *Word*, *be*, must be used; as, "If I be weary, I cannot sleep; If I be buried, I cannot write," &c.

OF PARTICIPLES.

A *Participle* is an *Adjective* formed of a *Verb*; and has that denomination, from its taking part of a *Noun*, as *Gender*, *Case*, and *Declension*; and part of a *Verb*, as *Tense*, or *Time*, and *Signification*; and part of both, as *Number* and *Figure*.

OF PARTICLES.

These are generally distinguished by the four last parts of Speech called *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposition*, and *Interjection*.

As these, however, are too inconsiderable, in my opinion, to be made distinct *Parts of Speech*, I shall include them all under the general denomination of *Particles*; and shall dismiss this Head with the few following cursory remarks on each.

As to *Adverbs*, they are a kind of *Words* which are joined in a Sentence to the *Noun*, or *Verb*, in order to shew the particular circumstance of their respective significations.

Of these there are four kinds. And,

1. All such as express the *Manner* or *Quality*: And these are formed of *Adjectives*, by the addition only of the *Particle* (*ly*); as for instance, from *prudent* comes *prudently*; from *slow* comes *slowly*; and from *quick* comes *quickly*. And that these are nothing more than a species of *Nouns Adjective*, is plainly manifest, not only from their sense or signification; but from their admission likewise of *Degrees of Comparison*; as, *prudently*, *more prudently*, *most prudently*; *slowly*, *more slowly*, or *slowlier*, *most slowly*, or *slowliest*; and *quickly*, *quicker*, or *more quick*, *quickest*, or *most quick*.

2. The second Sort are those of *Time*; as for example,

now,	seldom,
presently,	daily,
yesterday,	never,
lately,	always, &c.

3. The next Sort are those of *Place*; as for instance,

here,	hither,
there,	thither,
within,	hence,
without,	thence,
upwards,	above,
downwards,	below, &c.

The fourth and last Sort are *those of Number, or Order*; as,

once,	and	first,
twice,		secondly,
thrice,		thirdly,
finally,		lastly, &c.

Of *those Particles which Grammarians, for the generality, term Conjunctions.*

Of these there are various Sorts. As for instance,

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Copulatives, | 4. Illatives, |
| 2. Disjunctives, | 5. Conditionals, |
| 3. Concessives, | 6. Expletives, &c. |

Of the first Sort,	} are	and, with, for, by, &c.
Of the second,		or, either, nor, neither, &c.
Of the third,		yet, tho', altho', albeit, &c.
Of the fourth,		seeing, since, therefore, wherefore, &c.
Of the fifth,		if, provided always, nevertheless, &c.
Of the sixth,		yes, indeed, forsooth, &c.

Of *those Particles which Grammarians, for the most part, term Prepositions*; or, in other Words, such Particles as are prefixed to Nouns in order to point out the Case, State, or Relation, wherein they are respectively used.

Of these likewise there are various Sorts; as for example; the two articles, *a*, or *an*, and *the*.

To these add

of	by	about	at	till, or	} &c.
to	from	after	between	until	
in	than	against	beyond	towards, or	
with	above	among or	on, or	towards	
		amongst	upon		

Of *those Particles which Grammarians usually term Interjections, which are but few in number, and make the smallest Part of the English Language, or, indeed, of any other Language whatsoever.*

Of these last there are two Sorts, viz.

Solitary and	Social and
Passive	Active.

The former are so distinguished from their being used when we are alone, and the result of pain, sorrow, or any other token of surprize or admiration; and sometimes are marks of our displeasure and resentment: and these are,

Heigh! hem! ah! alas! oh! pish! fie! pough! &c.

The latter are these,

Ho! holo! hush! hiss! bark! and ha, ha, he! to express laughter, or a superior degree of pleasure.

To conclude: Notwithstanding these *Particles* are called *little Words*, and used for the several purposes above particularly expressed; and notwithstanding we have mentioned them as too inconsiderable to be termed distinct *Parts of Speech*, yet it must be acknowledged, at the same time, that they are *Words* of the last importance, and that the beauty and elegance of a Discourse, in a great measure, depend upon a judicious use of them; for notwithstanding it is no difficult task merely to point out a *Thing*, or *Action*; yet to give a particular description of it, and to set it in the fairest and most advantageous point of light, requires more art and judgment in the use of the above *Particles*, than most people would, without mature reflection, ever imagine.

PART IV.

OF SENTENCES.

A Sentence is either *Simple, or Compound.*

The *Former* (according to the grammatical idea of the term) is a *Period*, or *Set of Words*, in which some perfect sense, or sentiment of the mind is fully comprehended; as, "Jesus wept.—Christ died.—Vice is odious.—Virtue is a beauty," &c.

The examples above produced are called *simple Sentences*, as being nothing more than *Nouns Substantive*, or names in the *Nominative Case*, and proper *Verbs*, or *Affirmations* joined to them; without which they could never be understood.

A *Compound Sentence* is, where two, or more *simple Sentences* are joined together by proper *Particles*; as, "there is a time to pipe, and a time to dance; a time to work, and a time to play."

Of the Concord between the Substantive and the Verb.

The *Noun Substantive*, or *name*, is the *thing*, or *person*, that either *is*, *does*, or *suffers*; and this, for the most part, is set before the *Verb*; as for instance, "*William is fast asleep*; *Thomas is awake*; *I am at work*; *You are at play*; *He, or she, is gone to market*; *We, ye, or they, are gone a fishing*," &c.

This rule, however, is inverted in the four several cases hereunder particularly mentioned; *viz.* When a question is asked;—When any word of command is given;—When a sentence is conditional;—and when the *Particle* (*there*) or (*its*) precedes the *Affirmation*.

In the first place, we say, "*Could William ever be so careless*?—*Could any servants ever be more insolent*?—*Does the tea-kettle boil*?—*Is supper ready*," &c.

In the second case, that is to say, in point of any positive command: As, "*Mind your business*....*Read your book*....*Hold your tongue*," &c.

Where the sentence is conditional, we express ourselves thus: "*Had I been apprehensive of the man's insincerity, I would never have trusted him with a shilling*....*Were I a man of fortune, I would advance all my poor relations*," &c.

In the last place, we say; "*There was a committee of the Bank of England sat yesterday*....*There was a great debate in the house of parliament this morning*....*It was the husband, not the wife, that was found guilty*....*It was a mare, and not a horse, that won the race*,"

Tho' a *Noun* or *Name* is, for the most part, the *Nominative Case* to the *Verb*; yet this rule is not always observed; for, in the first place, a *Verb*, or *Affirmation*, put into the *Infinitive Mood*, is sometimes substituted instead of a *Noun* or *Name*; as for instance, "*To laugh at church is very indecent*....*To speak disrespectfully of a benefactor, is most shamefully ungrateful*....*To die for the good of one's country, is a truly heroic action*," &c.

Sometimes, again, a whole sentence is made use of as the *Nominative Case* to the *Verb*; as for example, "*A hearty zeal, and an ardent inclination, to serve our great Creator, is our best fence against all mistakes of importance in points of religion*," &c.

Now the general rule for finding out the *Nominative Case* to the *Verb* is, to ask the question, *who*, or *what*? And the word that answers to *who* or *what* is, *does*, or *suffers*, is the *Nominative Case*. As in the preceding questions.—"What is very indecent?" To *what* *is* at church.—"What is most shamefully ungrateful?" To *what* *is* speak disrespectfully of a benefactor.—"What is our best fence, &c.?" A hearty zeal, &c.

Again; *I sing*....*You dance*....*He plays*....*We, ye, or they work*....—Here ask the question,—"Who sings, dances, plays, or works?"—"I, you," &c.

Here 'tis to be observed, that the *Verb* must always agree with the substantive *Noun* or *Name*, in *number* and *person*; as, *I love*, *thou lovest*, *he loveth*, or *loves*; *we, ye, or they love*....—Here, we must not say, *I loves*, or *we loves*, &c.

When two *Substantives* of the *Singular Number* precede the *Verb*, then the *Verb* must be in the *Plural*; as for instance, "*My brother John and my sister Mary were at the Play last night*" (not *was*)...."*My father and I were at dinner together, in Guild-hall, last Lord Mayor's day*" (not *was*). "*The Lord Mayor and his Lady are to be at St. Paul's this morning*" (not *is*). &c.

Note. If a *collective Noun*, that is to say, a *Name* which expresses a great number of persons, though itself be *singular*, precedes the *Verb*, the *Verb* must be in the *Plural Number*; as, "*The mob were very outrageous in the streets last night*" (not *was*)...."*Never mind what the vulgar say, or do*" (not *says*, or *does*)...."*The English army are now in Germany*" (not *is*), &c.

Of the Concord between the Substantive and the Adjective.

In the *English Tongue*, when we apply an *Adjective* to a *Substantive*, we make no distinction (as *Grammarians* do in *Latin*) of *Case*, *Gender* or *Number*; for we say, *a modest man*; *an insolent woman*; *an affected fop*; or, in the *plural*; *modest men*; *insolent women*; *affected fops*, &c.

Note. The *Pronoun This*, in the *Singular Number*, makes *These* in the *Plural*; as, "*This bat is mine*; but *these two are yours*....*This chair is broken*, but *these are whole and sound*,"

Again, the *Pronoun That*, in the *Singular Number*, makes *Those* in the *Plural*: As, "*That pair of gloves in the window are yours*, but *those on the table are mine*....*That silver tankard is my landlord's*, but *those silver candlesticks were borrowed*," &c.

Note, once more, that the *English Adjective* for the most part, indeed, precedes the *Substantive*; as, *a delightful prospect*; *a new-built house*; *a pacing horse*, &c. but there are some exceptions to this general rule.

And, in the first place, the *Adjective* is frequently parted from the *Substantive*, when a *Verb* intervenes; as, "*Truly brave and heroic is the man, who dies in the defence of his country*,"

Very richly and gayly drest are the ladies when they go to Court.--- Infallibly true are all the doctrines of the sacred scriptures," &c.

Sometimes, again, the *Adjective* follows the *Substantive*, when the *Article* (the) comes between; as, "George the third, king of Great Britain, &c.---Lewis the fifteenth, king of France," &c.

The *Adjective* follows the *Substantive* in the following grammatical expressions; as, a *Verb active*; a *Verb passive*; a *Verb neuter*, &c.

To conclude: *Adjectives* (as we have hinted before) are often made use of as *Substantives*; as, the general, for the general commander; the subalterns, for the inferior officers. All, for all men; some, for some men; and others, for other men. As for instance; "All were found guilty of high-treason; some were beheaded, and others hung up at Tyburn."

Of the Concord between the Relative and the Antecedent.

A relative Sentence is one that has in it the relative *Adjective* who, or which; as, "This is the lady who spoke at Bath.---That is the happy man who is the lady's bridegroom.---This is the unlucky horse which threw me into the river.---That is the ship which brought me home safe from Holland," &c.

The *Relative* must always be of the same number, and person, as the *Antecedent*; as, "Thrice happy is he who is beloved by his Maker.---Unspeakably unhappy are they who die in their sins."

Sometimes, indeed, the *Relative* is suppressed; as, "This is the man I am infinitely obliged to; for, to whom I am obliged.---That is the lady I love beyond my life; for, whom I love," &c.

There are divers figures made use of in some sentences; but, as they rather belong to the Art of Rhetoric, than that of Grammar, we shall purposely decline saying any thing about them; as being, in some measure, foreign to our present purpose.

OF PUNCTUATION.

Of Sentences both single and compound are formed Periods, which as they cannot consist of less than two Members, so they should not have more than four; for dissertations where the Periods are too long, are attended not only with great difficulty to the person who delivers them, but with confusion and reluctance to those who hear them: And for that reason, they seldom meet with favour and applause.

As the Members, therefore, of a compleat Period are four: so they are distinguished by four several marks; which are commonly called Points or Stops;---that is to say, the Comma, marked thus (,); the Semicolon, thus (;); the Colon, thus (:); and the Period, Full-point or Stop, marked thus (.). And the reason that these distinctions are thus made, is this; Because no whole period is to be pronounced in one breath, but requires more or less pauses, as the nature of the subject requires.

The first Mark, or Comma, is used, when we make so small a pause, as whilst only we can tell one; and is made use of, for the most part, in order to distinguish particular names and things; as the names of the four most holy Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John---the four seasons of the year, viz. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter---the twelve months, as, January, February, March, &c.---and the three divisions of virtue; namely, the human, social, and divine," &c.

The second Mark, or Semicolon, is made use of to denote a pause whilst we can tell two, and is most frequent, next to the Comma.---This is affixed to such parts of a Period, as have one, or more Commas in them, and contain only a part of the declaration of the subject; as in the following Period; "If they be tempted, they resist; if molested, they suffer it patiently; if praised, they humble themselves; and attribute it all to the Almighty."

The third Mark, or Colon, makes three times the pause of a Comma; and is made use of to such parts of a Sentence or Period only, wherein the sense, or assertion, is perfectly finished. As for example; "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth: And the earth was without form, and void: And darkness was upon the face of the deep."

And here, the reader may observe, that the subject of the Period differs, where the two Colons are regularly placed.

A Full-point, or Stop, is placed no where but at the end of a Period; that is to say, when the whole declaration upon any particular topic, whether long or short, is perfectly finished.

Besides these, however, there are divers other notes, characters, or marks, made use of in the Orthography of most languages, as well as the English; and which frequently occur. And these are;

First, A Note of Interrogation, marked thus (?).

Secondly, A Note of Admiration, marked thus (!).

The former is always made use of when any question is asked. As, "Who is there?---Where are you going?---When will you return? What o'clock is it?" &c.---

The latter is made use of, indeed, not only in cases of *Admiration*, but *Exclamation* likewise. As, "O for shame!--Was the like ever seen!--Was ever age so corrupt!--O times!--O manners!--O heavens!" &c.

An *Accent*, marked thus ('), denotes that *syllable* in a word, whereon the stress of the voice is to be laid:--As to *tórmént* (the *Verb*), to distinguish it from the *Substantive*, which is accented on the first *syllable*, thus, *tórmént*.

An *Apostrophe*, marked thus ('), denotes that there are two words contracted into one; as *I'll*, for *I will*; *you mayn't*, for *you may not*; *be shan't*, for *be shall not*, &c.

It is used likewise in the *genitive* case of *Nouns*, by way of contraction; as, *God's glory*, for the glory of *God*; *Job's integrity*, for the integrity of *Job*, &c.

An *Asterism*, or *Asterisk*, marked thus (*); and an *Obelisk*, marked thus (†); are used for references to some note, either in the margin or the foot of the page.

A *Paragraph*, marked thus (¶); and a *Section* marked thus (§); are frequently used, but more particularly in the *Sacred Scriptures*, when a new subject or section is begun.

A *Quotation*, which is generally marked thus ("); that is, two commas inverted; is used to denote some passage extracted from some author, worthy of the reader's particular notice.

A *Hyphen*, marked thus (-), is used for the separation of compound words; as, *Christ-mas-day*, *Lady-day*, *Mal-contents*, *Water mill*, &c.

A *Parentesis*, marked thus (); or a *Crochet*, marked thus []; is made use of to include an expression in the midst of a sentence, of a different import; as in the following text; "For to their power (I bear record) they were willing;" where the sense of the sentence is complete without the words so included.

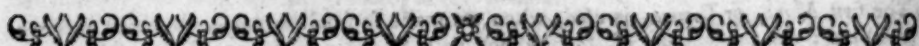
A *Dialysis*, marked thus (..), when placed over two vowels, denotes that they are not a *diphthong*, but two distinct *syllables*.

An *Index*, marked thus (☞), points to some particular passage, that is of more importance, and more remarkable, than ordinary.

Besides these, there are divers other characters, or marks, made use of, by way of abbreviation, by tradesmen, mathematicians, astronomers, physicians, &c., which are needless here, we humbly conceive, to be particularly specified.

Having said thus much concerning *Points* or *Stops*, we come now to the use of *Capital Letters*, which are to be used only, first, in the beginning of words, and never in the middle. Secondly, after a period or full-stop, either in *Prose* or *Verse*. Thirdly, at the beginning of all proper Names; as of *Men*, *Women*, *Countries*, *Cities*, *Rivers*, &c. Fourthly, at the beginning of every emphatical Word; such as *God*, *Jesus Christ*, the *King*, the *Queen*, &c. And lastly the Pronoun *I*, and the exclamatory *O*, must always be *Capital Letters*.

Note. All books are printed either in *Roman Characters* or *Types*, the *Black Letter*, or the *Italic*: But the two last are now but very sparingly used.



THE CONCLUSION.

Of Prose and Verse; as also, of the Variety of Styles peculiar to some Authors.

WHATEVER we speak, or write, is either naturally in *Prose*, or artificially in *Verse*.

The former, being the common and general way, is a natural and proper connexion of words thrown into perfect sentences, without being confined by any poetical measures, in opposition to *Verse*.

The latter consists in a number of words which have a certain cadence, and determined measure; the like being also reiterated in the course of a *Poem*, in opposition to *Prose*. Or, in other terms, verses are a particular method of delivering our thoughts, either without or with an harmonious *rhime*; which *rhime* consists in a certain proportion of feet, or *syllables* in each verse, or line, and a conformity of sound at the close of several verses.

OF STYLES.

A *Style* (in any language) is nothing more, than a particular manner of delivering a man's thoughts in writing, agreeable to the rules of *Syntax*.

Now *Styles* are as various as men's faces, or voices; and every one has a *Style* that is proper and peculiar to himself. However, the *Stile* ought always to be adapted to the Subject; and be either plain, moderate, or sublime.

The first is that, which is often called, the *low* or *simple*; or, in other terms, the ordinary and familiar *Style*; which requires little or no ornament, but that of a natural

common expression : and this is proper for any epistolary correspondence, dialogues, and such books as are calculated for the instruction of youth in any of the *arts and sciences*.

By a *moderate Style*, or, in other terms, an *equable* or *intermediate Style*, I mean that which keeps a medium betwixt the *plain* and *sublime*; is that which goes something beyond the one, but aims not at the loftiness of the other. And this is properly used for narratives, chronicles, histories, and annals.

The *sublime Style* is that which consists in pompous words and sentences; which, by its noble boldness, attracts, or rather commands the attention of the hearer, and extorts admiration and applause, even from such as are unwilling to give it. It is adorned with abundance of *retorical figures*, artfully introduced to move the passions. In a word, it *undresses*, as it were, and *lightens*. For which reason, this is peculiarly used in tragedies, orations, and other perswasory discourses on subjects of the highest importance.

There are two other *Styles*, which, without any impropriety, may be termed the two extremes; namely, the *Laconic*, and *Asiatic Styles*.

The former (so called from *Laconia*, a city of the *Lacedemonians*, where it was used to an affectation or excess) is a concise style, that comprehends a great deal of matter in a narrow compass.

The latter (so called from the people of *Asia*, who affected to *write* and *speak* in the *lorid way*) is a *Style* that is very redundant and prolix; or where abundance of words are made use of to express but a little matter.

There is another *Style*, indeed, called the *dry*, or *jeune Style*, which is destitute of all ornament, and spirit; and this I imagine, but few affect, and no one would recommend.

Having thus given my young readers a transient idea of the various *Styles* which they will probably meet with in the prosecution of their studies; I might here not only naturally, but pertinently enough, lay down some select *rules* for their observance, in their future practice of the *Art of Composition*; but as remarks of that kind are of no immediate concern; and as *brevity*, consistent with *perspicuity*, is professedly aimed at throughout the *whole* of this *present undertaking*, I shall close this *Compendious English Grammar* with a few *general instructions* for *reading* and *speaking* out *Mother-tongue* justly; or, in other terms, with elegance, propriety, and a good grace; as being an accomplishment more immediately requisite, and a concern of the last importance.

In order, therefore, that the young reader may attain so laudable a qualification, he must have an adequate idea of, and perfectly understand, the several *Articles* hereunder particularly mentioned.

And, in the first place, he must have a competent notion of the *nature*, and ground-work of *accenting his words*. As this, however, is a concern of no small importance, so it is not to be attained any otherwise, than by an assiduous care, and daily practice. And for that reason, the judicious *Compiler* of the *Dictionary* annexed has been peculiarly careful in this respect, in order to prevent a vicious pronunciation. And it is further evident, that the very *same word* is frequently a *noun* and a *verb* likewise; and that the sense of it is to be determined only by the different *accent*, or *stress* of the voice that is put upon it; for if it be a *noun* or *name* only, the *accent* must be laid on the *first syllable*; but when 'tis an *affirmation*, or *verb*, and signifies *action*, the *stress* of the voice must be placed on the *last*: As will more fully appear by the short table hereunder written.

The T A B L E.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
Ab'sent	To ab'sent	Ac'cent	To ac'cent
Ce'ment	To ce'ment	Co'n-vert	To con-vèrt
Fe'r-ment	To fer-mènt	In'cense	To in-cènsè !
O'bject	To-o'bject	Pre'-sent	To pre-sènt
Re'cord	To re-còrd	Su'b-ject	To subjèct

Here we must observe, that as the above *disyllables* have sometimes an *accent* on the *first*, and sometimes on the *last*; so in *trissyllables*, or words consisting of *three syllables*, the *accent*, or *stress* of the voice lies sometimes on the *first*, sometimes on the *second*, and often on the *last*; as will appear by the following tables. Tho', in this case, it is true, the *accent* makes no alteration in the sense, as it does above.

T A B L E I.

Accent on the first.	Accent on the first.	Accent on the first.
A''-va-ri-ce	I''-mi-tate	Qua''-li-ty
Bo''un-ti-ful	Kna''-ve-ry	Ri''-vu-let
Cha''-ri-ty	Li''-ber-ty	Se''-cre-ty
Di''-li-gence	Mo''-des-ty	Te''m-pe-rance
E''-ne-my	Na''r-ra-tive	Va''-ni-ty
Fa''-mi-ly	O''-mi-nous	Wi''l-der-ness
Gra''-ti-tude	Pa''-ra-dise	Ye''s-ter-day,
Ha''r-mo-ny		

TABLE II.

Accent on the second Syllable.

A-bu'n-dance
Bra-va'-do
Ca-the'-dral
De mo''-lish
Em-plo'y-ment
Fa na''-tio
Gi-ga'n-tic
Im-pe'r-feet

Accent on the second Syllable.

La-co''-nic
Ma-je's-tic
No-ve'm-ber
Oc-to'-ber
Pie-ce'p-tor
Re-me'm-ber
Sep-te'm-ber
To-ba'c-co, &c.

TABLE III.

Accent on the third Syllable.

Ap-pre-hend
Bri-ga-dièr
Ca-va-lièr
Dis-ap-pèar
E-ver-mòre
Gre-na dièr
Here-to-fo're
In cor-rèct

Accent on the third Syllable.

Mis-ap-ply
o-ver-co'me
Per-se'vère
Re-com-mènd
Su-per-fi'ne
Un-be-lièf
Vo-lun-teér
Yef-ter-ni'ght.

Note, most *Poly-syllables*, or words of four or more *syllables*, have sometimes *two* and sometimes *three Accents*; as for instance, in ar'-bi-tra-tor, be''-ne-fac'tor, com'-men-tri-tor, Mu'l-ti-pli-ca'-ti-on, tra'n-sub-sta'n-ti-a'-ti-on.

Note, likewise the *double Accent*, marked thus (' ') is used to denote, that a certain letter, in many *syllables*, tho' wrote but once, is sounded as if it were double, or wrote twice; as in the words, a''-ni-mal, e''-le-ment, i''-mi-tate, o''-ra-cle, &c. And unless a reader or speaker be very careful in this particular, his expression or delivery will prove not only vicious, but harsh and disagreeable to those who listen to his discourse.

And as the business of *accenting* aright is thus requisite in *prose*; it is much more so in *poetry*.

It is in this, indeed, that their specific difference principally consists in the *English Tongue*: for an *English Verse*, for the most part, is nothing more than a line of *ten feet*, each consisting of a short and a long *syllable*, alternately throughout, as in the following *Distich*:

Immodest words admit of no defence;

For want of decency is want of sense.

This distinction, indeed, of short and long *syllables* in *Latin Poetry*, is called *Quantity*; but in *English Poetry* it is nothing more than what we call *Accent* in *Prose*.

Here, however, it is to be observed, that there is a kind of *harmony of notes and sounds* in *Prose* as well as *Verse*, which depends on the *quantity* of expression, as to long and short, loud and low, grave and acute; in much the same manner as there is in *music* itself, which is nothing but a *just modulation of sounds*, abstracted from verbal. And it must be allowed, that a notion of the *ground of harmony*, and a musical ear, are, in a great measure, necessary to enable him that either reads or speaks, to deliver himself with propriety and a good grace.

In the art of *reading* and *speaking* justly, there is another article of great importance to be well observed; namely, that which *grammarians* usually call *Emphasis*; that is to say, the pronunciation of some particular words with a peculiar energy, and strength of expression; for according as this *Emphasis* is placed on the several words which compose it, the sense may be capable of quite different significations.

And from what we have here advanced, we may observe, how highly requisite it is to avoid, with the utmost precaution, that vicious manner of delivery or utterance, commonly called a *Monotony*; that is to say, such an even and invariable tone of the voice, which neither rises nor falls; and consequently wherein no such thing as *Accent*, *Quantity*, or *Emphasis*, can possibly be; by which disagreeable manner of pronunciation, scarce any sense can be made of what such a miserable Orator either reads or speaks. In a word, without a proper *accent* and *emphasis* the *diction* is lifeless, unaffecting, and insipid: and nothing can possibly be more irksome to a judicious ear.

To conclude: There is no possibility of any person's reading justly, or speaking with propriety, unless he be a perfect master of the *Subject* on which he presumes to *harangue*; for if the full force and true sense of each word and sentence be not thoroughly understood; it cannot, of course, be expressed with a proper *emphasis* and *accent*. And, in a word, to descant upon any topic without having a competent knowledge of it, is presumption to the last degree, if not folly in the abstract.

OF THE
CONSTITUTION,
GOVERNMENT AND TRADE
OF
ENGLAND.

ONE of the most useful branches of Knowledge, and of which no BRITON should be ignorant, is that of the Constitution of his Native Country. This is absolutely necessary in a nation where all are Politicians, and where all are governed only by those laws which they, or their Fathers, either personally, or by their Representatives, were instrumental in forming.

The Government of England was founded on principles of Liberty; its Constitution the work of a wise and brave People, who, considering that all power was derived from them, and was to be subservient to their happiness, committed it into the hands of the Three States, who were to be a mutual support, and a mutual check to each other, and yet ordered, that the interest of each is best promoted, by each confining itself within its proper bounds.

The King, who is here invested with the highest prerogative, has all the honours, and all the splendor of Majesty, and is only limited where Power might become Tyranny, and where he might be capable of injuring either himself or his People. By this means, we reap all the advantages, without any of the evils of a Monarchical Government. "A King (says a noble Author) has a divine right to govern well. A divine right to govern ill, is an absurdity: and to assert it is blasphemy." The King of England has the power of doing good in its fullest extent. This is the only power that can give him true dignity and distinguished honour: for it is not the least diminution to his glory, that he is confined from doing what would tarnish his reputation, and render him infamous to posterity: on the contrary, this is a circumstance that renders him truly great, and raises him above all the Tyrants of the Earth: "Our King (says a modern Patriot) in the trust and dignity of his office, transcends all other Kings and Emperors on the globe, as far as we excel all other Subjects in Liberty, so that he may not unjustly be called a KING OF KINGS, while most of the mighty Monarchs of other nations are no more than the Masters of some herds of Slaves." The King of England receives all his honour, power, and authority from the Laws; and therefore, at his mounting the Throne, he binds himself by a solemn oath to make them the rule of his conduct, and before he receives one oath of allegiance, is obliged to swear to observe the Great Charter of the English Liberties, and thus, his Coronation, renews the original compact between the King and his Subjects. He then becomes the Head of the State, the supreme earthly Governor, and is himself subject to none but God and the Laws, to which he is as much bound to pay obedience, as the meanest subject. Though he has not the power of making Laws, yet no Law can be enacted without his consent; and though the execution of them is always entrusted to his care, he cannot seize the property of the most inconsiderable man in his dominions, except it be forfeited by Law. On the contrary, the Subject may, without the least danger, sue his Sovereign, or those who act in his name, and under his authority; he may do this in open court, where the King may be cast, and be obliged to pay damages to his Subject. He cannot take away the Liberty of the least individual, unless he has by some illegal act forfeited his right to Liberty; or except when the State is in danger, and the Representatives of the People think the public safety makes it necessary that he should have the power of punishing persons, and seizing their papers on a suspicion of guilt: but this power is always given him only for a limited time. The King has a right to pardon, but neither he nor the Judges, to whom he delegates his authority, can condemn a man as criminal, except he be first found guilty by Twelve Men, who must be his Peers, or his Equals. That the Judges may not be influenced by the King, or his Ministers, to misrepresent the case to the Jury, they have their salaries for life, and not during the pleasure of their Sovereign. Neither can the King take away, or endanger, the life of any Subject, without trial, and the persons being first chargeable with a capital crime, as treason, murder, felony, or some other act injurious

injurious to society; nor can any Subject be deprived of his liberty for the highest crime, till some proof of his guilt be given, upon oath, before a Magistrate; and he has then a right to insist upon being brought, the first opportunity, to a fair trial, or to be restored to liberty on giving sufficient bail for his appearance. If a man is charged with a capital offence, he must not undergo the ignominy of being tried for his life, till the evidences of his guilt are laid before the Grand Jury of the town or county in which the fact is alleged to be committed, and not without twelve of them agreeing to find a bill of indictment against him. If they do this, he is to stand a second trial before twelve other men, whose opinion is definitive. In some cases, the man (who is always supposed innocent till there is sufficient proof of his guilt) is allowed a copy of his indictment, in order to help him to make his defence. He is also furnished with the pannel, or list of the Jury, who are his true and proper judges, that he may learn their characters, and discover whether they want abilities, or whether they are prejudiced against him. He may, in open Court, peremptorily object to twenty of the number*, and to as many more as he can give any reason for their not being admitted as his judges, till at last twelve unexceptionable men, the neighbours of the party accused, or living near the place where the supposed fact was committed, are sworn, to give a true verdict according to the evidence produced in Court. By challenging the Jury, the Prisoner prevents all possibility of bribery, or the influence of any superior power: by their living near the place where the fact was committed, they are supposed to be men who know the Prisoner's course of life, and the credit of the evidence. These only are the judges, from whose sentence the Prisoner is to expect life or death; and upon their integrity and understanding, the lives of all that are brought in danger ultimately depend, and from their judgment there lies no appeal: they are therefore to be all of one mind, and after they have fully heard the evidence, are to be confined without meat †, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous in acquitting or condemning the prisoner. Every Jurymen is, therefore, invested with a solemn and awful trust. If he, without evidence, submits his opinion to that of any of the other Jury, or yields in compliance to the opinion of the Judge; if he neglects to examine with the utmost care; if he questions the veracity of the witness, who may be of an infamous character; or, after the most impartial hearing, has the least doubt upon his mind, and yet joins in condemning the person accused, he will wound his own conscience, and bring upon himself the complicated guilt of perjury and murder. The freedom of Englishmen consists in its being out of the power of the Judge ‡ on the bench to injure them, for declaring a man innocent, whom he wishes to be brought in guilty. Was not this the case, Juries would be useless; so far from being judges themselves, they would only be the tools of another, whose province it is not to guide, but to give a sanction to their determination. Tyranny might triumph over the lives and liberties of the Subject, and the Judge on the bench be the Minister of the Prince's vengeance.

These are the glorious privileges which we enjoy above any other Nation upon earth. Juries have been always considered as giving the most effectual check to Tyranny; for in a nation like this, where a King can do nothing against Law, they are a security that he shall never make the Laws, by a bad administration, the instruments of cruelty and oppression: was it not for Juries, the advice given by Father Paul in his *Maxims of the Republic of Venice* might take effect in its fullest latitude. "When the offence is committed

* The party may challenge thirty-five in case of Treason, and twenty in case of Felony, without shewing any cause, and as many more as he can assign cause against.

† Some have been fined for having fruit in their pockets when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it. 1. Leon. Dyer. 137.

‡ "Some Jurymen, (says Mr. Clare, in his *English Liberties*) may be apt to say, that if we do not find as the Judge directs, we may come into trouble, the Judge may fine us, &c. I answer, No Judge dares offer any such thing; you are the proper Judges of the matters before you, and your souls are at stake; you ought to act freely, and are not bound, though the Court demand it, to give the reason why you bring it in thus or thus; for you of the Grand Jury are sworn to the contrary, viz. to keep secret your fellows council and your own: and you of the Petty Jury are no way obliged to declare your motives, for it may not be convenient. In Queen Elizabeth's days a man was arraigned for murder before Justice Anderson; the evidence was so strong, that eleven of the twelve were presently for finding him guilty, the twelfth man refused, and kept them so long that they were ready to starve, and at last made them comply with him, and bring in the Prisoner not guilty. The Judge, who had several times admonished him to join with his Fellows, being surprised, sent for him, and discoursed him privately, to whom, upon a promise of indemnity, he at last owned, that he himself was the man that did the murder, and the Prisoner was innocent, and that he was resolved not to add perjury, and a second murder to the first."

“ by a Nobleman against a Subject, (says he) let all ways be tried to justify him; and if that is not possible to be done, let him be chastised with greater noise than damage. If it be a Subject that has affronted a Nobleman, let him be punished with the utmost severity, that the Subject may not get too great a custom of laying their hands on the Patrician Orders.” In short, was it not for Juries, a corrupt Nobleman might, whenever he pleased, act the Tyrant, while the Judge would have that power which is now denied to our Kings. But by our happy Constitution, which breathes nothing but Liberty and Equity, all imaginary indulgence is allowed to the meanest as well as the greatest. When a Prisoner is brought to take his trial, he is freed from all bonds; and though the Judges are supposed to be Counsel for the Prisoner, yet, as he may be incapable of vindicating his own cause, other Counsel are allowed him; he may try the validity and legality of the indictment, and may set it aside, if it be contrary to Law. Nothing is wanting to clear up the cause of Innocence, and to prevent the Sufferer from sinking under the power of corrupt Judges and the oppression of the Great. The racks and tortures that are cruelly made use of in other parts of Europe, to make a man accuse himself, are here unknown, and none punished without conviction, but he who refuses to plead in his own defence.

But, after all this, does the King lose any part of his real dignity by not having the power to interfere, to rob and murder at pleasure? No: his Honour results from the safety of his Subjects, and the God-like power of diffusing only happiness, by a strict observance of the Laws, and in sometimes softening the rigour of them with mercy. The Royal Prerogative consists in the right of declaring war and making peace; in giving his assent to such new laws as he apprehends will be for the good of his Subjects, and withholding it, when he believes that they will be hurtful; he is invested with the power of assembling, adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving the two Houses of Parliament, and consequently of putting a stop to the consultations of both, when he believes that they are acting inconsistent with the rights of each other, and the good of the community. He has the liberty of coining money. He is the fountain of Honour; but though he gives Nobility, their independence is secured by his not having it in his power to take it away. He has the right of commanding the Army, and the Militia is under his controul. His person is sacred; and a Subject, for a single act of Treason, not only loses his life, but his heirs are deprived of his estate. He is allowed a Privy Council to assist him with their advice, and the persons of those Members of which this Council is composed, are also sacred. He has the supreme power in all causes, Ecclesiastical as well as Civil, by which the Clergy are divested of all dominion over the conscience, which is wisely left to him to whom it properly belongs—to that God, who alone can search the heart; and by this means Persecution is prevented, and Religious Liberty secured.

In every kingdom, and in every state, there are always persons distinguished by birth, riches, and honours; advantages which give them such a considerable weight in the Government, that were they to be confounded with the multitude, they would have no interest in supporting Liberty; for as most of the popular resolutions would be made to their prejudice, the Public Liberty would be their Slavery. The share they are therefore allowed in the Legislature, is in proportion to the interest they have in the State; and from hence it is that they form a body of Nobles, that has a right to put a stop to the enterprizes of the People, to counterbalance the right which the People enjoy, of putting a stop to their encroachments.

The Legislative Power is committed to these two Bodies, to that of the Nobles, and that of the Representatives of the People, each of which have separate views and interests. But here there is this essential difference; for while the individuals who compose the House of Commons enjoy their power but for a limited time, and can only be restored by new powers given them by their Constituents, the privileges enjoyed by the Members of the House of Lords are in their own nature hereditary. And this is the more necessary, as their high prerogatives render them subject to popular envy, and consequently their privileges must, in a free State, be always in danger. The only disadvantage that can possibly arise from this, that as their power is hereditary, they might be tempted to pursue their own interest to the prejudice of the Public; and therefore to prevent this, where they might receive the greatest pecuniary advantages from being corrupt, as in the case of granting supplies, they have only the power of refusing, while the Commons alone have that of enacting.

The Great, we have already said, are always exposed to popular envy; and therefore were they to be judged by the People, they might be in the greatest danger from their Judges; they would then want the privilege of being tried by their Peers, a privilege enjoyed by the meanest Subject. They are therefore not to be tried by the ordinary Courts of Judicature, but by that part of the Legislature of which each is a member. As all human compositions must be defective, and the best laws in some instances too severe; and as the national Judges are mere passive beings, incapable of moderating either the force or rigour of the Laws, this

part of the Legislature is here, as well as in the former case, a necessary Tribunal, to whom it belongs to moderate the Law. In their decisions, they give not their opinions upon oath, but each laying his right hand on his heart, gives his verdict upon the single testimony of his Honour. Thus are the Lords invested with every outward mark of dignity, and with all the privileges necessary to maintain their rank in all its splendor; and yet are so limited, that they have not the power to encroach upon the Rights and Liberties of the inferior Subjects.

But while the privileges of the Lords are preserved, and other wise purposes answered by their having a share of the Legislative Power, the privileges of all inferior persons are secured by every man's having, either in person or by his representative, a share in the Legislature, by which means no Laws can be enacted or repealed, without the consent of the Representatives of the majority of the nation. Thus the Liberties of the Commons are as strongly secured as the Royal Prerogatives, or as the Privileges of the Lords. The Commons are the Guardians of the Public Liberty: they are the Deputies sent up from all quarters to make such Laws as shall best promote the interest of the whole Collective Body. And tho' they have not the power of examining the meanest Subject upon oath, yet they can search into the conduct of the highest Peer in the realm, and, in the name of the People, impeach the Favourite or Minister of the King. They can call the Judges to an account for the maladministration of their office; and bring all those to Justice who make an ill use of their power. Thus the Commons are the Grand Jury of the Nation; but as it would be improper that those who are impeached in so high a Court should be tried by a lower, which might be intimidated and over-awed by the power of the Commons, therefore to preserve the dignity of the Peers, and the security of the Subject, those whom they impeach are tried by the Lords, whose superior dignity sets them above all influence, and who have neither the same interests nor the same passions.

Thus our happy Constitution consists of Three States, each of which has separate privileges, each is a check upon the other, and yet each is equally dependent. The first, which is the executive Power, has the privilege of assembling, adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving the two Legislative Bodies: because, these are supposed to have no will, except when they are assembled; and when they were assembled, if they had the right to prorogue themselves, they might never be prorogued; they might encroach on the executive power; they might become despotic, and even one of these might destroy the Liberties of the other. But as the executive Power might make an ill use of this privilege, by never assembling the Legislature, it is rendered dependent on these Bodies, by their holding the sinews of Government in their hands, and the granting the necessary supplies only from year to year. The King, indeed, has a power to raise what forces he pleases; but the Representatives of the People who grant the supplies, can only determine what number he shall be enabled to pay.

But while the Representatives of the People have thus the important charge of watching over the preservation of our Liberties, our Trade, and our Property, what care ought every county, city, and borough to take, to chuse such only as are qualified for performing this important task; for chusing such whose integrity will render them superior to the temptation of a bribe, whose wisdom is capable of managing our interests, and whose greatness of soul will make them think that they can never do too much for their Country, and for their Constituents. He who parts with his vote, and for a lucrative or selfish consideration, is instrumental in chusing one whom his conscience disapproves, and who is unequalled or corrupt, is a fool and a madman; is unworthy the name of a Freeman, since he, as much as in his power, sells himself and his Country, and can never have the least reason to complain, if he should live to see this happy Constitution overturned, and our Liberty and all our Privileges destroyed.

Having thus given a view of the *British Constitution* in general, we shall now present the Reader (by way of supplement to it) with a general sketch of the Government and Trade of England. The Reader will find some few particulars, respecting our Courts of Justice, and Ecclesiastical Government, interspersed under different heads in different parts of the DICTIONARY. It was thought, however, that the very few repetitions it may occasion, will be amply compensated by the comprehensive but complete view this sketch will afford the young Reader of the internal Government of these Kingdoms.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government and Courts.

The Convocation formerly, at least, had the principal part of the Ecclesiastical Government; for this is a national synod of the Clergy assembled together, to consider of the state of the Church and to call those to an account who have broached new opinions, inconsistent with the Doctrines of the Church of England. But in a late reign, they

ing been thought to proceed with too great severity against the delinquents of this kind, they have not been permitted to sit any long time since. However, they are called together the same time as the Parliament, by the authority of the King, who directs his writs to the Archbishop of each province to summons all Bishops, Deans, Arch-deacons, &c. to meet at a certain time and place. The Convocation consists of one Proctor sent from each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two from the body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocese. The Upper House in the province of Canterbury consists of the Archbishop, who is President, and twenty-two Bishops; and the Lower House is composed of all the Deans, Arch-deacons, and Proctors, as above; in all, one hundred and sixty-six. The Archbishop of York may likewise hold a Convocation at the same time.

King Henry the VIIIth's Chapel at Westminster is generally the place of meeting for the province of Canterbury; and York for the province of York. The first business of the Lower House is to chuse a Prolocutor, who is presented to the Upper House by two of the members; one of them making a speech in Latin, and the Prolocutor another; to which the Archbishop returns an answer in the same language.

Under these two Archbishops there are twenty-four Bishops; that is, twenty-one in the province of Canterbury, and three in the province of York. These have all the title of Lords, on account of the baronies annexed to the Bishoprick; and they take place of all other Barons, as well in Parliament as in other assemblies. The first of these is the Bishop of London, who is Dean of the episcopal church of that province; the next is Durham, and then Winchester; but all the rest take place according to the seniority of their consecrations.

The business of a Bishop, according to his Episcopal Order, is to ordain Priests and Deacons, to consecrate Churches and Burying-places, and to administer the rites and ceremonies of Confirmation.

The jurisdiction of a Bishop relates to the Probation of Wills; to grant Administration of Goods to such as die intestate; to take care of perishable goods, when no one will administer; to collate Benefices; to grant institutions to Livings; to defend the Liberties of the Church; and to visit his own diocese once in three years. Besides these, there are many other particulars which our room will not permit us to mention.

The Court of Arches is the most ancient Consistory of the province of Canterbury, and all Appeals in Church Matters are directed to this Court. The Processes run in the name of the Judge, who is called Dean of the Arches; and the Advocates who plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law. The Court of Audience has the same authority as this, and the Archbishop's Chancery was formerly joined to this. The Prerogative Court is that wherein Wills are proved, and Administrations taken out.

The Court of Peculiars, relating to certain parishes, have a jurisdiction among themselves for the probate of Wills; and therefore are exempt from the Bishops Courts. The See of Canterbury has no less than fifty-seven of these Peculiars.

The Court of Delegates is so called, because it consists of Commoners delegated or appointed by the Royal Commission; but it is no standing Court.

Besides these, every Bishop has a Court of his own, which is held in the Cathedral of his diocese, and is called the Consistory-court. Likewise, every Archdeacon has his Court, as well as the Dean and Chapter of every cathedral.

Of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

This August Body consists of Two Houses, one of which is called the House of Lords, and the other the House of Commons. Before the Union, the House of Lords consisted of the spiritual and temporal Peers of England; and the House of Commons of 513 Knights, Burgesses and Citizens. But since the Union, there are sixteen Peers of Scotland added to the House of Lords, and 45 Commoners to the House of Commons. The first of these are chosen before the sitting of every new Parliament, by the Peers of Scotland, out of their own body.

The design of Parliaments is to maintain the Constitution, to support the dignity of the Crown, and to keep inviolable the privileges of the People. They are also to raise subsidies, to make laws, and to redress all public grievances. The power of calling a Parliament, and of adjourning and proroguing the same, is entirely lodged in the Sovereign.

The sitting of the Parliament is appointed by the King's proclamation, with the advice of the Privy Council; and in chusing a new one, writs are issued out by the Lord Chancellor to the Lords, to appear at the time and place appointed. Writs are also sent to the Sheriffs of every county, commanding them to summon the Electors, to chuse as many Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in their respective counties, as are to sit in the House of Commons.

The

The writs for Scotland are directed to the Privy Council, for summoning the 16 Peers, and for electing the 4 members.

No Judge, Sheriff, or Clergyman, can be elected; and no Gentleman can be elected for a County unless he has 600*l.* a-year; nor for a City or Borough, unless he has 300*l.* a-year. Formerly Parliaments met at different places in the kingdom; but of late they assemble at Westminster, at what was formerly called St. Stephen's chapel.

When the King comes to Parliament, the Usher of the Black Rod is ordered to call the Commons up to the House of Lords, where they stand without the bar, and the King commands them, by the Lord Chancellor, to chuse one of the Members for their Speaker, and to present him such a day. The choice being made by a majority of votes, at the day appointed, he is presented to the King in the House of Lords, between two Members, for his approbation. The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper for the time being, is always Speaker for the House of Peers. Since the Reformation, no Roman Catholic can sit in either House, till he has first taken the oaths.

Though the number of the House of Commons is so great, yet 300 are commonly reckoned a full House; and there can be no business done if there are less than forty. At the first meeting of the Parliament, they always appoint Standing Grand Committees, for Privileges, Elections, Grievances, Trade, and Religion.

The chief business of the Parliament is to revive and abrogate old Laws, and to make new ones; but whenever a new Law is proposed, it must be first put in writing, and then it is called a Bill; but the Commons only have the power of introducing Money-bills. Before any Bill can pass into a Law, it must be read three several times in each House, except a Bill of indemnity, which requires only once reading. The leave of the House must be obtained to bring in any Private Bill, and the House must be acquainted with the substance of it, either by motion or petition. After it has been read the first time, the Speaker recites an abstract of the Bill, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time, or not. But if a Bill comes from the House of Lords, so much favour and respect is shewn, that if it be spoken against in the first reading, the Speaker puts the question for the second reading before it is rejected, if that should be the case. Bills are seldom read twice the first day, unless upon very extraordinary occasions, and require the utmost expedition. Upon the second reading, if none speak against the Bill, and several for it, the Speaker may put the question for engrossing it.

When debates arise upon the second reading, and they are over, the House commonly calls for committing the Bill to the Committee of the whole House, or to a Select Committee. Sometimes it may happen, the Bill may be recommitted before the Speaker puts the question for engrossing. After a Bill has been engrossed, it is to be read a third time, in order to have it passed. But when any debate happens, after it is over, the Speaker holds the Bill in his hand, and says, "As many as are of opinion that this Bill should pass, say *yea*; and as many as are of the contrary opinion, say *no*." Upon which he informs the House, whether the *yea*'s or *no*'s have it. But when the thing is doubtful, two Tellers are appointed for each side, one to number the *yea*'s, and the other the *no*'s; however, the question is first put, which of these shall go out of the House, and this is called dividing the House. After the numbering them is over, the Tellers declare to the Speaker the number of *yea*'s and *no*'s upon which all return to their places. If the *no*'s have it, the Bill is said to pass in the negative. But if it passes in the affirmative, they order it to be sent to the House of Lords for their concurrence.

When a Bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their Members, but only Masters in Chancery, who deliver the Bill to the Speaker. When there is a disagreement in the Houses about a Bill, a conference is demanded, which is held in the Painted Chamber. In voting in the House of Lords, they begin with the lowest Baron, and so proceed to the highest Peer; who each for himself says *content*, or *not content*; and if the voices are equal, the negative carries it. After an adjournment of either House, they may resume the business they were upon, but after a prorogation they cannot, for then the Session is ended. Every one knows, that after a dissolution of the Old Parliament, a New One must be elected in the manner mentioned above.

Of the Courts of Justice.

The Courts of Justice, sitting at Westminster, are opened four times a-year; that is, at Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary terms. There are four Courts, namely, the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the Court of Exchequer; not to mention that of the duchy of Lancaster, because that only takes cognizance of all the causes relating to the revenue of this duchy, which has been long annexed to the Crown; the chief Judge of this Court is called the Chancellor of this duchy.

The Court of Chancery is a court of equity, and designed to relieve the Subject against wrongs, breaches of trust, and other oppressions, to temper the rigour of the law. However, the remedy has often proved worse than the disease, on account of the length of time before a cause has been determined. The Chief Judge is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper; the form of proceeding is by bills, answers, and decrees; and the witnesses are examined privately: however, it must be observed, that the decrees of this court are only binding to the persons of those concerned in them; for they do not affect their lands and goods; and consequently, if a man refuses to comply with the terms, they can do nothing more to him, but send him to prison. This Court is not like others, which have no power except in vacation; for this is always open; and if a man be sent to prison, the Lord Chancellor, in vacation, can grant a Habeas Corpus, if he sees there is reason so to do. He may also these times grant prohibitions.

The Lord Chancellor has twelve Assistants, called Masters in Chancery, whose business is to take affidavits or depositions upon oath, concerning any matter for which an oath is required by the rules of the Court, and they have an office in Chancery-lane. They also examine accounts depending on this Court, of which they make their report in writing. Besides these, there are several Masters Extraordinary, to take affidavits in the country.

The Master of the Rolls is the principal of the twelve, and he has the custody of all charters, customs, commissions, deeds, and recognizances; which being made on rolls of parchment gave occasion to his name, and the repository of them is called the Rolls; and all the rolls are kept since the beginning of the reign of Richard III. This is a great officer, and usually hears causes in Chancery, when the Chancellor himself is absent. He keeps a Court at the Rolls, where he hears and determines causes that come there before him; and has the gift of the Six Clerks Offices, and those possessed of them are next in degree to the Masters in Chancery. Their business is to enroll all patents, commissions, licences, judgments, and other instruments that pass the Great Seal. When the Master of the Rolls sits in the House of Lords, his place is next the Lord Chief Justice of England, upon the second bench. Besides what is said above, the Court of Chancery has the power of sending commissions for charitable uses, and enquiring into all the frauds and abuses which have been committed in the disposal of all charities throughout the kingdom, and can oblige the trustees to perform their trust, according to the intent of the respective donors. Under the Clerks there were formerly sixty, but now there are ninety; and these, with their under-clerks, perform the business of their office.

The Court of King's Bench is the highest Court in England, in common law, except the House of Lords in Parliament. All pleas are brought into this Court between the King and Subject, such as treasons, felonies, breach of peace, and any kind of oppression. This Court has also the power to examine and correct the errors of all the Judges and Justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings: this not only in pleas of the Crown, but in those that are really personal and mixed, except only in the Exchequer. There are four Judges belonging to this Court, the chief whereof is styled the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and, according to an act of Parliament lately passed, all the Judges are to hold their offices, notwithstanding the demise of the Crown, but with the same restriction as formerly; that is, while they do nothing to occasion the forfeiture of their places. None can be a Judge in this Court except a Serjeant at Law. All matters of fact, relating either to civil or criminal causes, are determined in the Court of King's Bench by a Jury.

The Court of Common Pleas is so called, because the pleas usually here debated are between Subject and Subject. None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court; and here civil causes real and personal are usually tried, and real actions are pleadable in no other Court. Likewise, no fines can be levied, or recoveries suffered, except in this Court at Westminster, at a Judge's chamber, at the assizes, or by a special commission out of Chancery. There are four Judges also belonging to this Court, the first of whom is called Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Court of Exchequer consists of two Courts, one of which tries causes according to the common law, and the other according to Equity. The Court of Equity is held in the Exchequer Chamber, before the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice, and the three Barons of the Exchequer; besides a cursitor Baron. But the two first sit very seldom, and the five last almost always. Here are tried all causes relating to the King's revenue, namely, such as relate to accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed. All judicial proceedings according to Law are only before the Barons; but the Court of Equity is held as above.

There are assizes and sessions held in the different counties of England, for the more easy distribution of Justice; and the assizes are Courts kept twice a-year. The twelve Judges are commissioned by the King for this purpose, and this they call going the Circuit. At these assizes all civil and criminal causes may be determined: the first is called *Leet Assizes*, soon after

after Hilary Term; and the other called the Summer Assizes, after Trinity Term. There are six of these circuits, besides those in Wales, in which principally two distinct Judges are appointed; and both in England and Wales all causes are determined by a jury. The jury are chosen by the Sheriff of the county, and they are only directed in points of law by the Judges.

The commitment of malefactors is generally made by a Justice of the Peace, who examines witnesses to the fact upon oath. If the evidence is plain, he makes a mittimus, and sends the malefactor to the county goal, where he continues till the next assizes or sessions.

There are Justices of the Peace in every county, designed to keep the peace thereof; and such of them that the King is supposed to have greater confidence in, are called Justices of the quorum; because in their *dedimus* there are these words, *quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; the meaning of which is, that no business of consequence must be transacted, unless with the concurrence of one of these. Their office is to call before them, examine, and commit to prison, all thieves, murderers, vagabonds, and all disturbers of the peace of what kind soever.

The Quarter Sessions are so called from the meeting of the Justices every quarter of a year, at the shire or other chief town in their respective counties, where they have a power of trying all criminal causes in the same manner as at the assizes, though they commonly confine themselves to facts of a lesser degree of guilt.

There is a Sheriff appointed for the execution of laws in every county, except Westmoreland and Durham, who is nominated by the King every Michaelmas term. His office is to execute the King's mandates, and all writs directed to him out of the King's courts. He also impanels juries to bring causes and criminals to trial, and is to take care that the sentences both in civil and criminal affairs be duly executed. He appoints an Under-sheriff, stewards of courts, bailiffs of hundreds, constables, and jaylors, and has many men, in rich liveries, to attend upon him on horseback at the reception of the Judges, and during the assizes.

The office of high-constable, petty-constable, head-borough, or third-borough, is to execute the warrants and orders of the Justice of the Peace; but the high-constable only disperses them upon some occasions to the petty constables.

Every city and corporation in England may chuse their own magistrates, which may be either a mayor, or a bailiff, with aldermen, common-councilmen, or capital burgesses; and these regulate all affairs which immediately belong to their respective corporations. Likewise, some cities have counties, and a power of trying all malefactors taken in their counties; but this is seldom undertaken without the assistance of one or more of the twelve Judges. Some of these officers during their magistracy are Justices of the peace: these are commonly the mayor and an alderman, or two: but they cannot exercise their power out of their own liberties.

The Lord-lieutenants and Deputy-lieutenants had formerly a more considerable power and influence than they have at present, and they are chosen by the King himself out of the principal Peers of this kingdom. Their business was to arm, array, and form companies, troops, and regiments; and the men so raised were called the Militia. But this having been seldom done of late, on account of the standing forces kept continually in pay, these forces became in a great measure useless. However, it having been found necessary, during our last war with France, to have a militia properly regulated and disciplined, for the defence of the country against all foreign invasions, an Act of Parliament was made, by which they are put under new regulations, and in consequence whereof a new Militia has been actually raised in most parts of the kingdom. The officers are to be men of fortune, and the private men to be raised by balloting; but these last are to be changed every three years. This has put the kingdom into such a state of defence, that we can now venture to send our regular forces abroad upon any emergent occasion; and it is not improbable but these last, in times of peace, will become entirely useless.

Besides the Courts already mentioned, there are Court-Leets and Court-Barons, which properly belong to the lords of the Manors, who appoint stewards to hold them in their name. The first is a Court of Record, it being reputed the King's Court, because its authority is derived from the crown. It is kept twice a-year, and in it enquiry may be made of riots, and other criminal matters; but all great offences must be certified to the Justices of Assize.

A Court Baron is incident to every Manor, though the other is not so, and is so called from the Lord of the Manor, who was anciently styled Baron; all tenants belonging to the Manor are summoned to this Court; here part of them are sworn for a jury, and here the steward sits as Judge. The jury is directed to enquire after the decease of copyholders and free-holders, and to bring in their next heir, and also of the encroachments of any tenant. Likewise here they make orders and laws among themselves, with a penal

for transgressors, payable to the Lord of the Manor. There are also Sheriff Courts, and Hundred Courts, held every month in all parts of England, where small causes are determined. A Court of Conscience has been long held in London, for recovery of small debts under forty shillings; there has been some erected in Westminster, and other out-parts about London; as also in several towns in the country, and it is thought from time to time they will be erected elsewhere. The officers called bailiffs of the hundred, and other bailiffs and serjeants, are appointed by the sheriff to execute writs, to distrain goods, and to summon to the county sessions and assizes.

Of Trade and Navigation.

Navigation in this kingdom was formerly greatly neglected to what it is at present, notwithstanding its vast advantage; for it enables the inhabitants of the country where it flourishes to export what they have, and to import what they have not. While we were strangers to Navigation, our country was thin of people, because we lived as it were upon the main stock. We had, indeed, a few staple commodities, and a very few manufactures, which were sold to Foreigners at their own rates; but when Navigation began to flourish, and we had vessels of our own, the face of affairs soon began to change; and we brought home the product of their countries at a small expence, in comparison to what they cost us formerly: we likewise disposed of our own commodities at much higher rates.

At present a trade is carried on to the Turkish dominions and the Levant, by the Turkey Company, and the commodities we send to those parts are, lead, iron, broad-cloth, and long ells; not to mention French and Lisbon sugars, as well as bullion. We take in return great quantities of raw silk, which serves for making stockings, galloons, gold and silver lace; and it is also proper for the warp of any kind of silk. We import also program, yarn, dying stuffs of various kinds, drugs, soap, leather, cotton, fruits, and oil.

To Italy we carry tin, lead, pilchards, herrings, salmon, cod, and various kinds of East-India goods; besides some of our own manufactures, such as broad-cloth, long ells, bays, druggets, camblets, leather, and other things. We import from thence wine, oil, soap, olives, dying-stuffs, as well as silk, raw, thrown, and wrought.

We send to Spain much the same kind of commodities as to Italy, many of which are exported from thence to their colonies in America. In return, we have oil, fruits, wool, indigo, cochineal, and other drugs; and in times of peace, gold and silver, in specie or bullion.

The kingdom of Portugal takes from us almost all kinds of our commodities; we take from thence, wine, oil, salt, and fruits.

In times of peace, we export to France tin, lead, corn, horn-plates, and great quantities of tobacco, besides a little flannel; and we receive from thence brandy, wine, linen, lace, and many other things; there being a trade carried on by Smugglers, for which they convey to France gold, silver, and wool, to the great detriment of England. We send to Flanders, tin, lead, iron-ware, sugar, tobacco, serges, flannels, and a few stuffs, for which we receive fine laces, linen, tapes, inckles, and other goods of that kind.

We send to Germany, tin, lead, tobacco, sugar, ginger, woollen manufactures of every kind, as well as all sorts of East-India goods. In return, we have from thence tin plates, linen, and several other things.

With Denmark and Norway we have very little trade, except for a few coarse woollen goods; for which reason we are forced to pay for most things we have of them. We have also a decaying trade with Sweden, for they buy little of us, and we purchase of them copper, iron, and naval stores.

We send to Russia, tin, lead, coarse cloths, long ells, worsted stuffs, and a great quantity of tobacco; and we import from thence tallow, furs, iron, pot-ashes, hemp, flax, linen, coarse Russia cloth, and leather; this trade is carried on by a particular company, in a manner very beneficial to this kingdom.

To Holland we send almost all sorts of commodities, and manufactured goods, whether of our own, or imported from abroad; and from thence we receive vast quantities of linen-tapes, inckles, whale-fins, all sorts of spices, and various kinds of dying stuffs.

The African trade is of great advantage, for we not only send many of our own and the East-India manufactures, for the purchase of slaves, but we supply our several Plantations with the last; and we also have from thence gold dust, red-wood, ivory, palm-oil, malingueto, gum-seneca, and many other valuable commodities.

The East-India trade is of very great consequence to this nation, and there have been several hot disputes about it, relating to its advantage or disadvantage; however, it is certain they purchase their goods at a very low rate, which are sold here extremely high.

As for our own Plantations and Colonies abroad, every one is sensible of what vast advantages they are to England; for to all are sent, more or less, linen, silks, India goods, wine, and other foreign productions; besides cloth coarse and fine, serges, stuffs, bays, hats, household goods, haberdashery, bills, nails, adzes, knives, and other iron ware; biscuit, flour, stockings, shoes, and, in short, every thing else that is made or manufactured in England.

The following ARTICLES are inserted here in consequence of their having, by Accident, been omitted in their proper Places.

SAINT JOHN (the Evangelist) was by birth a Galilean, by trade a Fisherman, as was his father Zebedee, and his brother St. James; and from this occupation they were both called to be Disciples and Apostles of our Blessed Saviour.

The Antients generally agree that he was, by far, the youngest of all the Apostles, being little more than twenty years old when he was first called to that dignity.

He is called the Disciple whom Jesus in a particular manner loved: and this plainly appears, 1st, From his being admitted as one of the three Disciples who were witnesses to the more private passages of their Lord's life. 2dly, From his leaning on our Saviour's bosom at the Paschal Supper, which was the most honourable place next to him; and this was the reason why St. Peter made use of him as being most familiar with his Lord, to enquire whom he meant, when he said one of them should betray him. 3dly, From our Lord's committing the Blessed Virgin, his mother, to his care upon the Cross.

He wrote the Gospel which goes by his name, in which the Divinity and Godhead of our Saviour is clearly asserted, against the Gnosticks, who began even in that early age to deny it. Hence, as some have thought, He had bestowed on him, by his Divine Master, together with his brother St. James, the name of Boanerges, i. e. sons of Thunder; because this Evangelist has delivered the Mysteries of the Gospel in a sublimer strain than any of the other Evangelists. He wrote also three Epistles; the 1st, Catholic, or General; the other two addressed to different persons, which have always been very highly esteemed in all ages of the Church. He is also, by almost all the antients, acknowledged to be the author of the Book of the Revelations, which he wrote while under banishment in the isle of Patmos; whither he was sent by the tyrant Domitian, who, as Tertullian writes, had before this commanded him, for his strict adherence to the Christian faith, to be thrown into a cauldron of boiling or burning oil; but from this danger he was miraculously delivered, and lived to return, under the emperor Nerva, to Ephesus, where he died at the age of an hundred years, and was there buried.

ST. LUKE, (one of the four Evangelists) a native, as is generally supposed, of Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, a place renowned for this one peculiar honour, that the Disciples of Jesus were here first called Christians. He was, by profession, as appears from the mention made of him by St. Paul, a physician, and some will have him also to have been eminent for painting, but of this we have no accounts that can be depended upon.

He became afterwards an inseparable companion and fellow-labourer of the Apostle of the Gentiles in the ministry; attending him in all his travels, accompanying him in his dangerous voyage to Rome, and ministering to him in his necessities.

There are different accounts concerning the countries where St. Luke afterwards preached the Gospel; some say, that leaving St. Paul at Rome he returned back into the East, and travelled through great part of it, preaching the Gospel in Egypt, and the parts of Lybia, where he converted many to Christianity; but others think he did not wholly leave St. Paul till the latter had finished his course by martyrdom. Some again say, that he first preached the Gospel in Dalmatia and Galatia, then in Italy and Macedonia, and that with great diligence and success. The antients are not at all agreed either concerning the time, or place, or manner of his death; of all which such various accounts are given, that it would be tedious here to insert them. He is universally acknowledged to have been the author of the Gospel that goes under his name, and of the book of the Acts of the Apostles, both which he dedicates to Theophilus, whom some writers suppose to have been a person of some eminence, probably at Antioch, converted by St. Luke.

SADDUCEES, an heretical sect among the Jews, opposite both in principles and every thing else to the Pharisees. They were so called, say some, from *SADOCK*, the supposed founder of their sect, or, according to others, from *Sedeck*, a word signifying Justice. They held the most impious tenets in religion. They denied the resurrection of the dead, and even, like the Epicureans, a future state; affirming, as the others did, that the human soul perished with the body. They utterly denied the existence of angels, and of all spirits except of God. This dangerous and wicked heresy, as many learned men think, was occasioned by their wilfully mistaking the doctrine of their master Sochæus, who used to press upon his disciples the disinterested love of Virtue, insisting that men ought to serve God not, as mercenary slaves do their master, through fear, and for their own advantage, but for his own sake, and for the pure love of Virtue, without any expectation of reward. This doctrine, harmless in itself, led them to conclude, though falsely, that their master had absolutely denied any state of future rewards. In consequence of their other principles, they denied likewise the Providence of God, or that he concerned himself in any sense with the affairs of men. These impious and atheistical principles rendered them justly odious to the people. How they could deny a Divine Providence is very unaccountable, since they received as inspired writings the Pentateuch or five books of Moses, which are one continued history of the exercise of such a divine interposition in the affairs of the world.



A N

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

UPON A NEW PLAN.

A B

A B

A. The first letter of the alphabet in all known languages, except the *Æthiopic*, in which it is the thirtieth. In our language it is one of the five vowels, and has three different sounds. The broad sound; as, *all*, *wall*: the open; as, *father*, *rather*: the slender *a* is peculiar to the English; and is to be found in *place*, *face*, *waste*. When placed before nouns of the singular number, it denotes one, as *a* man, i. e. *one* man; or signifies something indefinite, as, *a* man may pass this way, that is, any man. Before a word beginning with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an* ox, and likewise before an *h* silent, as *an* herb; but when the *h* is sounded, we then write *a*, as *a* horse. Before a participle it denotes some action not yet finished, as I am *a* walking. Formerly it was a contraction of *at*. Sometimes it signifies *to*. It has likewise a peculiar signification implying *each*; as, he gains a hundred pounds *a* year. In abbreviations, with a stroke over it thus [*A*], it stands for 5000 among the Romans. With logicians, it denotes an universal affirmative proposition. Among merchants, if set alone after a bill of exchange, it signifies *accepted*, and is used by them to distinguish their sets of accompts instead of a figure: thus, *A*, *B*, *C*, are instead of 1, 2, 3. *a*, or *aa*, is used by physicians instead of *ana*, and signifies that the proportions of the ingredients, to which it refers, are to be equal. In abbreviations it stands likewise for *Artium*, or *Arts*, as *A. B.* artium baccalaureus, or bachelor of arts; when applied to time, for *anno*: *A. C.* ante Christum, before Christ; *A. M.* anno mundi, the year of the world, *A. D.* anno domini, the year of our Lord. *A* in music, is that note which lies between the 2d and 3d line in the treble;

or upon the top, or 5th line in the bass. **ABP.** is an abbreviation of *Archbishop*.

AB, at the beginning of English Saxon names, is generally a contraction of *abbot*, or *abban*, and shews that they either had an abbey, or belonged to one, as *Abingdon*.

ABAFT, *P.* [*Sax.*] is that part of the ship which is towards the stern; the same as *ast*.

ABALIENATION, *S.* [*Lat.*] an alienation, or estrangement from.

To ABANDON, *V. Act.* [*Ital.*] to forsake utterly; to cast off; to give up one's self wholly to any prevailing passion or vice. *To abandon*, is more applicable to things; *leave* to persons. He was under a necessity of *abandoning* his possessions, and compelled to *leave* his friends. *To forsake*, implies in resentment or dislike; to *relinquish*, quitting any claim; to *desert*, leaving meanly or treacherously. *To quit*, implies the breaking off from, and may be either voluntary or involuntary.

ABARTICULATION, *S.* [*Lat.*] a good construction of the bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as is in the arms, hands, thighs, feet, &c.

To ABA'SE, *V. Act.* [*Fr.*] to lower, bring down, or humble.

ABA'SED, *Adj.* humbled; brought down. In *Heraldry*, it means when the top of the vol or wings of an eagle are turned downwards towards the point of the shield.

To ABA'SH, *V. Act.* [*Dutch*] to affect with sudden shame, or confusion; to dash. The passive is followed by the particles *at* or *of*.

To ABA'TE, *V. Act.* [*Fr.*] to make or grow less; to diminish or decrease.---These words are nearly synonymous. *To abate* implies

a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts.

ABA'TEMENT, S. in general, signifies the lessening or diminishing something. In *Heraldry*, it is something added to a coat of arms, in order to lessen its true dignity, and point out some defect or stain in the character of the person who bears it. In Law, it is the rejecting a suit, for some fault discovered, either in the matter or process, upon which a plea in abatement is grounded; and if the exception to the writ or declaration is proved, the plaint abates or ceases, and the process must begin anew. Among Traders, it is the same as rebate, or discount.

A'BBA, S. [Syr.] a Syrian word used in Scripture, signifying *father*.

A'BBACY, S. [Lat.] the rights and privileges of an abbot.

A'BBESS, S. a governess of nuns.

A'BBEY, S. [Lat.] a monastery, or convent; a house of religious persons.---To bring an *abbey* to a *grange*, a proverbial phrase, to bring a noble to ninepence. We apply it to a spend-thrift. At the dissolution of the abbeys in England, under K. Henry VIII. no less than 190 were dissolved, of between 200l. and 35,000l. yearly revenue, which, at a medium, amounted to 2,853,000l. *per annum*; an immense sum in those days!

A'BBOT, S. [Sax.] the chief ruler of a monastery or abbey, of the male kind. At first they were laymen, and subject to the bishop and ordinary pastors, their monasteries being built in remote and solitary places. They were by degrees allowed to have a priest of their own body, who was the *abbot*. There were distinctions among them; such as *abbots mitred* and not *mitred*, &c. which are at large described by the church historians.

A'BBOTS-BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire; the fairs held there are on Thursday before Midlent-Sunday, on May 22, and August 24, for horses and horned cattle. Distance from London 128 miles.

A'BBOTS-BURY, a market town in Dorsetshire, 131 miles from London. The royalty of this town belongs to the family of Strangeways, who have a noble swannery here, a curiosity that invites abundance of strangers to go and see it. Thursday is its market day; and on the 29th of June there is held an annual fair for sheep and toys.

A'BBY-HOLM, [abbey-holm] in Cumberland; the fair is Oct. 29, for horses and horned cattle; the market on Saturday. distance from London 295 miles.

A'BBY-MILTON, a town in Dorsetshire; has a fair on Tuesday after July 25; from London 92 computed, or 124 measured miles.

To **ABBREVIATE**, V. Aet. to abridge, shorten, or reduce to a less compass.

ABBREVIATION, S. a contraction or abridgement of a word or passage, by leaving out part of the letters, or substituting marks or characters in the room of words as *mt* for *mont*, *l s d* for *pounds*, *filio* for *filii*, &c.

ABBREVIATURE, S. the same as abbreviation; also, a mark made for shortening; likewise a compendium, or abridgement.

ABBU'TTALS, S. [Lat.] in law, the buttings or boundings of lands, shewing what other lands they are bounded.

To **ABDICATE**, V. Aet. [Lat.] to give up a right; to resign.

ABDICATION, S. the act of abdicating; resignation.

A'BDOMEN, S. [Lat.] a name commonly called the lower ventr, or belly. It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane, called the peritonæum.

To **ABDU'CE**, V. Aet. [Lat.] to draw a different part; to withdraw one part from another.

ABE'D, Adv. from *a* for *at*, in bed.

A'BER, [S.] an old British word, signifying the fall of a lesser water into a greater, of a brook into a river, and a river into the sea; also the mouth of a river, from whence several rivers, and towns built at or near their mouth, derive their names, as *Aberconway*, *Aberdeen*, *Abercromby*, &c.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganshire in Wales, that had a market which is now disused. It is seated at the mouth of the river Avon, 19 miles S. W. of Cowbridge, and 196 W. of London.

ABERBROTHIC, or **ABERBROTHACH**, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated on the river Tay. It had a monastery which was demolished at the time of the Reformation; but these are yet magnificent ruins to be seen. There are two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a good harbour, advantageous for trade, and stands on a fertile plain. It is 15 miles N. of St. Andrew's, and 40 N. N. E. of Dundee burgh.

ABERCONWAY, a town in Carmarthenshire; its fairs are April 6, Sept. 10, Oct. 10, Nov. 8, for cattle; a market on Friday: distant from London 239 miles in three quarters.

ABERDEEN, a maritime place in the North of Scotland, divided into two towns, the Old and the New. It was formerly bishop's see; is now capital of the county, and has an university, which has produced several famous men. It has a harbour at the mouth of the river Don, which belongs to the Old Aberdeen, and another on the river Ugie, that appertains to the New. There is a bridge of seven arches over this last river.

24 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58 of St. Andrew's.

BERFORD, a small town in the Riding of Yorkshire, noted for pinning; its fairs are the last Wednesday in May, ditto in October, Wednesday after St. Luke, and October 18, for horned cattle, and sheep; its market every Wednesday; 139 computed, and 185 measured miles and one quarter from London.

BERFRAW, a town of North Wales, the isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of account, the kings of North Wales had then a palace here. Now reduced to a small village, though it has four fairs, on March 7, Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, October 23, and Dec. 11, all for cattle; and 63 miles from London.

BERGAVENNY, a large, populous town in Monmouthshire, noted for flannels. Its fairs are May 14, for lean cattle and sheep; first Tuesday after Trinity for wool and woollen cloth; Sept. 25, for hogs, and flannels; distant from London 144 computed, and 144 measured miles.

BERGELY, a village of North Wales, Denbighshire, that has four fairs, on April 2, the day before Holy Thursday, August 20, and October 9, all for cattle. 216 miles from London.

BERGU'LLY, or **ABERGE'LECH**, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with two fairs, on October 2 and October 27, for cattle, horses, and pedlars. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen.

BERISTWITH, a town in Cardiganshire, has a great market weekly on Monday; distant from London 203 miles and a half.

BERRANCE, S. [Lat.] a deviation from the right way; an error.

BERRANT, [Part.] wandering from right or known way.

BERRATION, S. [Lat.] the act of departing from the common tract.

BERU'NCATE, V. Act. [Lat.] to dig up by the roots.

BERWINGREGIN, [P. N.] a town in Shropshire; its fairs are Aug. 18, Oct. 25, Nov. 21, for cattle; distant 250 miles.

ABET, V. Act. [Sax.] to push forward another; to support him in his sins by connivance, encouragement, or

ABETMENT, S. the act of abetting.

ABETTOR, S. he that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

ABHOR, V. Act. [Lat.] to hate with acrimony; to loath.

ABHORRENCE, S. struck with abhorrence. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent

ABHORRER, S. a hater, detester.

ABIDE, V. N. [Sax.] to dwell in place; not to remove; to dwell; to bear the consequences of a thing; to persist without aversion,

ABIDER, S. the person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABJECT, S. [Lat.] low, mean, beggarly. These words are synonymous. By *abject* is understood that forlorn situation in life that a man brings himself into by ill conduct; by *low*, that in which Providence has placed him: the first is voluntary, the latter involuntary; *mean* signifies a man's readiness to perform a dirty or illicit action, whereas *beggarly* is more particularly expressive of a narrow, groveling spirit.

To **ABJECT**, V. A. to throw away.

ABJECTION, S. meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

ABJECTLY, Adv. meanly.

ABILITY, S. [Sax.] capacity or power to do any thing. *Capacity* has more relation to the knowledge of things; *ability* to their application. The one is acquired by study; the other by practice. When it has the plural number *abilities*, it signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and then it is synonymous with *ingenuity*, *cleverness*, *parts*. *Ingenuity* relates more to the invention of things; *cleverness* to the manner of executing them; *ability* to the actual execution of them; and *parts* to the discernment.

ABINGDON, a corporation town, in Berkshire, 46 computed, and 56 measured miles from London. Its fairs are the first Monday in Lent, June 20, September 19, December 11, for horses and other cattle. Its market is on Monday, chiefly for barley and malt; and it has the right of choosing one burgess.

ABINTESTATE, Adj. [Lat.] in the Civil Law, one who dies without making his will.

To **ABJURE**, V. Act. [Lat.] to swear not to do some thing; to recant, or abnegate, a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, S. the oath taken for renouncing, disclaiming, and denying the Pretender to have any manner of right to the throne of these kingdoms. In our old customs, it implied a voluntary banishment of a man's self from the kingdom for ever, which in some cases was admitted for criminals, instead of putting them to death, provided they could shelter themselves in a church. Also the solemn recantation of some doctrine, as wicked and heretical.

ABLACTATION, S. [Lat.] is what gardeners call *grafting* by approach.

ABLAQUEATION, S. [Lat.] is opening the ground about the roots of the trees; an operation which the Gardeners call *baring of trees*.

ABLACTION, S. [Lat.] the act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, S. in Latin grammar, is the sixth case, and is opposed to the dative; the latter expressing the action of giving, and the former that of taking away.

ABLE, Adj. [Sax.] endued with, or having power sufficient. Metaphorically, great powers

powers arising from knowledge or wealth. When joined with *for*, it implies qualified.

ABLEGATION, S. [Lat.] a sending abroad.

ABLEPSY, S. [Lat.] want of sight.

ABLUENTS, S. [Lat.] with Physicians, are diluting medicines, or such as dissolve and carry off acrimonious and stimulating salts in any part of the body, and especially in the stomach and intestines.

ABLUTION, S. [Lat.] signifies the washing or purifying something with water. A ceremony in use among the Ancients, and consisted in washing the body before sacrificing, or even entering their temples; and still practised by the Mahometans. In the church of Rome, a small quantity of wine and water, which the Communicants formerly took to wash down, and promote the digestion of the host. Among Chemists and Apothecaries, it is used for washing away the superabundant salts of any body; an operation they call Edulcoration. See the word. Physicians use it for washing the external parts of the body by baths; or by cleansing the bowels with thin diluting liquids.

ABNEGATION, S. [Lat.] denial, renunciation.

ABNODATION, S. [Lat.] in Gardening, the pruning, paring, or cutting away knobs, knots, or any other excrescences from trees.

ABOARD, Adv. [Fr.] in a ship.

ABODE, S. place of residence; continuance in a place.

ABODEMENT, S. a secret anticipation of something future.

ABOLISH, V. Act. [Lat.] to repeal, destroy, extinguish, and utterly erase any thing, so that no part of it remain.

ABOLITION, S. [Lat.] in Law, denotes the repealing any law or statute; also the prohibiting some custom, usage, or ceremony, that had been long established. Sometimes it signifies the leave granted by the king, or judge, to a criminal accuser to forbear any farther prosecution. Also, for the remission of a crime; and for cancelling or discharging a public debt.

ABOMINABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that excites horror, joined with aversion and detestation. In conversation, this term is used to convey an idea of something superlative.

ABOMINABLENESS, S. the quality which renders any thing odious.

ABOMINABLY, Adv. extremely, superlatively, in an ill sense, and a word of low language.

To **ABOMINATE**, V. Act. to abhor, detest, or have any extreme aversion to.

ABOMINATION, S. an object causing extreme aversion. When used with the auxiliary verb *to have*, followed by the particle *in*, to reckon, or look upon as an object of detestation.

ABORIGINES, S. [Lat.] the ancient inhabitants of a country whose origin unknown.

ABORTION, S. [Lat.] a miscarriage or the exclusion of a child from the womb before the due time of delivery: in irrational animals, it is termed *stinking* or *rotting* their young. By the figure Metonymy wherein the cause is made use of for the effect, this term is used for the fetus expelled: "The *abortion* proved only a false fetus." In gardening, the word signifies such fruits as are produced too early.

ABORTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] that which brought forth before its time; figuratively any thing or design which miscarries, is frustrated, or comes to nothing.

ABORTIVELY, Adv. born before its time; immaturely, untimely.

ABOVE, Prep. [Sax.] higher in place or position; before nouns of time, it denotes more, or longer than. Figuratively, it signifies superiority, or higher in rank, power, excellence; likewise beyond, or more than.

ABOVE, Adv. [this is distinguished from the prep. by the manner in which it is used because that is followed by nouns, but this not; and has a relation not to the word which precede, but those which follow it] higher place; and, figuratively, the better. In allusion to the method of writing ancient on scrolls, it denotes *before*.

To **ABOUND**, V. Neut. [Lat.] what is used with the particles *in*, or *with*, to have an excessive great number, or quantity of a thing; when used without the particles, to increase prodigiously, to be in great number, plenty, or excess.

ABOUT, Prep. when applied to time or place, it denotes near or within compass of and when used before words implying measure its most simple acceptation is that of round surrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxon, from whence it is derived. Figuratively, annexed, or appendant to a person, as cloaths, &c. concerning, of, relating to.

ABOUT, Adv. in circumference, or compass. "Two yards *about*." *Merry W. of Windsor*. Figuratively, the longest way, in opposition to the shortest, alluding to the difference between the circumference and diameter of a circle. When joined with *go*, it signifies from place to place, or every where. "He was *about* doing good." *Acts*. When prestant other verbs, it implies that the action or thing affirmed will soon happen; as, "about to fight." When following the verb *to be*, it denotes being engaged, or employed in. "What are you *about*?"

ABOUT, Adv. [à bout, to an end, to a certain point, period, or state: "He has brought *about* his purpose;" i. e. he has accomplished them. When joined with *come*, it implies the thing arrived at a certain state or point: "When the time was come *about*;"

See i. 20. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation, or design: "Why *go ye about* to ill me?" *John* viii. 19. In familiar discourse, we say, "to *come about* a man;" i. e. to circumvent him.

To **ABRADE**, V. Aët. [Lat.] to rub off, to waste by degrees.

ABREAST, Adv. [Sax.] side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

To **ABRIDGE**, V. Aët. [Fr.] to shorten words, so as to retain the substance; to express a thing in fewer words; Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or cut short. Followed by the particles *from* or *of*, to deprive.

ABRIDGEMENT, S. [Fr.] the contraction of a larger work into fewer words, and less compass; a lessening, or diminution, to a secondary sense.

ABROACH, Adv. running out, in allusion to liquor which is *browched* or tapped; to be in such a position that the liquor may easily run out. Figuratively, to undertake with a sure prospect of success.

ABROAD, Adv. [Sax.] without confinement, at large, out of the house, in a foreign country; in all directions; from without, in opposition to within.

To **ABROGATE**, V. Aët. [Lat.] to take away from a law its force; to repeal; to disannul; to abolish; to revoke. *Abrogate* and *repeal* are terms rather to be used with respect to laws; *abolish* with regard to customs; *disannul* and *revoke*, to private contracts.

ABROGATION, S. the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law, used in opposition to *rogation*; distinguished from *derogation*, which implies the annulling only part of a law; from *subrogation*, which denotes the adding a clause; from *adrogation*, which implies the limiting or restraining it; from *dispenation*, which sets it aside, only in a particular instance; and from *antiquation*, which is the refusing to pass a law.

ABRUPT, Part. or Adj. [Lat.] craggy, broken; sudden, unexpected, without the customary preparations; unconnected, when applied to compositions.

ABRUPTION, S. [Lat.] breaking off, separation.

ABRUPTLY, Adv. in a hasty, unexpected, rude manner.

ABRUPTNESS, S. a hasty, unexpected, uncereemonious manner; suddenness, the state of unconnectedness, ruggedness, craginess.

ABSCISS, S. [Lat.] a critical discharge of humours, which collects itself so as to form a tumour, or swelling, and break out and corrode the vessels, if not dissolved; the matter thus collected is sometimes included in a cyst or bag, and appears curdy; and is then termed an encysted tumour. Hippocrates and Galen use this word, *abscess*, for the change

of one species of fever into another; as an intermittent into a continual; and sometimes they substitute it for any critical evacuation.

To **ABSCIND**, V. Aët. [Lat.] to cut off. Not often used.

ABSCISSION, S. [Lat.] the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

To **ABSCOND**, V. N. [Lat.] to keep one's self from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide: applied to those who fly from the commerce of mankind, to escape the law, whether on account of debt, or criminal actions.

ABSENCE, S. [Lat.] distance, which renders a person incapable of seeing and conversing with another; used in opposition to presence; figuratively, inattention to the present object; because a person in that state resembles one who is distant. It is used with the particle *from*, which limits its signification.

ABSENT, Adj. [Lat.] at a distance from, out of the sight and hearing of a person. Figuratively, inattentive to, or regardless of something present.

To **ABSENT**, V. Aët. to withdraw, or decline the presence of a person, or thing.

ABSENTEE, S. in law, he that is absent from his station, or country; most generally applied to the Irish refugees.

ABSENTHIUM, S. wormwood. There are 33 species of this plant; but that used in physic is the *absinthium vulgare majus* of Bauhine, or common wormwood: the leaves and flowers have a very bitter taste, and a very strong smell. The virtues of this herb, according to Boerhaave, are immortal; as curing all dropries not attended with a rupture of the viscera; a conserve made of the tender tops of the leaves is of great service to persons labouring under a languor; and an infusion of them in wine is very good for the worms.

To **ABSO'LVE**, V. A. [Lat.] to acquit of a crime; to free from an engagement, or promise; to pardon, in allusion to the *absolution* of a priest; to perfect, accomplish, or complete, applied to time.

ABSOLUTE, Adj. [Lat.] perfect, complete, without conditions: independent, without relation: without restraint, or limitation.

ABSOLUTELY, Adv. completely; without relation; without limits or dependance.

ABSOLUTION, S. [Lat.] in common law, a full acquittal of a person, by some final sentence; a temporal discharge from some farther attendance upon a mesne process: in ecclesiastical law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces a pardon for sins to such as, upon confession, seem to have the necessary qualifications. Absolutions from Rome are high treason, by *Stat. 23 Eliz.*

ABSONANT, Part. [Lat.] sounding harshly. Figuratively, contrary to reason, absurd, foreign to the purpose.

To **ABSORB**, V. Aët. [preter, *absorbed*, part,

part. *preter. absorbed or absorpt*, from *absorbeo*, [Lat.] to suck up.

ABSORBENT, S. [Lat.] in physic, medicines which dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally; likewise the lacteals, which *absorb* the chyle; the cutaneous vessels, which admit the water in baths or fomentations; or those vessels which open into the cavities of the body, and imbibing the extravasated juices, convey them to the circulating blood.

To **ABSTAIN**, V. Neut. [Lat.] to forbear, to refrain from, or decline any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gratifications. Figuratively, the cause of temperance. Sometimes used substantively, for those who practise the virtue of temperance.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being temperate, or declining the gratifying of our sensual appetites.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, Adv. temperately; soberly.

To **ABSTERGE**, V. Act. [Lat.] to wipe clean, to cleanse: used mostly by medical writers.

ABSTERGENT, Adj. [Lat.] endued with a cleansing quality: used substantively in medicine, it signifies medicines which abrade and wipe away such mucous particles as they meet with: their most usual name is that of Detergents.

ABSTINENCE, S. [Lat.] in a general sense, the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity: used with the particle *from*. In a more limited sense, fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food: distinguished from temperance, as that implies a moderate use of food, but this a total avoiding of it, for a time.

To **ABSTRACT**, V. Act. [Lat.] to take one thing from another. Figuratively, to separate, followed by the particle *from*: used absolutely, the exercise of the faculty of the mind, named abstraction; or separating ideas from one another. When applied to writings, to reduce their substance to less compass.

ABSTRACT, Part. [Lat.] separated from something else; generally applied to the operations of the mind. *Abstract terms*, are those which signify the mode or quality of a being without any regard to the subject in which it inheres: it is used with the particle *from*. *Abstract mathematics*, those branches which consider the quantity, without restriction to any particular species of it. *Abstract numbers* are assemblages of units, considered in themselves, without being applied to any subject.

ABSTRACT, S. a compendious view of a treatise, more superficial than an abridgment. Figuratively, applied to persons, those who comprehend all the qualities, good or bad, to be found in the species. An *ab-*

stract state, in allusion to the faculty of *abstraction*.

ABSTRACTED, Part. separated, refined, or abstruse: a disposition of mind, whereby a person is inattentive to external objects, though present.

ABSTRACTION, S. [Lat.] an operation or faculty of the mind, whereby we separate things that are in themselves inseparable, in order to consider them apart, independent one of another; whereas *pragmatice* separates things distinct in themselves, in order to prevent the confusion which arises from a jumble of ideas. Sometimes it is used for the exercise of this faculty. The state of being inattentive to external objects, or absence of mind. In Pharmacy, the drawing off, or exhaling a menstruum from the subject it was intended to resolve.

ABSTRACTLY, Adv. simply, separately.

ABSTRUSE, Adj. [Lat.] obscure, dark, not easy to be understood; deep, hidden, or far removed from the common apprehensions or ways of conceiving.

ABSTRUSELY, Adv. obscurely, not plainly.

ABSTRUSENESS, or **ABSTRUSITY**, S. difficulty, darkness, obscurity, hard to be understood, or comprehended.

ABSURD, Adj. [Lat.] 1st, not agreeable to reason, or common sense, or that thwarts, or goes contrary to, the common notions and apprehensions of men. 2dly, Inconsistent, contrary to reason.

ABSURDNESS, or **ABSURDITY**, S. [Lat.] a contradiction to common sense; an inconsistency with reason.

ABSURDLY, Adv. improperly; unreasonably.

ABUNDANCE, S. [Lat.] 1. great plenty. 2. a great many, vast numbers: as, *abundance of people*. 3. a great quantity. 4. more than sufficient.

ABUNDANT, Adj. [Lat.] plentiful, exuberant, numerous, well stored with, replete, or abounding.

ABUNDANTLY, Adv. amply; liberally.

To **ABUSE**, [*abúze*] V. Act. [Lat.] 1. To make a bad use of. 2. To impose upon, or deceive. 3. To affront, or treat rudely.

ABUSE, S. 1st, the ill or improper use of a thing. 2. A vicious practice or bad custom. 3. Unjust censure. 4. Carnal knowledge, either with or without violence.

ABUSER, [*abúzer*] S. the person who makes an ill use of any thing. An impostor, seducer, ravisher; one who makes use of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeness towards another.

ABUSIVE, Adj. [Lat.] insolent, offensive, injurious.

ABUSIVENESS, S. the use of reproachful language; or the exercise of rude and unmerited incivility.

ABUSIVELY,

ABUSIVELY, Adv. reproachfully.

TO ABUT, or **ABUTT**, V. N. [Fr.] terminate, bound, or border upon another place or thing.

ABUTMENT, S. that which abuts or borders upon another.

ABYSS, S. [Gr.] 1. A bottomless pit or self, or any prodigious deep where no bottom can be found, or is supposed to have no bottom: a vast unfathomable depth of waters.

In a figurative sense, that in which anything is lost. 3. The vast collection of waters, supposed to be inclosed in the bowels of the earth. 4. Among divines, it is often used to signify hell.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy season, when it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occasion the swelling of the river Nile, that has its source in this country. It contains mines of all sorts of metal except tin; but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The emperor, or king, is called Negus; and he has been commonly taken for Prester John. His authority is absolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not so black as the negroes. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

AC, **AK**, or **AKE**, at the beginning or end of a name of a town or place is the Saxon word *ac*, which signifies an oak; as *Aston* as much as to say oak-town, and *Austin's* oak; and as for the names of persons of the same form, they are for the most part derived from the places of their birth, or some achievement there.

ACA'CIA, in botany, Egyptian thorn, or binding bean tree. The *Acacia* styled *Vera*, i. e. true, is the tree from whose branches exudes the Gum Arabic, and from whence the succus *Acaciae*, or juice of *Acacia*, is drawn and filed.

ACADEMIC, **ACADEMICK**, S. in a large sense, signifies a member of an university or school, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught.

ACADEMIC, or **ACADEMICK**, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the academy.

ACADEMICIAN, or **ACADEMIAN**, a name used for members of modern academies, or instituted societies of learned men.

ACADEMY, S. [Lat.] It was originally a public place planted with trees at Athens, so called from one *Academos*, who presented a place where learned men met to confer upon the discoveries already made in the sciences, or to try experiments for their

further improvement. It is sometimes used for a college, or university; a place where persons are taught the liberal arts and sciences, &c. It is also used for a particular society of ingenious persons, established for the improvement of learning, &c. and for a sort of collegiate school, or seminary, where young persons are instructed, in a private way, in the liberal arts and sciences.

ACA'DIA, S. or *New Scotland*, one of the British colonies in North America, situated between 41 and 51 degrees of North latitude, and between 63 and 70 degrees of West longitude. It is bounded by the river St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and by the bay of Fundy, and the seas of Acadia on the south, and by Canada and New England on the west. The French ceded it to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, who have planted a colony there. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game.

TO ACCEDE, V. N. [Lat.] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into, or to add one's self to something already supposed to take place.

TO ACCELERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to hasten, to quicken, to spur on with super-added motion and expedition.

ACCELERATION, S. the act of quickening motion, &c. With Philosophers, a continual encrease of velocity in any heavy bodies, tending towards the center of the earth by the force of gravity. With the ancient astronomers, a term used in respect to the fixed stars, which signified the difference between the revolution of the primum mobile and the solar revolution; it was computed at 3 minutes and 56 seconds.

TO ACCE'ND, [Lat.] to set on fire.

ACCEN'SION, S. in Philosophy, the kindling or setting any natural body on fire.

A'C'CENT, S. [Lat.] the rising or falling of the voice, a tone and manner of pronunciation, contracted from the country in which a person was bred, or resided a considerable time. With Rhetoricians, a tone or modulation of the voice, used sometimes to denote the intention of the speaker, with regard to energy or force, and expressive of the sentiments and passions. *Grave Accent*, is this mark (') over a vowel, to shew that a voice is to be depressed. *Acute Accent*, is this mark (') over a vowel, to shew that the voice is to be raised. *Circumflex Accent*, is this mark (˘) over a vowel in Greek, and points out a kind of undulation in the voice. The *Long Accent*, shews that the voice is to dwell upon the vowel, and is expressed thus (ˉ). The *Short Accent*, [in Grammar] shews that the time of pronouncing ought to be short, and is marked thus (˘). In Music, it is a certain undulation or warbling of the voice, to express the passions either naturally or artificially.

To **ACCENT**, V. A. [Lat.] 1. To mark with an *accent*. 2. To pronounce with regard to the *accents*.

To **ACCENTUATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to place the proper accents in reading, speaking, or writing, on the vowels or syllables of any word.

ACCENTUATION, S. a pronouncing or marking a word, so as to lay a stress of the voice upon the right vowel or syllable.

To **ACCEPT**, V. A. [Lat.] to receive favourably or kindly, to take with particular approbation, either with or without the particle *of*.

ACCEPTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that may be favourably or kindly received, agreeable.

ACCEPTABLY, Adv. in an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, S. an accepting or receiving favourably or kindly; sometimes the meaning or manner of taking a word, with the accent promiscuously on the first or second syllable. In Law, it is the tacit agreement to some act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if such agreement or acceptance had not been made. In Commerce, it is the subscribing or signing an inland bill of exchange, which makes the person debtor for the sum of its contents, and obliges him to discharge it at the time which it mentions.

ACCEPTATION, [Fr.] 1. The received meaning of a word, or the sense in which it is usually taken. 2. Reception of any person or thing, either agreeably or not. 3. Particular regard as to acceptableness and manner of reception.

ACCEPTER, S. in Commerce, the person who accepts a bill by signing it, and therefore obliges himself to pay the contents when due.

ACCESS, S. [Lat.] 1. Admittance, approach or passage to a place or person. 2. Licence or means to approach any thing. 3. Accession to any thing, additional increase. 4. The return, or fit of an ague or other distemper.

ACCESSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that may be approached, reached, or come to. It is used with the particle *to* before the object. *Accessible Height*, is either that which may be measured mechanically, by applying a measure to it; or else it is a height whose base can be approached to, and from thence a length measured on the ground.

ACCESSION, S. [Lat.] 1. Addition or increase; the act whereby a thing is super-added to another; joining one's self to any thing else. 2. Coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown. In Physic, the beginning of a paroxysm.

ACCESSORY or **ACCESSARY**, S. [in Civil Law] any thing that of right belongs

or depends on another, although it be separated from it; as if tiles be taken from an house to be laid on again; they are an *accessary*, if the house be to be sold. By Statute, a person who commands, advises, or conceals an offender, guilty of felony by statute. In Common Law, a person guilty of felony, though not principally, as by advice, command, concealment; and this may be either before or after the fact.

A'CCIDENCE, S. [Lat.] a little book, containing the first principles of the Latin tongue.

A'CCIDENT, S. [Lat.] a casualty or chance; a contingent effect, or something produced casually, or without any foreknowledge or destination of it in the agent that produced it, or to whom it happens. A thing is also frequently styled an *accident* in reference to its cause, or at least to our knowledge of it, and by this an effect either casually produced, or which appears to have been so to us, is commonly understood. In Grammar, the property of words, such as their division into substantives and adjectives, their declensions, cases, numbers, and genders of nouns; the conjugations, moods, tenses, numbers, persons, &c. of verbs. In Physic, it is an effect which is not produced immediately from the first cause, but by some other intervening incidents, and is analogous to the word Symptom. Among the Logicians, whatever does not belong to the being or essence of a thing, as a man's cloaths, money, &c. are called *accidents*; also such qualities as are changeable, as red in cloth, because that, purely as cloth, it might have been, and may still, be brown, black, &c. In Heraldry, *accidents* are the principal points in the escutcheon; and with the Astrologers, the most extraordinary circumstances that have occurred in the course of a person's life.

ACCIDENTAL, Adj. [Lat.] pertaining to *accidents*, happening by chance; sometimes it denotes any thing adventitious. This last is unusual.

ACCIDENTALLY, Adv. casually; fortuitously.

ACCIDIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] noxious.

ACCIDITY, S. [Lat.] noxiousness.

ACCINCT, Adj. [Lat.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCIPIENT, Part. [Lat.] 1. Receiving.

2. A Receiver.

ACCLAMATION, S. [Lat.] a shouting for joy; expressing applause, esteem, or approbation.

ACCLIVITY, S. [Lat.] the ascent of a hill; and among Geometers, the slope of a line or plane inclining to the horizon upwards.

ACCLIVOUS, Adj. [Lat.] rising upwards with a slope.

To **ACCLOY**, V. A. 1. To crowd or overspill. 2. To surfeit or satiate.

ACCLOYD

ACCO'YD, Part. [with Farriers] notes a horse's being pricked in being.

To ACCO'IL, V. N. to bustle, crowd, be in a hurry. See CO'Z.

ACCOLENT, S. [Lat.] he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACCOMMODABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be fitted to another thing, its primary signification; in its secondary, that which may be reconciled to, consistent with, or may be applied to.

To ACCOMMODATE, V. A. [Lat.] to provide or furnish with conveniences; to agree, compose, make up, or adjust a matter in dispute; to adapt, fit, or apply the matter or thing to another. With Geometricians, to adapt or fit a line or figure into a circle, &c. according as the conditions of a proposition or problem require.

ACCOMMODATE, Adj. [Lat.] when used with the particle *for*, it denotes convenient or proper; with the particle *to*, implies suitable.

ACCOMMODATELY, Adv. suitably; suitably.

ACCOMMODATION, S. [Lat.] 1. An adapting, fitting, adjusting, &c. 2. The imposing or putting an end to a difference, quarrel, &c. 3. Convenience.

ACCOMPANIMENT, S. the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament. In Heraldry, the mantlings, supporters, &c. In Music, the instrumental part accompanying or moving, while the voice is singing.

To ACCOMPANY, V. A. [Fr.] 1. To go or come with, to wait on, to keep company with. 2. To join or unite with. To accompany a Voice, i. e. to play to with proper instruments.

ACCOMPLICE, S. [Fr.] one who has a hand in a matter, or who is privy to the crime or design with another.

To ACCOMPLISH, V. A. [Fr.] 1. To perform, finish, or fulfil. 2. To execute or bring a matter or thing to perfection. 3. To complete a period of time. To obtain or acquire. A person well accomplished, one who has extraordinary parts, and has acquired great accomplishments in learning.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, S. the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or attaining of any matter or thing entirely or completely. Also an acquirement in learning, arts, sciences, or good behaviour.

ACCOMPT, [pronounced *akount*,] [Fr.] 1. Computations made arithmetically. In commerce, all those books in which merchants and other traders register their transactions. Merchants' accounts are those which are kept by double entry. *Accompt in Company*, is between two merchants or traders, wherein the

transactions relative to their partnership are registered. *Accompt in Bank*, is a fund deposited either at some banker's or the Bank, by traders, as running cash, to be employed in the payment of bills. *Accompt of Sales*, is an information given by one merchant to another, or by a factor to his principal, of the disposal, net proceeds, &c. of goods sent for the proper account of the sender or senders who consigned the same.

ACCOMPTANT, [*akountant*] [Fr.] one who is not only well skilled in casting up accounts, but in book-keeping.

ACCOMPTANTSHIP, [*akountantship*] S. the qualifications necessary for an accomptant.

ACCO'RD, S. [Fr.] 1. Agreement or compact. 2. Agreement of mind. 3. Mutual harmony or symmetry. 4. Self-motion; as, "It opened of its own accord." In Common Law, agreement between several persons or parties to make satisfaction for an affront or trespass committed one against another. In Music, it is the production, mixture, and relation of two sounds, of which the one is grave, and the other acute.

To ACCO'RD, V. N. [Fr.] to agree, to hang together. Actively it implies, 1. To tune two or more instruments, so as they shall sound the same note when touched by the hand or bow. 2. To harmonize.

ACCO'RDANCE, S. friendship, conformity, consistence, or agreement with.

ACCO'RDING, Prep. 1. Agreeable to, in proportion. 2. With regard to.

ACCO'RDINGLY, Adv. conformable, or consistent with. In the beginning of a sentence it refers to what went before, and implies a deduction from it.

ACCO'RPORATED, Part. [Lat.] joined or put to, embodied.

To ACCO'ST, V. A. [Fr.] to make or come up to a person, and speak to him.

ACCO'UNT, S. 1. A computation of the number of certain things; a reckoning. 2. The total or result of computation. 3. Estimation or value. 4. Rank, dignity, or distinction. 5. Regard, consideration, for the sake of: as, "Sempronius gives no thanks on this account." 6. Reason or cause. 7. Narrative or relation. 8. Opinion or belief. 9. Review or examination. 10. Explanation, or assignment of causes. 11. The reasons of any thing collected. 12. Profit, gain, or advantage. In a Law Sense, a particular detail or enumeration delivered to a court or judge, &c. of what a man has received or expended for another, in the management of his affairs. Also, in Common Law, a writ or action that lies against a man, who by his office is obliged to give an account to another (as a bailiff to his master,) and refuses to do it. *Upon no Account*, or by no means. *Upon all Accounts*, 1. By all means. 2. In every respect.

To **ACCOU'NT**, V. Act. to compute; in the passive voice, to be reckoned or esteemed. With the particle *for*, it denotes to explain, by assigning the causes and reasons. With the particle *to*, it implies to be charged, applied, appropriated, or assigned to. With the particle *of*, to estimate, or to be valued. Lastly, to be imputed.

ACCOU'NTABLE, Adj. liable to give an account, answerable.

ACCOU'NTANT, S. in Law, a person who is obliged to render an account to another. *Accountant General*, is an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by Parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and convey it to the Bank of England.

To **ACCOU'PLE**, V. A. [Fr.] to link or join together.

To **ACCOU'TRE**, V. A. [Fr.] to dress, attire, trim, especially with warlike accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMENT, S. 1. Drefs. 2. Equipage, furniture, or habiliments of war. 3. Ornaments.

ACCRE'TION, S. [Lat.] growing to another, so as to augment it. With Naturalists, an addition of matter to any body externally; but it is frequently applied to the increase of such bodies as are without life; and it is also called apposition, or juxta-apposition. With Civilians, a vacant portion, joined with grounds possessed by another.

ACCRE'TIVE, S. [Lat.] that by which growth is increased; that by which vegetation is augmented.

To **ACCRO'ACH**, V. A. [Fr.] a law term, to incroach, to draw away another's property.

ACCRO'ACHMENT, S. the act of incroaching the property of another.

To **ACCRU'E**, V. N. [Lat.] 1. To be encreased, or added to. 2. In a commercial sense, to arise or proceed from.

To **ACCU'MULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to heap up, or pile one thing upon another; to gather or amass together in great quantities.

ACCUMULA'TION, S. [Lat.] repeated acquisitions and additions; an amassing; the state of a thing amassed.

ACCU'MULATIVE, Adj. that which increases, or that which is added to; additional.

ACCURACY, S. [Lat.] exactness; justness or nicety.

ACCURATE, Adj. [Lat.] done with care, exact either as to persons or things.

ACCURATELY, Adv. exactly; nicely.

To **ACCURSE**, V. A. to blast or load with a curse; to doom to destruction; to imprecate curses upon.

ACCURSED, Part. 1. Lying under a curse, or excommunicated. 2. Execrable, that which deserves execration.

ACCU'SABLE, Part. [Lat.] that which is liable to be found fault with, censured or blamed.

ACCUSA'TION, S. the charging with some defect or crime. In Law, the preferring a criminal action against any one before a judge.

ACCU'SATIVE, [Lat.] in Grammar, the 4th case of nouns. It denotes the relation of the noun, on which the action of the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY, Adj. [Lat.] of or belonging to accusation.

To **ACCU'SE**, [akeúze] V. A. [Lat.] to charge with a crime, to inform against, to accuse or impeach; to censure. It has the particle *of*, and sometimes *for*, before the matter of censure or accusation.

ACCU'SER, [akeúzer] S. the person who accuses.

To **ACCU'STOM**, V. A. [Fr.] to inure or use one's self to any thing. It has the particle *to* before the thing accustomed to.

ACCU'STOMABLE, Part. that which a person has practised or been used to for continuance.

ACCU'STOMABLY, **ACCU'STOMABLY**, Adv. according to use or custom.

ACCU'STOMARY, Adj. commonly practised, customary, usually done.

ACE, S. a single point or speck on a die or dice. Figuratively, the least quantity, the smallest distance, i. e. within an ace of it.

ACE'PHALI, certain ecclesiastics so called who, making profession of extreme poverty, would not acknowledge any chief, whether layman or ecclesiastic. Also certain heretics mentioned in the laws of Henry I. who acknowledged no head.

ACE'PHALOUS, Adj. something without a head. Naturalists apply this term to worms which have been supposed formerly to be without head. Figuratively, those who have no superior, chief, or leader.

ACE'RB, Adj. [Lat.] that which has a compound taste between sour and bitter, such as most unripe fruits have.

ACE'RBITUDE, or **ACE'RBITY**, S. The rough sour taste of unripe fruit. 2. The roughness of temper, roughness of manners.

ACE'ROSE, Adj. [Lat.] chaffy, of, or mixed with chaff.

To **ACE'RVATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to heap up in heaps.

ACE'SCENT, Adj. [Lat.] tending to sourness.

ACE'TOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having the nature of vinegar, or being somewhat like vinegar in quality.

ACE'TUM, S. vinegar in general; sharp liquor, as spirit of salt, nitre, vinegar, &c.

ACHA'IA, [achaia] now LIVADIA, a

of Turkey in Europe, containing the famous cities of Athens, Delphi, Pythia; the mountains Parnassus, Helicon, and other places celebrated in ancient writers.

ACHE, [*ake*] S. [Sax. or Gr.] a contused pain or smart in any part of the body. *With Farriers*, a disease in horses, causing a numbness in the joints.

To ACHE, [*ake*] V. N. to be affected with pain.

ACHERON, [*áktron*] S. a river of the infernal world, over which the poets feigned departed souls were ferried. Also a stinking fen or lake in the Terra di Lavora of Naples, between Cuma and Miseno, named Tenebrosa by Virgil, on account of the blackness of its waters. Figuratively, it is used for the state of departed souls, or the grave.

To ACH'ÈVE, V. A. [Fr.] 1. To finish, accomplish, to perform some notable exploit with success. 2. To gain or procure.

ACH'ÈVEMENT, S. 1. The finishing of a notable action. 2. The ensigns armorial of a family.

ACH'ÈVER, S. he who acquires, or gains, or performs some great exploit.

ACHRONICAL, Adj. [Gr.] a term in astronomy, signifying the rising of a star when the sun sets, or the setting of a star when the sun rises: in which cases the star is said to rise or set *achronically*.

AC'ID, Adj. [Lat.] four, sharp.

AC'IDITY, or **AC'IDNESS**, S. [Lat.] keenness, sharpness; that taste which *acid* sharp bodies leave in the mouth. With Chemists, the *acidity* or keenness of any acid that consists in sharp particles of matter dissolved, and put into a violent motion by the means of fire.

AC'IDS, S. all things that affect the organs of taste with a pungent sourness. The Chemists call all substances *acids*, that make an effervescence with an *alkali*. *Acids*, however, does not seem to be a true characteristic of *acids*, because some *acids* will make an effervescence upon being mixed with alkalis of another kind, and also with natural alkalis. Another mark of *acids* is, that they change the colour of the juices of the heliotropium, roses and violets, red; whereas *alkalies*, especially those extracted from animals, turn green. *Natural Acids*, with Physicians, are such as have a proper sharpness of their own, as juice of lemons, &c. *Artificial Acids*, with Chemists, are such as are prepared by the fire in chemical operations. *Acidifying Acids*, are such as affect the tongue with a sense of sharpness and sourness. *Alkalizing Acids*, are such things as have not the nature of the *acid* nature, to give sensible marks to the taste; but yet agree with the *alkalies* in other properties.

AC'IDULATED, Adj. medicines that have been mixed or tintured with some acid.

To ACKNOWLEDGE, V. A. 1. To

confess or own. 2. To be grateful or thankful for any benefit. 3. To own or profess a former acquaintance with a person. 4. To approve.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT, S. 1. Confession of any thing. 2. Thankfulness, gratitude. 3. Confession of a fault. 4. Belief, attended with open profession. It supposes a question asked, whereas *confession* favours a little of self-accusation. *We acknowledge what we had an inclination to conceal*: we *confess* that which we were blameable in doing. *Acknowledgment Money*, was money paid in ancient times by some tenants upon the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of the new one.

A'CME, S. [with Physicians] is used to denote the third degree or height of distempers, of which many have four periods. 1. The *arche*, or beginning. 2. *Anabasis*, or growth. 3. The *Acme*, when the distemper is at the height. 4. The *paracme*, or declension of the disease.

ACO'LOTHIST, S. [Gr.] one of the lowest order in the Roman church, whose office is to prepare the elements, to light the church, &c.

A'CONITE, or **ACONITUM**, S. [Lat.] 1. Properly the herb wolfsbane. 2. With Poets; poison in general. There are several species of it, and most of them are deadly poison.

A'CORN, S. the fruit or seed of the oak.

ACOU'STIC, Adj. that which belongs to the organ of hearing. *Acoustic nerve*, in Anatomy, the same as auditory nerve.

ACOU'STICS, S. [Gr.] 1. The doctrine of sounds. 2. Either instruments or medicines that help the sense of hearing.

To ACQUAINT, V. A. 1. To inform. 2. To be accustomed or habituated to. 3. To know perfectly. 4. To make one's self agreeable to, to insinuate one's self into the favour of. 5. To acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of.

ACQUAINTANCE, S. [Fr.] applied both to persons and things, and followed by the particle *with*. 1. Application productive of knowledge. 2. Personal knowledge arising from familiarity. 3. An intimate friendship and alliance. 4. A familiar and constant companion. 5. Without the preposition, something to which one has been accustomed, when applied to things; applied to persons, a slight or superficial knowledge.

ACQUAINTED, Part. 1. Informed. 2. Accustomed, or habituated. 3. Familiar, or having perfect knowledge of; and when followed by the particle *with*, signifies perfect knowledge by application.

To ACQUIESCE, V. N. [Lat.] to yield to, to comply with, to rest satisfied with, used with the particle *in*.

ACQUIESCENCE, S. 1. A tacit consent,

sent, submission, or yielding to. 2. Approbation excluding all repining. In Commerce, the consent or agreement a person makes to follow the determination of an arbitrator.

To **ACQUIRE**, V. A. [Lat.] to attain, to purchase by one's labour.

ACQUIRER, S. a gainer.

ACQUIREMENT, S. gain; attainment.

ACQUISITION, S. [Lat.] an obtaining, the thing obtained.

ACQUISITIVE, Adj. that which is acquired.

ACQUIST, S. [Fr.] additional increase, something acquired or gained, acquisition. In Law, goods not held by descent or inheritance, but obtained by purchase. In Politics, something gained by conquest.

To **ACQUIT**, V. A. [Fr.] 1. To discharge or free from. 2. To clear from guilt, not to condemn, with *of*, or *from*, before the crime. 3. To discharge from any obligation.

ACQUITMENT or **ACQUITTAL**, S. [in Law] a setting free from the suspicion of guilt, or an offence; also a tenant's discharge from or by a mesne landlord, from doing service to, or being disturbed in his possession by, any superior lord, or paramount. Also when two persons are indicted, the one as principal, and the other as accessory; the principal being discharged, the accessory of consequence is acquitted. Or in fact, is when a person is found not guilty of the offence he was charged with, either by verdict of a jury, or by overcoming his adversary in the ancient way of trial by combat.

ACQUITTANCE, S. 1. A discharge or release given in writing for a sum of money, or other duty paid or done. 2. The writing itself.

A'CRE, S. [Lat. or Gr.] a measure of land containing forty perches in length and four in breadth; or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

A'CRID, Adj. [Lat.] tasting hot and bitter, leaving a painful heat on the tongue and palate.

ACRIMONIOUS, Adj. abounding with sharp or corrosive particles, when applied to things. Figuratively, sharp and austere, applied to behaviour.

A'CRIMONY, S. [Lat.] 1. Sharpness, tartness, corrosive quality. 2. Severity of disposition; sharpness of temper.

A'CRITUDE, S. [Lat.] a quality in a body, which affects the taste with a sensation of rough, pungent, and hottish four.

ACROAMA'TICAL, Adj. [Gr.] of or pertaining to deep learning, used in opposition to exoterical.

A'CROSPIRE, S. a shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are sown.

ACROSS, Adv. [See CROSS] cross-wise, thwart-wise.

ACROSTIC, S. [Gr.] a poetical composition, the initial letters of which, when added together, form a particular name.

ACROTERIA, S. in Architecture. Little pedestals, commonly without balustrades, placed at the middle and both extremes of frontispieces or pediments, which serve to support statues. 2. Those sharp pinnacles or spiry battlements, standing in ranks above flat buildings, with rails and ballustrades. The figures, whether of stone or metal, which are placed as ornaments, or crowning on the tops of temples and other edifices.

To **ACT**, V. A. [Lat.] 1. To be active, to exert one's active powers. 2. To carry its active powers, to perform its proper functions. 3. To perform the functions of life, to be excited to action. 4. To perform in allusion to the theatre. 5. To counterfeits in allusion to the office of a player. 6. To be impelled, forced, or incited to or by action. 7. To exert action, or produce effects upon a subject. 8. To actuate, or be incited to action. 9. To perform a character in a play.

ACT, S. [Lat.] 1. A deed, a performance. 2. A part in a play. 3. The power of producing an effect. 4. A deed, or decree of parliament, or other court of judicature. 5. In Physics, an effective application of some power or faculty. 6. With Metaphysicians, that by which a being is in action. 7. In Law, an instrument, or other matter in writing, to declare or justify the truth of a thing. In which sense records, decrees, sentences, reports, certificates, &c. are called *acti*. 8. Matters of fact, transmitted to posterity in certain authentic books and memoirs. 9. At the university of Oxford, the time when degrees are taken. The word *act* signifies something done which is remarkable. The word *action* is applied indifferently to every thing we do, whether common or extraordinary. An elegant speaker will not say a *virtuous act*, but an *act of virtue*; whereas to say a *virtuous action* is proper and elegant. *Act of Faith*, [in the Inquisition] is a solemn day held by the Inquisitors, for the punishment of such as they declare heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused, called by them *acta fidei*.

A'CTIAN, Adj. belonging to *Actia*. *Actian* games, games instituted, according to some, by Augustus, in memory of a victory obtained over Antony, near a promontory and city of Actium; though others say, that Augustus only restored the *Actian* years, or *Actiac* æra, in Chronology a series of years, beginning from the conquest of Egypt by Octavius, called also the æra of Augustus.

A'CTION, S. [Lat.] 1. The exertion or employing any active powers in opposition to rest. 2. Something done, performed, a deed. 3. Power, influence, agency.

ency, or operation. 4. In Metaphysics, the exercise of an ability, which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought, or motion. In Ethics, the voluntary action of a reasonable creature. In Painting, or Sculpture, the posture, attitude, expressive of the passion the painter or carver would convey to the mind of a spectator. In Horsemanship, the *action of the mouth*, the motion of the tongue and champing on the bit, which is discovered by an abundance of white foam, and is a token of mettle. With Actors, &c. it is the accommodating person, voice, and gesture to the subject. In Poetry, an event or series of occurrences, mutually connected and depending on each other, either real or imaginary, which makes the subject of a dramatic or epic poem. In Law, a legal demand of, or the form of, a suit given by law, for recovery of a person's right. *Actions* are either criminal or civil. Criminal are such as have judgment of death. Under this head are included, 1st, *Actions* penal, which lie for some penalty, corporal or pecuniary. 2. *Actions* upon the statute, brought on breach of any statute, and which do not lie before, as an occasion of perjury. 3. *Actions* popular, given on breach of some penal statute, for which any person has a right to sue. *Actions* civil are divided into real, personal, or mixt. The *Action* real, is where a person claims lands, &c. in fee, or for life. *Action* personal, is that which is brought to recover what is due to us. *Action* mixt, is that which lies both for the thing demanded, and the person that has it. In the plural number, *Actions*, in Commerce, imply the moveable effects: thus, a merchant's creditors have seized upon all his *Actions*, i. e. they have seized upon all the debts owing to him. Applied to public companies, an equal part of the stock, which forms the capital of any trading company; the same in France, as shares, stocks, or subscriptions in England, &c. also the obligation, instrument, or bill which the directors of such companies deliver to those who pay money into their stock. *Action* upon the case, in Law, a general *action* given for redress of wrongs done without violence, and not provided against by a law. *Action* on the case of words, is where a person is injured in his reputation by words maliciously spoken. *Action* prejudicial, in Law, called likewise preparatory, or principal, is that which arises from some doubt in the principal; thus, when a younger brother is sued for lands from the father, and bastardy is objected to him, the point of bastardy is to be tried before the cause can proceed. *Action of a Writ*, in Law is when it is pleaded that the plaintiff has no cause to have it brought, though he may have another for the same. *ACTIONABLE*, [Sax.] in a Law Sense, that which will subject a person to an action; intransitive, blameable, or culpable.

A'CTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] that which has the power of acting, as opposed to passive; busy in acting, as opposed to idle; practical, not merely speculative, or in theory; nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act. *Active Principles*, in Chemistry, are spirit, oil, and salt, so named, because when their parts are briskly in motion, they cause action in other bodies. *Active*, in Grammar, applied to verbs that affirm action of the word going before them. If in Medicine, it implies such a dose, as operates quick and with some force, as emetics, cathartics, and cordials.

A'CTIVELY, Adv. busily; nimbly.

ACTIVITY, S. propensity, readiness, nimbleness to do a thing. Applied both to persons and things, a power of acting, operation, influence, continual exertion of our active powers, in opposition to indolence.

A'CTON, the name of two villages, called *E.* and *W. Acton*, six miles from London, which derive their names from the oaks that grew there formerly. See *Ac.*

A'CTON BURNEL, a place in Shropshire, which takes its name from the Burnels, who had a castle here. In Law, it signifies the statute merchant for the recovery of debts, so called from this place, where it was held.

A'CTOR, S. [Lat.] he that does any thing: he that practises, in opposition to theory. A player.

A'CTRESS, S. [Fr.] a woman who personates a character on the stage. A female who performs any thing.

ACTS, [in Dramatic Poetry] the divisions or principal parts of a play.

A'CTUAL, Adj. that which includes or implies action. That which is real, or has an existence in nature.

ACTUALITY, S. 1. The power of exerting action or operating, activity. 2. Reality, or certainty.

A'CTUALLY, Adv. in effect; really.

A'CTUALNESS, S. a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, existence, or truth of a thing.

A'CTUARY, S. [Lat.] in law, the register or clerk who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court, particularly the clerk that registers the acts and proceedings of the convocation.

To **A'CTUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to excite to action, to move, to quicken.

To **A'CUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to sharpen.

ACU'LEATE, Adj. [Lat.] prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN, S. [Lat.] sharpness; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind.

ACU'MINATED, Part. [Lat.] sharp-pointed.

ACU'TE, Adj. [Lat.] sharp-pointed, sharp-witted, subtle, ingenious, vigorous in operation, or effect. *Acute*, in Geometry, that

that which terminates in a sharp point. *Acute angle*, that which is less than ninety degrees. *Acute-angled triangle*, is that whose three angles are all acute. *Acute-angular sections of a cone*, the same as an ellipsis. *Acute*, in Music, shrill, sharp, or high in respect of some other note, opposed to grave. *Acute*, in Grammar, an accent which teaches to raise, or sharpen the voice. In Physic, applied to diseases, are those that are very violent, and terminated in a few days.

ACU'TELY, Adv. sharply.

ACU'TENESS, S. sharpness, applied to matter. Sagacity, or quickness of discernment. Capacity of distinguishing, or receiving impressions. Vehement, productive of a speedy crisis in a disease. Shrillness, applied to sound.

AD, at the beginning of English proper names, signifies the same with *ad* or *apud* amongst the Latins. So *Adston* signifies at or near some stone; *Adbill*, at or near some hill.

A'DAGE, S. [Lat.] a maxim or principle received as self-evident. A proverbial saying.

ADA'GIO, S. [Ital.] slow, grave, solemn. In Music, a slow movement, or time: when it is repeated twice, as *adagio*, *adagio*, it implies a very slow motion, or movement.

A'DAMANT, S. [Lat.] a stone, imagined of impenetrable hardness. The diamond, the loadstone. Figuratively, something that has any strong attraction.

ADAMA'NTINE, Adj. 1. Made of adamant. 2. Endued with the properties of adamant, not to be broken.

A'DAMITES, a sect of heretics, who imitated the nakedness of Adam during his residence in Paradise, and contemned marriage, because he is not said to have known Eve before the Fall.

To ADA'PT, V. A. [Lat.] 1. To fit one thing to another, to proportion. 2. To make one thing correspond with another, to suit.

ADAPTA'TION, S. the art of fitting one thing to another, or the fitness, suitability, or correspondence of one thing with another.

ADAP'TION, S. the act of fitting, or suitability.

To ADD, V. A. [Lat.] to encrease by joining something new; to enlarge; to aggrandize. To perform the operation of joining one number to another.

A'DDABLE, or A'DDIBLE, Part. that may be added.

A'DDER, S. [Sax.] a kind of serpent, whose poison is so quick and fatal, that few remedies are strong enough to overcome it.

A'DDER'S GRASS, commonly called *Ad-der's tongue*, S. a plant without any flower; its fruit is oblong, and of an oval shape. It is esteemed a vulnerary, and applied internally or externally; the juice of it is given

for internal wounds, and the ointment that is made of it is applied to those that are external.

A'DDICE, or ADZE, S. a cooper's instrument, to chop or cut with.

To ADDI'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to give one's self wholly to a thing, to apply one's mind wholly to it. It is mostly used in a bad sense.

ADDI'TAMENT, S. [Lat.] a thing added, or addition.

ADDI'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to increase its quantity or dimensions. 2. The thing which is added, increase. 3. Interpolation, or the corrupting of writings, or tenets, by inserting something new, or spurious. In Arithmetic, one of the five principal rules. In Law, a title given to a man, besides his christian, or surname, implying his estate, degree, occupation, age, or place of residence.

ADDI'TIONAL, Adj. that which is added; that which increases. With respect to arguments, a great number, or many forcible ones.

A'DDLE, Adj. [Sax.] empty, rotten, commonly said of eggs that produce no chicks though laid under the hen; and hence it is applied to a brain that produces nothing.

To ADDRE'SS, V. A. [Fr.] 1. To prepare for use. 2. To make ready, to prepare one's self for any action. 3. To present a petition to. 4. To make application to a person. 5. To direct one's speech to a particular person, or body of men.

ADDRE'SS, S. [Fr.] 1. An application in order to persuade. 2. The suit or application of a lover. 3. Behaviour, or gentle carriage. 4. Quickness of understanding, presence of mind. 5. An application from an inferior to a superior. 6. The direction of a letter, or the method in which a person is directed to.

ADDRE'SSER, S. the person who carries the petition and delivers the address.

ADDU'CENT, Part. [Lat.] that which draws to, or close. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together, the parts of the body to which they are fixed.

ADE'MPTION, S. among Civilians, the privation, or revocation of some donation or favour.

A'DEPT, S. [Lat.] one that understands all the secrets of his art, originally appropriated to chemists, but now applied to persons of any profession.

ADE'PT, Adj. thoroughly skilled in a thing, well versed in any matter.

A'DEQUATE, Adj. [Lat.] 1. Equal proportionate to. 2. Full, perfect, proper, sole, and entire. *Adequate* ideas are those which more perfectly represent than archetypes.

A'DEQUATENESS, S. equality, perfect resemblance.

emblance; justness of correspondence, exactness of proportion.

ADHE'SSENARI, S. those who hold the general presence of Christ at the sacrament, in a manner different from the Papists.

ADHE'RE, V. A. [Lat.] to stick to, any glutinous matter; figuratively, to stick together, join, or unite with. To persist or remain firm to a party, person, or opinion.

ADHE'RENCE, or ADHE'RENCY, S. the quality of sticking to strong attachments, or perseverance.

ADHE'RENT, Part. or Adj. clinging or sticking to. In Logic, something added or essential to a thing.

ADHE'RENT, S. one who is firmly attached to any person, party, or opinion.

ADHE'RER, S. one who is tenacious of his tenet, or sharply attached to any person, party, or profession.

ADHE'SION, S. the act of cleaving, or sticking to. *Adhesion* to a natural body is natural, and *adherence* to a party; but sometimes promiscuously.

ADHE'SIVE, Adj. remaining close attached, sticking, or keeping to, without any separation.

ADJA'GENCY, S. 1. State of lying near.
2. The thing itself so lying.

ADJA'CENT, Part. or Adj. lying near, bordering upon, contiguous, or touching another.

ADIA'PHORISTS, S. [Gr. indifferent] name given to the moderate Lutherans of the sixteenth century, who adhered to the sentiments of Melancthon. Afterwards to those who subscribed the Interim of Charles the Fifth.

ADJECTIVE, S. [Lat.] a word which denotes the qualities of a subject, as a great minister; the word *great* is an adjective, as denoting only the qualities of the minister. It derives its name from its being joined added to another word, either expressed or understood, in order to limit the sense.

ADIEU', Adv. [Fr.] farewell, God be with you.

To ADJOIN, V. A. [Lat.] to join, to unite to, to add to; also, to be contiguous to, or so near as to touch or join to.

To ADJOURN, V. A. [Fr.] to appoint a day, to put off to another time; used chiefly of juridical proceedings, and the meeting of parliament.

ADJOURNMENT, S. the deferring or putting off to another day; delay, or procrastination.

ADIPOUS, Adj. [Lat.] fat; greasy.

ADIT, S. [Lat.] a passage, or entry, a shaft or entrance into a mine.

ADITION, S. [Lat.] a going or coming to.

To ADJUDGE, V. A. [Lat.] 1. To judge or sentence in a court of

justice, with or before the person. 2. To award, to sentence. 3. Simply to determine or judge.

To ADJU'DICATE, V. A. to determine any claim at law; to give or assign the right of something controverted to one of the claimants.

ADJUDICA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of judging, or giving to a person by a judicial sentence.

ADJU'NCT, Part. [Lat.] 1. Something united, but not essential. 2. One joined to another as a companion, or assistant. In Philosophy, something added to a thing not essentially belonging to it; a mode that may be separated from its subject. *Adjuncts* are either absolute or limited; the former relate to the whole of their subject, the latter only to a part of it. *Adjuncts*, in Grammar and Rhetoric, are adjectives or epithets added to enlarge or augment the energy of a discourse.

ADJU'NCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of joining things together; or state of a thing joined.

ADJURA'TION, S. [Lat.] the form of an oath taken by any person; or an oath administered to any person, whereby he is under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise.

To ADJURE, V. A. [Lat.] to bind a person to do or not do any thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curse. To entreat earnestly by the most pathetic topics. To swear by. To oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath; a form made use of among the Jews, which laid the malefactor under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise. "I adjure thee by the living God." *Mattb. xxvi. 23.*

To ADJUST, V. A. [Lat.] to make consistent, to regulate. To settle, to reduce to a standard, or criterion. To reconcile.

ADJU'STMENT, S. a just description, an explication and obviation of difficulties in a subject. A just disposition of parts, wherein they conspire to promote and assist each other's motion.

ADJUTANT, S. [Lat.] in the Military art, an helper, or assistant. More particularly an officer in the army, who assists a superior, particularly the Major, in distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the inferior men. *Adjutant General*, is one who attends the General, assists in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to the other.

ADJU'TOR, S. [Lat.] a helper; one who gives assistance.

ADJU'TRIX, S. [Lat.] a female helper, or a woman who assists.

ADMEA'SUREMENT, S. the measuring, or finding the dimensions and quantity of a thing by the application of a standard or rule: in Law, a writ brought

brought against such as usurp more than their due.

ADMENSURATION, S. [Lat.] the act of determining or finding out the length and other dimensions by a standard, rule, or measure.

To **ADMINISTER**, V.A. [Lat.] to afford, including the idea of help or service; to give. In Politics, to manage, or conduct the affairs of Government, including the idea of subordination. In judicial courts, to render, or apply to a person to take his oath. "To administer an oath." In Church government, to perform the office of a minister, or priest, in giving the elements of bread and wine, &c. in the sacrament. "To administer the sacrament." In Physic, to dispense medicines, prescribe and apply remedies. "*Administering physic.*" To be subservient to; to contribute to; with the particle *to*. "*Administers to the pleasure.*" *Spec.* No. 477. In Law, to take possession of the goods and chattels of a person dying without will, to give in an inventory thereof on oath at the Commons, and oblige one's self to be accountable for them.

To **ADMINISTRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to apply, or make use of. "*Inwardly administered.*" A term peculiar to physic, but seldom used by modern writers.

ADMINISTRATION, S. [Lat.] the act of enforcing, or applying, or giving sentence according to the sense of a law. "In the administration of his law." *Sbaktsp.* Hen. IV. The discharge of one of the chief officers of state, which respects the direction of public affairs. The active or executive part of Government. Those who are entrusted with the care of public affairs. "The present Administration has retrieved the character of our Nation, and made England as illustrious as Rome or Greece are supposed to have been in the height of their glory." The due discharge of an office. The performance of the necessary rites, the act of distributing bread and wine, &c. in the eucharist. In Law, the act or state of a person, who takes charge of the effects of one dying intestate, and is accountable for them, when thereto required. The bishop of the diocese, where the party dies, is to grant administration; but if the deceased has goods in several dioceses, termed in law *bona notabilia*, it must then be granted by the archbishop in the prerogative court. The persons to whom administration may be granted, are, 1st, to the husband, of his wife's goods and chattels: 2d, to the wife, of the husband's: but in default of either of these, 3dly, to the children, of either sex: in case there be none, 4thly, to the father and mother; after them, 5thly, to a brother or sister of the whole or half blood: in default of these, 6thly, to the next of kin, as uncle, aunt, or cousin: and for want of all these, 7thly, to any other

person, at the discretion of the Ordinary, &c. *Administration cum testamento annexo* [with a testament or will annexed] Law, is where an executor refuses to prove a will, and, on that account, administration with the will annexed to it, is granted to the next of kin.

ADMINISTRATIVE, Adj. that which aids, supports, or assists.

ADMINISTRATOR, S. [Lat.] the person who officiates as a minister or priest of a church. He that has the chief management of national affairs. In Law, he who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the Ordinary. The office of administrator is the same as that of executor, with regard to the burial, and charging funeral expences, and payment of the debts, &c. of the deceased; but as power is communicated by administration, can do nothing before that is granted.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, S. the office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, S. [Lat.] a female who has the goods and chattels of a person dying intestate, committed to her charge.

ADMIRABLE, Adj. [Lat.] worthy admiration.

ADMIRABLENESS, S. the quality which is capable of exciting wonder, admiration, and including the idea of worth, excellence, and unexpected perfection.

ADMIRABILITY, S. [Lat.] the quality or state which causes admiration.

ADMIRAL, S. an officer, who has the chief command of a fleet. According to Cange, the Sicilians were the first, and Genoese the next, who gave this name to the commander of their naval affairs; it is supposed that Philip of France introduced the name into Europe in 1214; the first mention of this name among us is in the reign of Edward I. *Lord high-admiral* one invested with power to determine himself, or deputies, all crimes committed on the sea, and its coasts. James, Duke of York, and afterwards king, bore this title, but at present it is divided amongst several persons, who are styled lords commissioners of the admiralty. Under the admiral is a rear-admiral, who commands a third squadron of men of war, and carries his flag, with the arms of his country, in the mizen-top of his ship; and a vice-admiral, who commands the second squadron, and carries his flag in the ship's fore-top. *Vice-Admiral*, also notes one who is invested with the jurisdiction of an admiral, within a certain country or district upon the sea-coast; who is to assist persons that are shipwrecked within jurisdiction, and to save and secure their goods. They are authorized to hear and determine disputes relating to maritime affairs arising within their limits; but an ap-

from their sentence to the admiralty-court London. There are upwards of twenty vice-admirals in Great-Britain.

ADMIRALSHIP, S. the office of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY, S. [Fr.] the office or power of the lord high admiral, or lords commissioners. It usually consists of a first commissioner, who presides at the board, and others, which take place in the order their names are set down in the commission. They are the chief direction of the affairs of the navy; their jurisdiction is over Great-Britain, Ireland, Wales, and the dominions and isles belonging. All warrants for building and providing ships with warlike stores, are issued by them. *Court of Admiralty*, is a foreign court, held by the lord high admiral, or commissioners of the admiralty; and has cognisance in all maritime affairs, civil as well as criminal. All crimes committed on the seas, or in great rivers, below the bridge of the sea, are cognizable in this court only, which, by statute, is obliged to try the same by judge and jury. Civil actions are determined according to civil law, because the sea is without the jurisdiction of the common law. Under this court is also a court of equity, for determining differences among merchants. The *Court of Admiralty* was first instituted by king Edward III.

ADMIRATION, S. [Lat.] a passion excited, when we discover a great excellence in an object. In such a manner as excite wonder. Surprise, including the ordinary idea of something culpable. In grammar, a point or stop, which denotes, in the sentence before it implies wonder or admiration; marked thus (!)

TO ADMIRE, V. A. [Lat.] to look upon with wonder, including esteem; and arising from the discovery of unexpected and unexpected excellence. Sometimes, but seldom, used in a bad sense, to imply the passion of wonder arising from something which is extravagantly vicious and disorderly.

ADMIRER, Part. that which occasions surprise and astonishment.

ADMIRER, S. a person who feels the passion of admiration rising at the sight, or contemplation, of any thing surprisingly excellent. He who wonders, or regards with admiration.

ADMIRINGLY, Adv. with admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be granted or admitted.

ADMISSION, S. [Lat.] liberty or permission of entering. Access or liberty of approaching. A power of entering. The granting a proposition not fully proved. In law, is when the bishop, after examination, allows a priest to enter into a benefice which he is presented, saying, *Admitto te* &c. "I admit you as a person properly

TO ADMIT, V. A. [Lat.] to grant access to. To permit or suffer a person to enter upon an office. To grant, in a general sense; to allow.

ADMITTABLE, Adj. that which may be admitted, applied both to persons and things.

ADMITTANCE, S. a permission of a person to take and exercise the functions of any office. Access, passage, or power of entering. A prerogative, or right of finding a ready access to the great. The acceding to, granting, or concession of, any position.

TO ADMIX, V. A. [Lat.] to join to, or mingle with something else.

ADMIXION, S. the joining, blending, or incorporating one body or fluid with another by mixing.

ADMIXTURE, S. the blending or mingling one body with another.

TO ADMONISH, V. A. [Lat.] to exhort, or give advice, with the preposition *against*. To reprove. To give a person a hint, to warn. To put in mind of a fault.

ADMONISHER, S. the person who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults.

ADMONISHMENT, S. admonition; notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, S. [Lat.] a hint of duty. A reminding a person of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it. A state of reverential awe and obedience to the warnings that are given. "Bring them up in the admonition of the Lord." *Ephes. vi. 4.*

ADMONITIONER, S. a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, Adj. [Lat.] that which exhorts and excites us to the performance of a duty.

TO ADMOVE, V. A. [Lat.] to move towards, to approach, or bring nearer to.

ADO, S. difficulty, when following *much*. With the preposition *about*, bustle, noise, or tumult. With the words *great*, or *more*, it signifies a greater appearance or show of business than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous sense.

ADOLESCENCE, S. [Lat.] the state of a growing youth, commencing from his infancy, and ending at his full growth; and lasting as long as the fibres continue to increase in dimension or firmness; commonly computed to be between fifteen and twenty-five, if not thirty years of age. The Romans computed it from twelve to twenty-five in males, and to twenty-one in females.

TO ADOPT, V. A. [Lat.] to substitute another person's son instead of one's own, and make him capable of inheriting, as if so by nature. To acquire, in opposition to what is inherent by nature. To rely or confide in, and make use of as if our own.

ADOPTEDLY, Adv. after the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTER, S. he who gives some one by choice the right of a son.

ADOPTION, S. [Lat.] the act by which a person takes the child of another for his own son.

ADOPTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is adopted, in opposition to a son by procreation.

ADO'ABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which is worthy of, and ought to receive divine honour.

ADO'RABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a being worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, Adv. in a manner worthy of divine worship.

ADORA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of worshipping, including in it reverence, esteem, and love. The external act of homage paid to God, distinguished from mental worship. Homage paid to persons in high posts, or in great esteem.

To **ADORE**, V. A. [Lat.] to reverence, to honour with divine worship. To pay a high degree of regard, reverence, esteem, and homage.

ADO'RER, S. one who pays divine honours to the Deity. One who has a great and reverential regard. In common conversation, a lover who almost idolizes the object of his affections.

To **ADO'RN**, V. A. [Lat.] to set off with dress. To deck with ornaments. To convey splendor, or pomp. To be embellished or graced with oratory and elegance of language.

ADO'RNMENT, S. the advantage of ornaments, applied both to dress and the faculties of the mind.

ADO'WN, Prep. towards the ground, downwards, or down.

A'DRAGANTH, S. [in Medicine] Gum Dragon. It distils by incision from the trunk or great roots of a plant, which is small and thorny, with thin slender leaves, and grows in several parts in the Levant. The gum is of different colours, as white, red and black. It must be chosen clear, smooth, and twisting. It is of great use in medicine. Skinners and curriers use great quantities of it in preparing their leather, and prefer the red and black, though all others use the white or grey.

ADRE'AD, Adv. in a state of fear.

ADRI'FT, Adv. [Sax.] driven at the pleasure of a torrent. In a figurative sense, at random, without restraint, or following the first impulse.

ADRO'YT, Adj. [Fr.] one who is very active or skilful; dexterous.

ADRO'ITNESS, S. dexterity; readiness, activity; assiduity. Johnson observes, that neither this nor the preceding word seem to be perfectly naturalized.

ADRY, Adv. in want of drink; thirsty.

ADSCITI'TIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] taken in to supply or complete; added unnecessarily.

Spurious; interpolated, and not properly borrowed, or counterfeit.

ADSTRICTION, S. [Lat.] the binding together; contracting into a compass; applied to medicines which have the power of contracting the parts.

To **ADVA'NCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to go forward, with relation to place. To rise to a higher post; to prefer. To exalt, by improvement. To adorn, heighten, to communicate honour. To hasten the growth, applied to vegetables. To propose; to offer to the public; to produce. In a mercantile sense, to pay the charges of an undertaking before the time of reimbursement arrives. To lend a person money or commodities, before he begins the business which is to reimburse.

To **ADVA'NCE**, V. N. to come forward. To make a progress.

ADVA'NCE, S. the act of coming forward; to approach. Gradation, or progression. Raising to a higher degree of station or perfection. *Advance Guard*, is the line of an army in battle array next to the enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT, S. the act of coming forward, progress. Promotion to a higher station; preferment. Raising to a pitch of perfection, improvement.

ADVA'NCER, S. he that promotes forwards.

ADVANTAGE, S. [Fr.] used with *over* before the person, the better of a person or superiority. Used with *make, take*, &c. it implies superiority acquired by fraud or cunning. A favourable opportunity in mercantile affairs, a premium, or profit more than what can be claimed by law.

To **ADVANTAGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to benefit. To improve, promote, or favour. To acquire profit; to profit.

ADVANTAGED, Part. possessed of advantages.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. that conduces to profit. Useful, or serviceable.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. in a manner conducing to convenience or profit.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, S. serviceable convenience.

To **ADVE'NE**, V. N. [Lat.] to be a part of a thing, including the idea of thing superadded, and not essential.

ADVE'NIENT, Part. that which is added; additional, incidental.

A'DVENT, S. [Lat.] signifies particularly the coming of Christ, and the Calendar denotes the time immediately preceding Christmas, or the nativity of Saviour. It includes four Sundays or weeks, which begin either on St. Andrew's day or on the Sunday before or after it.

ADVE'NTINE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is acquired, in opposition to that which is natural.

ADVENTITIOUS, Adj. [Lat.]

is superadded, or acquired, in opposition to the first. That which is not of the same kind. Additional, or increased.

ADVENTUAL, Adj. relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, S. [Fr.] an incident which is not under our direction; a hazard.

Running all dangers. An attempt, in which some risk is run. An incident, or occurrence.

In Commerce, a parcel of goods, sent by sea, at a person's own risk, to some parts.

Bill of Adventure, in the mercantile way, is a bill of writing signed by a merchant, testifying that the goods mentioned in it to be shipped on board such a vessel, belong to another person, who is to bear the hazard; the merchant being only to receive the produce of them, be it more or less.

ADVENTURE, V. N. to stand the chance, to run the risk. In an active sense, to venture.

ADVENTURER, S. [Fr.] one who seeks fortune of a hazard; one who exposes himself to danger; a knight errant. *Merchant Adventurers*, a company of merchants, incorporated for the discovery of lands, trades, &c.

ADVENTUROUS, Adj. that is ready to expose himself to the greatest dangers.

ADVENTUROUSLY, Adv. in a hazardous, daring and bold manner.

ADVENTURESOME, Adj. [from *adventure*, and *some*, of *sum*, Sax. These words were formerly wrote like the Saxon, from whence they derive their termination, as *sum*] in a manner subject to hazard.

ADVERB, S. [Lat.] is a word joined to a verb, to express the manner, time, &c. of an action; as, *he fought bravely*: here *bravely* is an adverb. Adverbs are likewise added to verbs, and even to other adverbs, in order to modify, or ascertain their meaning. Thus, *he did the business extremely well*: the word *extremely* qualifies the action of doing, and the word *well* does the same in regard to the action.

ADVERBIAL, Adj. that which is used in the sense of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, Adv. like, or in the manner of, an adverb.

ADVERSARIA, S. [Lat.] a sort of commonplace book, used by students, to enter any remarkable observation or occurrence they meet with in reading or conversation.

ADVERSARY, S. [Lat.] one who sets himself in opposition to another. An enemy, one who seeks to do another an injury.

ADVERSATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] a word which makes some opposition or variety. In grammar, it expresses some difference between what goes before and what follows; as in the proverb, *he loves money, but takes no pains to get it*. The word *but* is an adversative conjunction.

ADVERSE, Adj. [Lat.] [in prose it is accented on the first syllable; in verse,

on the first by Shakespeare and Rescommon; on the last by Dryden; and on either, indifferently, by Milton] contrary. Acting in opposite directions. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire. Applied to condition, unsuccessful; calamitous, in opposition to prosperous.

ADVERSESEA'N, a town in Suffex. The fair is held Sept. 12, for cattle and sheep.

ADVERSELY, or **ADVERSLY**, Adj. in an adverse or unhappy manner; disagreeably.

ADVERSITY, S. [Lat.] a state which is opposite to our wishes, and the cause of sorrow.

To **ADVERT**, V. N. [Lat.] to take notice of; to regard, observe, or attend to; with the particle *to* before the object.

ADVERTENCE, S. attention to; regard to; consideration of.

ADVERTENCY, S. attention; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

To **ADVERTISE**, [*advertize*] V. A. [Fr.] now accented on the last, but by Shakespeare on the second syllable] to determine a thing in suspense. To give a person notice or information. To publish a thing lost, found, or wanted in the news-papers, or by handbills, with a description of its peculiarities; now practised instead of crying it.

ADVERTISEMENT, [*advertizement*] S. [accented sometimes on the second syllable] admonition; instruction; advice. Publication, a notice of a thing in a news-paper; or an article, containing the description of a thing lost, &c. and a reward for bringing it to a place named.

ADVERTISER, [*advertizer*] S. he that brings or gives intelligence or information. The paper which contains advertisements.

ADVERTISING, [*advertizing*] Part. active in giving intelligence, advice, or admonition.

ADVICE, S. [Fr.] opinion or counsel; instruction; the result of judicious reflection; prudence, or discretion. Followed by the particle *with*, consultation, or deliberation. Used with the word *receive* or *have*, information, news, or intelligence. *Advice Boat*, a vessel used by the state to bring or carry intelligence.

ADVICEABLE, [*adviseable*] Adj. that which may, or is fit to be advised; prudent.

ADVICEABLENESS, [*adviseableness*] S. the quality which renders a thing proper to be advised; fitness, propriety.

To **ADVISE**, [*advize*] V. A. [Fr.] to recommend a thing as useful. To give a person an idea or hint of; to remind. To inform, or give intelligence of an action transacted at a distance.

To **ADVISE**, [*advize*] V. N. used with the particle *with* before the person, to consult. To consider; to examine; to give one's opinion.

ADVISED, [*advised*] Part. deliberate; guided by prudence after a due examination of the nature and consequences. Done on purpose.

ADVISEDLY, [*advisedly*] Adv. in a deliberate manner; with due consideration; prudently. With any peculiar design; on purpose.

ADVISEDNESS, [*advisedness*] S. a state wherein a person has taken the advice and counsel of others: deliberation, caution.

ADVISEMENT, [*advisement*] S. [Fr.] advice, or counsel. Prudence and circumspection.

ADVISER, [*adviser*] S. he that gives advice or counsel; an adviser, or counsellor.

ADULATION, S. [Lat.] the act of bestowing more praise on a person than his due: including in it too high a commendation of his virtues and excellencies, and an entire neglect of his defects.

ADULATOR, S. [Lat.] a flatterer; one who pays a higher compliment to another than he deserves.

ADULATORY, Adj. [Lat.] in a flattering or complimentary manner.

ADULT, Part. [Lat.] grown up; arrived to the age of discretion.

ADULT, S. one who is arrived at the intermediate age between infancy and manhood.

ADULTERANT, Part. [Lat.] the person who is guilty of adultery; or thing which debases by admixture.

To ADULTERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to violate the bed of a married person by unlawful knowledge. To corrupt or debase by some foreign mixture.

ADULTERATE, Adj. flowing from, or owing to the crime of adultery. Counterfeit; though resembling in appearance, yet inferior in value. Debased by mixture.

ADULTERATENESS, S. the quality or state of being adulterate; counterfeit.

ADULTERATION, S. [Lat.] the act of corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make things pass for more than their intrinsic value, by its resemblance to something better. A thing which is debased, or in a debased state.

ADULTERER, S. [Lat.] the person guilty of lying with his neighbour's wife.

ADULTERESS, S. a woman guilty of the crime of violating her husband's bed, by lying with another man.

ADULTERINE, S. [Fr.] in common law, a child got in adultery.

ADULTEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] guilty of adultery: - Base and corrupted; idolatrous; the Jews being in Scripture language understood to be under a contract with the Deity, not unlike that of matrimony. "An adulterous generation seeketh a sign."

ADULTERY, S. [Lat.] in its primary signification, the crime of being false to the marriage-bed. Figuratively, idolatry.

To ADUMBRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to shadow; to give a slight resemblance or likeness, alluding to that of shadows, with respect to the bodies by which they are formed.

ADUMBRATION, S. the act of giving a slight representation, or illustration. An imperfect resemblance, like that of a shadow. A faint glimmering, a dim and confused likeness. In Heraldry, when any figure in a coat is so obscured, that nothing but the bare profile, or outline, is visible.

ADUNATION, S. union, the joining of two or more bodies.

ADUNQUE, Adj. crooked.

ADVOCATE, S. [Lat.] in the general import of the word, one who has the pleading or management of a cause; in more confined sense, the patron of it. One who vindicates, or answers objections against any tenet or action. This term in Scripture applied in both the first sense. Christ. Used with the particle *for*, before the person or thing for which the plea is used. *Lord Advocate*, one of the officers of state in Scotland, who gives his advice in cases about making or executing laws; defends the king's rights in all public meetings; prosecutes all capital crimes before the justice; concurs in all pursuits wherein the king is interested; and is at liberty to plead all causes unless when acting as an ordinary lord of sessions; in which case he can plead only for the king's.

ADVOCA'TION, S. the office of an advocate.

ADVOWE', S. [Fr.] he that has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON, or **ADVO'WSEN**, S. the right to present to a benefice, in the Common Law, because those who had obtained the right of presenting to a living were generally great benefactors to it.

To ADU'RE, V. N. to consume by fire; to burn up.

ADUST, Part. [Lat.] burnt up, scorched and thereby rendered brittle. Able to be scorched hot. In Medicine and Philosophy, those humours and that habit of body which arises from a fermentation of choler and heat, and betokens warmth of temper; choleric.

ADUSTED, Part. burnt, or set on fire. Warm, with respect to the humours of the body or temper.

ADUSTIBLE, Adj. that which may be burnt or scorched up.

ADUSTION, S. the act of burning or drying. Applied to the blood, is the evaporating its most subtle particles by heat, leaving the grosser as half parched. In Medicine, an inflammation about the brain and membranes, attended with a hollowness in the eyes, a pale colour, and a dryness of the body.

ADWALTON, a town in York

as fairs are held on Jan. 26, Feb. 26, Thursday in Easter-week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit-Thursd., and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas, for horses, sheep, pedlary, and tin wares.

Æ, a diphthong, wherein the sound of the *æ* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Latins, but seems now quite out of use among modern writers, being changed for the simple *e*, as in *æquator*, *æquinoctial*, and even in *Æneas*.

ÆDILE, S. [Lat.] a Roman magistrate, deriving his name from being surveyor of the buildings, both public and private; such as baths, aqueducts, bridges, and roads; he inspected the weights and measures; took cognizance of disorderly houses; revised all plays before their being exhibited; had the care of the acts of the senate, and the examination of all books which were intended for publication.

ÆGIS, S. in Mythology, the name given to the shield or buckler of Jupiter, or Pallas. It derives its name from Jupiter's covering his shield with the skin of the goat Amalthea, which he is reported to have sucked. This buckler he afterwards gave to Minerva, whose shield is called by this name.

ÆNIGMA, S. [Gr.] a proposition put in obscure, and often contradictory terms, in order to exercise the sagacity of a person; or an obscure description of a thing, delivered in such terms as render the explication difficult, and the meaning not intelligible at first sight.

ÆRA, S. [Lat.] in Chronology, a series of years, commencing from a certain fixed point of time, called an *Epocha*. Thus, the *Christian Æra* is the number of years since the birth of Christ. Authors, however, generally use the terms *Æra* and *Epocha* synonymously, for the time from which the computation commences.

ÆRIAL, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of air. Produced by the air. Inhabiting the air. Placed in the air; lofty; high.

ÆRIANS, S. a religious sect in the fourth century, who derived their name from Aërius their founder.

ÆRIE, S. [Fr.] a nest appropriated to hawks, and other birds of prey.

ÆRO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse on the nature and properties of the air.

ÆRO'MANCY, S. [Gr.] the art of divining or foretelling by the air.

ÆRO'METRY, S. [Gr.] the art of measuring the air, comprehending the laws of motion, gravitation, pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, &c. See *PNEUMATICS*.

ÆRO'SCOPY, S. [Gr.] the observation of the air.

ÆRUGINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] resembling or belonging to the rust of copper. Applied to colour, it is by some described as a green, and by others as a brown.

ÆRUGO, S. [Lat.] rust, particularly that of copper; verdigrease.

ÆSTUARY, S. [Lat.] In Pharmacy, a vapour bath.

ÆTHER, S. [Gr.] in Physics, a thin subtle matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded through all the regions of space.

ÆTHERIAL, Adj. [Lat.] something which belongs to, or partakes of the nature of æther. *Ætherial* space, or region, is that space in the heavens, where the pure unmixed æther is supposed to be found; and figuratively, is used for heavenly. *Ætherial* oil, in Chemistry, named likewise *essential*, is a fine, subtle, essential oil, approaching nearly to the nature of a spirit. The pure liquor, which rises next after the spirit, in distilling turpentine, is termed the *ætherial* oil of turpentine.

ÆTHIO'PS MINERAL, [compound word, deriving its name from its colour, which is black, and supposed to resemble the complexion of the *Æthiopians*] in Pharmacy, a preparation of equal quantities of quicksilver and flour of brimstone, ground in a stone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quicksilver remain visible. It is prescribed as an ointment in the itch, and other cutaneous eruptions.

ÆTNA, S. a burning mountain, the highest of any in Sicily. The inhabitants call it *Monte Gibello*, or by contraction, *Mon-Gibello*, i. e. the mount of mounts; for the Saracens, when masters of Sicily, called it *Gibel*; pronounced by the Germans *Gebel*, or *Gipsel*, the summit of a hill; so that the name *Monte*, Italian for a mount, seems, when joined to the Saracen, to denote both the great impression its ravages made on their minds, and likewise to shew, that, in making a compound of two words in different languages, which imply the same thing, they were not very nice in their observation of analogy. Its ascent from Catanea is 30,000 paces, but on the side next Randazzo, only 20,000; its circumference, at the bottom, is about 100,000; it is of a circular form, and terminates in a peak, resembling a sugar-loaf. The bottom is planted with corn and sugar-canes, the middle with woods, olive-trees, and vines, and the top is covered with snow all the year. The prodigious quantity of burning matter ejected, and the earthquakes attending its eruptions, have occasioned terrible devastations and calamities. During the eruption of 1693, fifteen or sixteen towns, eighteen estates, with men and cattle, besides villages, and 93,000 souls, were destroyed.

ÆFA'R, Adv. [Sax.] at a distance. Figuratively, foreign or strange. Distant, in opposition to intimate friendship.

ÆFER, S. the South West wind.

AFFAB'ILITY, S. [Lat.] a quality which renders

tenders a person easy to be spoke to; including modesty, good-nature and condescension; generally applied to superiors.

AFFABLE, verbal Adj. [Lat.] easily to be spoken to, on account of complaisance, good-nature, and condescension.

AFFABLENESS, S. courteousness; civil and complaisant behaviour. See **AFFABILITY**.

AFFABLY, Adv. in an affable, courteous, and complaisant manner.

AFFAIR, S. [Fr.] something done, or to be done. Employment. The concerns and transactions of a nation. Circumstances or the condition of a person. Business. In a ludicrous sense, joined with *little*, an intrigue.

To **AFFE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to produce an effect, to cause, used with the particle *with*. To act upon. To influence. To excite, stir up, or work upon the passions. To aim at, to endeavour after, applied to persons. To have a tendency; to assume; to tend to. To be fond of, or long for. To assume a character not real, or natural: and to support it in an awkward manner.

AFFECTATION, S. [Lat.] an artful, or hypocritical assuming of a character, or appearance, which is not our own, and to which we have no claim.

AFFE'CTED, Part. having the affections excited. To be peculiarly fond of. Disposed, with the word *ill*. Personated, or appearing unnatural.

AFFE'CTEDLY, Adv. in a manner which has more of appearance than reality.

AFFE'CTEDNESS, S. the quality of assuming an unnatural or false appearance. Distinguished from hypocrisy by its object, that being religion, and this politeness, grandeur, learning, &c.

AFFE'CTION, S. [Lat.] state of being affected, or wrought upon by any cause. Passions in general. Love, fondness, regard, or good-will. Zeal; a desire of obtaining. In Logic, an attribute peculiar to some subject, and arising from the very idea or essence of it; stiled by the schoolmen, *proprium quarte modo*. *Affections of the body*, in Physics, are certain modifications occasioned by motion. In Medicine, it implies a morbid, or preternatural state of the body, or some of its parts.

AFFE'CTIONATE, Adj. [Fr.] zealous, or a strong and longing desire; warm. Strongly inclined, or disposed to. Fond, tender, with all the glowings of paternal love.

AFFE'CTIONATELY, Adv. in an affectionate, fond, endearing, and benevolent manner.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, S. the quality or state of exercising the social, benevolent, kind, and endearing passions.

AFFE'CTIONED, Adj. full of affec-

tation, concealed, affected; inclined; mentally disposed.

AFFE'CTIVE, Adj. that which acts upon, or excites a disagreeable or painful sensation.

AFFEE'RORS, or **AFFEE'RORS**, S. [Fr.] in Law, persons appointed to tax, assess, and confirm such fines as are set in inferior courts in court leets, to settle the fines of those that are guilty of faults, which have no express penalty assigned by the statute; in court baron, to moderate americiaments; they are to affirm on oath what penalty they think ought to be inflicted upon offenders. 25 Edw. III. c. 7. 9 H. III. c. 14.

AFFI'ANCE, S. [Fr.] to confirm one's own by plighting of faith; betrothing. Figuratively, trust or confidence, the effect of the mutual vows persons make each other; a firm trust, and unshaken reliance.

To **AFFI'ANCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to bind one's self to marry. Figuratively, To give confidence.

AFFIDA'VIT, S. [Lat.] an oath in writing, sworn before an authorised person, which contains the time, residence, and abode of the person who makes it.

AFFI'ED, Part. [Fr.] joined by contract; affianced; betrothed.

AFFILIA'TION, S. [Lat.] adoption, or the making a son.

AFFI'NED, Part. [Lat.] joined by affinity, or marriage to another; related to.

AFFI'NITY, S. [Lat.] relation by marriage, in opposition to that which is by blood. Connexion; resemblance to, applied to things.

To **AFFI'RM**, V. A. [Lat.] to confirm a thing as truth; to declare; to assert; to tell confidently. It is synonymous with the following words: To *declare* signifies to tell any thing simply, but seriously. To *propose* implies a solemn affirmation; to *aver* signifies a positive declaration: to *assert*, that declaration defended. To *maintain*, implies a support of such assertion. To *swear*, is to raise it by an oath.

AFFI'RMABLE, Adj. that which may be affirmed, or asserted.

AFFI'RMANCE, S. [in Law] confirmation; opposed to repeal.

AFFI'RMANT, S. [Lat.] the person who affirms, or makes a positive declaration.

AFFIRMATION, S. [Lat.] the act of strengthening or supporting an opinion; confirmation. Assertion; or consciousness of any thing or position asserted. Confirmation, in opposition to repeal. In Grammar, what is otherwise called a *verbum* because it expresses what we affirm or assert of any subject. In a legal sense, the method allowed by law to the Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, instead of an oath. If they make a false affirmation, they are subject to the penalties of the law; but this is only with regard to oaths of allegiance.

on public occasions; for in criminal cases the affirmation is not taken in evidence.

AFFIRMATIVE, Adj. that which positively affirms or asserts a thing. Applied to persons, positive; obstinate in opinion; dogmatical; or one that would affirm any thing. *Affirmative*, in Algebra, applied to quantities, are those which express a real magnitude, in opposition to those which are negative, or less than nothing. *Affirmative sign*, in Algebra, is that which shews that the quantity is prefixed to, is affirmative, and is marked thus +.

AFFIRMATIVELY, Adv. in an affirmative or positive manner, in opposition to negative.

AFFIRMER, S. that person who asserts a thing to be true; he that affirms; he who takes the affirmative side of a question in a dispute.

To **AFFIX**, V. A. [Lat.] to be fixed or limited to. To connect with, to subjoin, to establish.

AFFIX, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, some letter or sentence joined to a word.

AFFIXION, S. the art of affixing, or state of a noun that has an affix.

AFFLATUS, S. [Lat.] divine inspiration. In Physic, a vapour, or blast, which is prejudicial to the health.

To **AFFLICT**, V. A. [Lat.] to use with such barbarity as may occasion a deep sorrow. To mortify, or practise all the duties of sincere repentance. To punish. To be in adversity, or involved in temporal unhappiness.

AFFLICTION, S. [Lat.] that which causes a sensation of pain; a very disagreeable circumstance; calamity.

AFFLICTIVE, Adj. that which occasions torment, misery, or a sensation of pain on account of its disagreeableness; that which concerns; sorrow.

AFFLUENCE, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, the flowing to any place; resort, or concourse. It is almost always used figuratively. Abundance of wealth; plenty.

AFFLUENT, Part. [Lat.] in its primary sense, flowing to any part. In its secondary, abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, S. the quality of being wealthy, or abounding with all the conveniences of life.

AFFLUX, S. [Lat.] the act of flowing, or thing which flows.

To **AFFORD**, V. A. [Fr.] to yield or produce. To supply, cause, or grant. To be able to sell, without losing.

To **AFFOREST**, V. A. to turn ground into a forest.

AFFRAID, Part. [Fr.] to be timorous; to be affected with fear, either by a present object which may endanger our safety, or by the prospect of a distant, or future evil. It is

generally spelt with a single *f*; but this is more consistent with analogy.

To **AFFRA'NCHISE**, V. A. [Fr.] to make free.

To **AFFRAY**, V. A. [Fr.] to strike with terror or fear; to fright.

AFFRAY, or **AFFRAYMENT**, S. in Law, formerly an affright caused to one or more, by persons appearing in unusual armour, 2 Ed. III. c. 3. At present, a skirmish or fighting, wherein some blow is given, or some weapon drawn. It differs from an *assault*, as this is a public, but that a personal wrong.

AFFRICTION, S. [Lat.] the act of rubbing two bodies together, or one thing on another. *Friction* is the word now in use.

To **AFFRI'GHT**, V. A. [Sax.] to affect with fear, including in it the idea of something dangerous and mischievous, something that can deprive us of pleasure, or affect us with pain; and that the impression of this passion is sudden. To intimidate, dishearten, and be deprived of every spark of courage.

AFFRI'GHT, S. terror, fear, denoting a sudden impression, in opposition to fear, which implies a long continuance. The object which excites, or causes the passion of fear.

AFFRI'GHTFUL, Adj. abounding in such qualities as may cause fear.

To **AFFRONT**, V. A. [Lat.] In its primary signification, to meet face to face, to confront. Figuratively, to injure a person before his face, including in it the secondary ideas of contempt, disdain, and entire neglect of decorum.

AFFRONT, S. an insult, or injury offered to the face; including the ideas of contempt and rudeness. Indecent behaviour, outrage.

AFFRONT'ER, S. the person who offers the affront.

AFFRONTING, or **AFFRONTIVE**, Part. Adj. that which occasions or causes an affront.

AFFU'SION, S. [Lat.] the act of pouring one thing upon another.

AFIELD, Adv. to the field.

AFLOAT, Adv. [Fr.] borne up by the water; floating. Figuratively, fluctuating.

AFOOT, Adv. walking, in opposition to riding. Figuratively, in agitation; commenced.

AFO'RE, Prep. [Sax.] See **BEFORE**.

AFO'RE, Adv. [Sax.] applied to time, that which is past; prior or antecedent to a thing mentioned.

AFO'REGOING, Part. that which precedes any thing in order, or motion.

AFO'RE-NAMED, Part. that which has been mentioned in a former part of a work.

AFO'RE-SAID, Part. that which has been said or mentioned prior to the time

time and place in which it is referred to.

AFORETIME, Adv. in times past, or those which have preceded that in which they are referred to.

AFRE'SH, Adv. [Sax.] a-new; again; a second time.

AFRICA, S. one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the W. and S. by the Ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base, from Tangier to the Isthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say, from the Cape of Good-Hope to the most northern part, is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the Torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The flesh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; such as lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, and elephants. There are also some animals peculiar to this country; such as the hippopotamus, or the sea-horse, whose teeth are so large that they serve instead of ivory, and are much better; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the most beautiful striped Zebra, which is esteemed a fine present for the greatest princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, they are now met with in other places, or, at least, creatures so much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Besides these, they have ostriches, camels, various sorts of monkeys, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almost without water; and whose sands are so loose, that, by means of a strong wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroeland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is Mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in some parts, as in Abyssinia, and among the European settlements. Africa is variously divided, according to different geographers: however, the best distinguish them by the names of Egypt, Bar-

bary, Guinea, Congo, Cafferia, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands that surround it. *Africa*, in painting, is represented by a black woman, almost naked, with frizzled hair, and an elephant's trunk for a crest, a fierce lion on one side, and a viper and serpent on the other; with other emblems of the produce of the country.

AFTER, Prep. [Sax.] is applied both to time and place. Applied to time, it denotes that something had been done before. Joined with verbs, it has a reference to time, with succeeding or following. Applied to place, behind, or following. Concerning, According to; agreeable to, in imitation of.

AFTER, Adv. [it is distinguished from the preposition, because it has a relation to that which goes before it; but not to the sentence which follows it] succeeding or following in time. Second or following in place, in opposition to *before*.

AFTER-AGES, S. ages which are to come, or future.

AFTER-ALL, taking every thing into consideration; in fine; notwithstanding all that has been said; at last.

AFTER-CLAP, S. some unexpected incident after an affair is supposed to be ended. It is used in an ill sense, but seems a low expression.

AFTER-COST, S. expences which are incurred after the original bargain or plan is finished.

AFTER-CROP, S. the second crop or produce of a ground in one year.

AFTER-GAME, S. an expedient after the original plan or first attempt has miscarried.

AFTERMATH, S. second crop of grain mown in autumn.

AFTER-NOON, S. that space, or interval, which is from twelve at noon till the evening. Figuratively, in the decline.

AFTER-PAINS, S. pains after birth.

AFTER-THOUGHT, S. an expedient formed too late; reflection, or thought arising after the finishing of a thing: Repentance.

AFTER-TIMES, S. [seldom used in the singular] future ages; in time to come.

AFTERWARD, or **AFTERWARDS**, Adv. in succeeding, or future time, referring to something which preceded, and which it is supposed to follow.

AFTER-WIT, S. an unreasonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late.

AGAIN, Adv. [Sax.] a second time, implying the repetition of the same action. On the other hand, denoting a correspondence or reciprocation of action. After *give*, a return of a thing given. Return, by way of recompence; or reimbursement. After *measure*, or words implying dimension, a repetition of the same quantity which preceded. When doubled, it implies frequent repetition.

AGAINST, Prep. [Sax.] used of persons

position, alluding to the position of two bodies ready to attack each other. After to be represented in a bad light. Applied to motion, contrary direction; or that which one body meets with another. Applied to, joining, or contiguous. Immediately preceding; previous to, or near.

GAPE, S. [Gr.] love-feasts, exercised by the primitive Christians; originally of service, that they caused the admiration of the Heathens; but being attended with incidents which are better guessed at mentioned, the whole was at length

GAPE, Adv. a stupid kind of admiration; wondering, as expressed by the ignorance, with open mouths.

GARICK, S. [Lat.] in Botany, an excrecence growing in the shape of a mushroom on the trunk and great branches of the oak and other trees, but the larch-tree especially. *Garick*, is a kind of stone found in clefts of rocks in Germany.

GATE, S. [Gr.] a precious stone of a flint kind, much harder than jasper, and gives a better polish. Its colours are various, in some of them represent such figures as very surprising. *Agate*, likewise, among gold wire-drawers, is the instrument they use of in burnishing, and derives its name from the agate-stone, which is in the shape, and forms the most considerable part

GAZED, Part. struck with a sudden terror; terrified to stupidity. "All the whole world gazed at him." *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

AGE, S. the time of man's life; a succession or generation of men; a century, or space of a hundred years.

AGES OF THE WORLD, S. The time reckoning the birth of Christ has generally been divided into six ages: the first comprehends the time from the beginning of the world to the deluge, and consists of 1656 years: the second from the deluge to the time of Abraham's coming into the land of promise 2082, comprehends 426 years: the third of the world, from Abraham's entrance into the promised land to the deliverance of the Hebrews out of Egypt, in the year of the world 2523, includes 430 years: the fourth from their going out of Egypt to the laying the foundation of the temple, in the year of the world 2992, comprehends 479 years: the fifth age of the world, from laying the foundation of Solomon's temple to the Babylonish captivity, in the year of the world 3616, contains 424 years: the sixth age of the world comprises the time from the Babylonish captivity to the birth of Jesus Christ, which happened in the year of the world 4000, and four years before the vulgar *Æra*, comprehending 384 years. Another division of the world is, the age of the law of Moses, which comprehends the whole time

between Adam and Moses; the age of the Jewish law, which takes in all the time from Moses to Christ; and lastly, the age of grace, or the number of years elapsed since the birth of Christ. Ancient historians have likewise divided the duration of the world into certain periods, called *Agæ*: the first, reaching from the creation to the deluge which happened in Greece, during the reign of Ogyges, is called the obscure or uncertain *Age*; the history of mankind, during that period, being very uncertain: the second, called the fabulous or heroic *Age*, terminates at the first olympiad; where the third, or historical *Age* commences. The poets have likewise made four divisions of the ages of the world, namely, the golden *Age*, the silver, the brazen, and the iron *Age*. There are also four degrees, or periods in human life, namely, infancy, youth, manhood, and old *Age*; the first extends to the 14th year, the second to the 25th year, the third to the 50th, and the fourth to the 75th year, or, rather, as long as a man lives. In Law, a man at twelve years of age ought to take the oath of allegiance to the king in a leet; at fourteen, which is his age of discretion, he may marry, choose his guardian, and claim his lands held in socage. His full age is twenty-one, in man or woman. A woman is dowable at nine years of age, may marry at twelve, and at fourteen choose her guardian. At fourteen a man may dispose of his personal estate by will, but not of lands; and at this age a man or woman is capable of being a witness.

AGE OF THE MOON, S. the space of time, or interval, since her last conjunction with the sun.

A'GED, Adj. that which has lived a long course or series of years, generally applied to animals. Figuratively, that which has stood for many years; decayed by length of time, applied to inanimate things.

A'GEDLY, Adv. after the manner of a person advanced in years, or in the decline of life.

AGEN, Adv. [Sax.] a repetition of the same deed; something by way of reply to what had been said. This is the true spelling, though now used only by poets for the sake of rhyme. See **AGAIN**.

A'GENCY, S. the quality of acting; action; the state of being in, or exerting action.

A'GENT, Part. that which acts, or is active, in opposition to patient, or passive.

A'GENT, S. a being endued with the power of action. In Physics, that which is endued with power to act on another, and to produce a change or alteration by such action. The Schools divide agents into natural or free. Natural, are those which are determined by the great Author of nature to one sort of effect, with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cool. A

free agent is that which may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions are caused by his own will, without any external necessity or determination whatever. In Commerce, an *agent* is a person entrusted with transacting business for another at a distance, or the negotiation of the affairs of a state or corporation. *Agent* and *Patient*, in Law, is a person who does or gives something to himself, being both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done. Thus, a creditor being left executor, he may retain so much of the estate of the deceased as will pay his debt, and by that means become both *agent* and *patient*, i. e. the party to whom the debt is due, and the person who pays it.

To **AGGLOMERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

AGGLUTINANTS, S. [Lat.] in its primary signification, those substances which have a quality of glewing, or sticking any bodies together. In Physic, strengthening medicines, which adhering to the solids in the human body, recruit and supply what is wasted in the animal action.

To **AGGLUTINATE**, V. A. to unite one part to another, as it were with glue; to make one part stick to another. Used with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINATION, S. in its primary signification, to join two bodies fast together.

AGGLUTINATIVE, Adj. in Medicine, that which has the power of thickening the animal juices, so as to render them fit for nourishing.

To **AGGRANDIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to exalt, prefer, or make considerable by the addition of posts and pensions. To enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, applied to the faculties and sentiments of the mind.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, S. the act of promoting to a high place in a state; or the act of conferring power, honour, and wealth, on a person.

AGGRANDIZER, S. the person who confers honour and riches on another, or one who makes great.

To **AGGRAVATE**, V. A. to increase the weight of a thing; in its primary sense. In its secondary or figurative sense, to add to the enormity, applied to crimes.

AGGRAVATION, S. the act of making worse, applied to the demerit of actions. Some circumstance which heightens the guilt of any crime, &c.

AGGREGATE, Adj. an assemblage or collection of the particles into one mass.

AGGREGATE, S. [Lat.] an assemblage formed of several particulars. The sum total, or result of several things added together.

To **AGGREGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to collect together several particulars into one sum, or several parcels or particles into one mass.

AGGREGATION, S. a whole made of several parts added together. In Arithmetic the sum total, formed by the addition of several units together. In Physics, an assemblage of several things which have no connection with each other.

To **AGGRESS**, V. A. [Lat.] to commence the first act of hostility; to make the first attack; to occasion or begin a quarrel.

AGGRESSION, S. [Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel, or being guilty of a first attack.

AGGRESSOR, S. the person who commits the first act of hostility or injury.

AGGRIEVANCE, S. an action which causes pain or uneasiness in the person to whom it is done, and includes in it a secondary idea of injury, or something undeserved.

To **AGGRIEVE**, V. A. to do or say anything which shall make a person uneasy, or offer an injury, which shall occasion vexation. *N. B.* In these senses, the idea of guilt is included, as flowing from their inconsiderateness, or the inconvenience to which they subject the person who endures them.

AGHAST, Adj. [Sax.] all the figure of a person terrified by an apparition, like one who had seen a ghost.

AGILE, Adj. [Lat.] active; acting with great speed and readiness; nimble. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in opposition to slow and stupid.

AGILENESS, S. the quality of performing with speed, quickness, or nimbleness.

AGILITY, S. [Lat.] a capacity of moving without pain or any other impediment.

AGIO, S. [*Venet.* aid or assistance] in Commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and current money, or cash. Thus, if a bargain be made to pay either 100 livres bank or 105 cash, the *agio* is said to be 5 per cent. The *agio* varies almost every where; at Amsterdam it is usually from 3 to 5 per cent. Rome near 25 per 100; at Venice 10 per cent. fixed; and at Genoa from 15 to 20. It likewise signifies the profit which arises from money advanced, and is the same as premium.

AGISTMENT, S. in Common Law, the feed of other people's cattle, taken into a ground, at a certain rate per week. In a large sense, it extends to all manner of common or herbage, or the profits arising from them.

AGITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be put in motion.

To **AGITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to move by repeated actions. To actuate, act upon, or give motion to. To disturb, or disorder the distractions of different motives. To pass from one to another, to discuss or controvert with great warmth.

AGITATION, S. [Lat.] the act of stirring or putting the particles of a body in motion. Disorder of the mind, arising from

violence of different passions. Consideration, or deliberation of several persons.

AGITATOR, S. the person who projects a scheme, occasions any disturbance, or sets any motion. He who manages and conducts the affairs of another.

AGLET, S. a tag of a point carved into the representation of an animal. The penons at the ends of the chives of flowers.

AGNAHL, S. [Sax.] a whitlow.

AGNATI, S. [Lat.] in the Roman law, male descendants from the same father, distinguished from *cognati*, which includes the female descendants.

AGNATION, S. in the Civil Law, the relation between the descendants from the same father, including only males.

AGNITION, S. [Lat.] an acknowledging.

AGNIZE, V. A. [Lat.] to own; to own; to acknowledge.

AGNOETÆ, S. [Gr.] in Church History, a sect of heretics, who held that Christ, with respect to his human nature, was ignorant of some things, and especially the day of judgment.

AGNOMEN, S. [Lat.] an addition or name added to the surname of a person on account of some peculiar action or circumstance; as the addition of *Africanus* to the name of Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa; and of *Cicero* to that of Tully, on account of a protuberance on his nose, like a cock, which *Cicero* signifies.

AGNOMINATION, S. [Lat.] the resemblance or allusion of one word to another in sound and sense.

AGNUS DEI, S. [Lat. the Lamb of God] in the Roman church, a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, stamp'd with the figure of the lamb, and consecrated by the pope. They are prohibited to be brought into England, by 13 Eliz. c. 2.

AGO, Adv. [from *agan*, Sax. past; whence some counties still pronounce it *agone*] past. When we reckon past time, *towards*, or ending with the present, we use *since*; as, "It is three years *since* it happened." But when we reckon from the present, and end with the past, we use *ago*; as, "It happened three years *ago*." This is a nicety which foreigners ought peculiarly to attend to.

AGO'G, Adv. [Fr.] eager for the possession of something; longing. To set one's fancy or affections on.

AGONE, Adv. [Sax.] past, with respect to time; formerly.

AGONISTES, S. [Gr.] one who used to exhibit at the public games of Greece and Rome, being a candidate for the prizes awarded for superiority of strength, &c. In allusion to this, Milton has styled his tragedy *Samson Agonistes*.

To AGONIZE, V. N. [Gr.] to be affected with acute and excessive pain.

AGONY, S. [Gr.] excessive pain, wherein

all the powers of Nature are convulsed, and the struggles, as it were, with Death for the mastery.

AGONYCLITES, S. [Gr.] a sect in the seventeenth century, who derived their name from their distinguishing principle, never to kneel, but to say all their prayers standing.

AGRA, S. [Pers.] the principal kingdom of the empire of the Mogul. It has Bando on the W. Dely on the North, Sambal on the E. Gualcar and part of Narvar on the S. Its quota of forces to the Mogul's army, is 15,000 horse, and 30,000 foot; and its revenue is computed at near three millions sterling. Agra, its capital, founded in 1566, by Eclebar, or Eclebara, is a place of great traffic, having merchants from China, Persia, all parts of India, and from England and Holland. Its indigo is reckoned the very best in the world, besides which, they export a great many stuffs and linens, tissues, lace, rice, and cotton. The number of its modians, or public bazars, covered bazars, or quarters for merchants, some of which are a quarter of a league long, together with its caravanserahs, which are about eighty, are sufficient to convince us both of the prodigious extent, and of the immense trade which is carried on in this city. Lat. 26 deg. 29 min. N. Long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

AGRARIAN, Adj. [Lat.] in the Roman Law, a term applied to such laws as relate to the division and distribution of lands.

To AGREE, V. A. to be friends, or in concord, i. e. a state wherein the sentiments of one person are similar to, or the same as, those of another. To consent to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain. To resemble; to be like. To match, applied to colour. To tally with; to be consistent with.

AGREE'ABLE, Adj. [Fr.] suitable; conformable to, or consistent with. Pleasing; grateful; as suitable to our inclinations or faculties.

AGREE'ABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing grateful to the taste. The quality which renders a thing pleasing, below rapture, and less than admiration. Likeness; affinity; resemblance.

AGREE'ABLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with, or conformable to. In a manner which affords a pleasing satisfaction.

AGREE'D, Part. settled by mutual consent.

AGREEMENT, S. [in Law Latin *agreementum*, which Coke would willingly stretch into *aggregatio mentum*, an aggregation of minds] friendship; alliance; concord. A contract, bargain, or compact. Resemblance.

AGRICULTURE, S. [Lat.] the art of tilling and manuring the ground, so as to make it fruitful and bear plants; consisting in manuring, fallowing, sowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c. the management of the productions of different soils, and planting; together with the culture of forests, timber,

&c. The highest encomium that could be given a man in Rome, was, that he cultivated his own spot of ground well; the most illustrious senators applied themselves to it, and their Dictators were taken from the plough. Agriculture, or husbandry, is the original source of most of our treasures, and the great fountain of all materials for commerce.

AGROU'ND, Adv. a marine term, stranded; stuck fast upon shore, so as not to be got off, and pursue a voyage; hindered by the ground from passing further. Figuratively, meeting with some impediment or obstacle, which renders it impossible to advance in, or go on with, an affair.

A'GUE, S. [Fr.] a periodical species of fever, beginning with a cold shivering, which is succeeded by heat, and terminates in a sweat. When the cold fit is scarcely perceptible, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an intermitting fever. According to the returns of the fit, it is differently denominated. If it returns every day, it is then called a quotidian; if every third day, a tertian; and if every fourth day, a quartan.

A'GUED, Part. struck, or affected with an ague. Figuratively, cold, shivering, trembling, in allusion to the effects of this disorder.

A'GUE-FIT, S. the cold, shivering, trembling fit, which affects people in the ague.

A'GUISE, [pron. *agueish*] Adj. like, or having the properties of an ague.

A'GUISHNESS, [pron. *agueishness*] S. the quality which resembles an ague.

AH! Interject. a word made use of to denote some sudden dislike, and occasioned by the apprehension of evil consequences. Sometimes grief, and an appeal to the passions of pity and compassion.

AHA', an interjection denoting the triumph of contempt; intended to express joy at the calamities of others, and to increase the uneasiness which they themselves experience. With contempt.

AHEA'D, Adv. a sea term; beyond; implying a greater degree of swiftness. Applied to persons, to contract an inveterate habit, which is not to be easily surmounted by advice or instruction.

AHEI'GHT, Adv. on high; a great distance above us.

To AID, V. A. [Fr.] to give assistance or succour to; to deliver a person in danger, or distress, out of it, by giving him all the assistance, help, or succour in one's power. To support, when applied to the means used to free a person from want.

AID, S. [Lat.] that which contributes to render a thing more easy. Assistance. Support given to a person. In Politics, a subsidy, or money given to support the necessities of the state.

AID-DE-CAMP, S. in the army, an officer who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the rest of the army. *Aid-*

Major or adjutant; one who assists the general when present, and performs his office when he is absent.

AIDER, S. one who assists, or helps; one who takes part with a person, and endeavours to promote his undertaking.

AID'LESS, Adv. deprived, or in want of help or assistance to render an undertaking successful, or a misfortune supportable. Without aid, or assistance from another.

To AIL, V. A. [Sax.] to disturb; to affect with a disagreeable sensation; to make uneasy.

AIL, S. a distemper.

AI'LING, Part. one of a weak constitution subject to disorders; valetudinary.

AI'LMENT, S. indisposition; diminution of health.

To AIM, V. A. [Fr.] to put a weapon in such a direction or position as to hit any object; to throw a thing at an object, in such a manner, as to render the striking of it possible. To endeavour to strike. Figuratively, to direct the edge of satire against a particular person.

AIM, S. the position or direction of a weapon, in order to strike an object. The point which is intended to be hit; or the object designed to be struck. Figuratively, endeavour to obtain any thing; intention; purpose; or design. The *aim* is more final; we take every method to pursue it: the *end* is more vague; we make use of means to accomplish it: the *design* more close; we have nothing undone to complete it.

AIR, S. [Gr.] In Philosophy, a thin elastic fluid, surrounding the globe of the earth; imperceptible to all our senses, except feeling. Boyle supposes it to be made up of three different kinds of corpuscles, namely, 1. Of thin numberless and minute particles, which, in the form of vapours, or dry exhalations, ascend from the earth, water, minerals, vegetables, animals, &c. in short, of whatever substances are elevated by the celestial or solar terrene heat, and thence diffused into the atmosphere. 2. Of a still more subtle matter consisting of those exceedingly minute atoms the magnetical effluvia of the earth, with other innumerable particles sent from the bodies of the celestial luminaries, and causing, by their impulse, the idea of light in us. 3. Of an elastic substance, which is the basis of all the other parts, and constituting the true essence of air, concerning the structure of which various hypotheses have been framed. Some have resembled these elastic particles to the spring of watches coiled up, and endeavouring to restore themselves; others to flocks of wool, which being compressed, have an elastic force; and others, to slender wires, of different substances, consistencies, &c. yet all springy, expansible, and compressible. In Music, it denotes the melody of the tune, light or grave. In Poetry, a song, catch, &c. In Painting, it denotes the manner and very life of action.

expresses the disposition of the agent. So the mien, or manner of a person; a swinish or genteel air. In a figurative sense, discovery made of a thing not known before. Culture, attitude, mien, manner of behaviour. He gave himself *airs*." An affected, or laboured, and awkward manner of address or behaviour. An engaging *air*, which is the mien of a charming *mien* and graceful carriage, necessary to make any thing please; but unless accompanied with good manners, arising from a genteel address and deportment, it becomes perfectly disgusting.

To AIR, V. A. to expose to the air. To enjoy the benefit from the air. To expose to the fire, in order to free from the inconveniences of damp and stagnating air.

AIR-BLADDER, S. a bladder found among the entrails of fish, which serves, by its contraction or dilatation, to enable them to rise, or dive in the water.

AIR-BUILT, Adj. built in the air; chimerical; without any solid foundation.

AIR-DRAWN, Adj. chimerical; imaginary.

AIRER, S. he that exposes a thing to the air.

AIR-GUN, S. an instrument invented to shoot with, purely by means of compressed air.

AIR-HOLE, S. a hole made to admit, or let out, the air; a vent, or vent-hole.

AIRINESS, S. applied to situation, exposed to a free current of air, in opposition to confined; openness. Figuratively, applied to a person's manner, or behaviour; levity, gaiety.

AIRING, S. a short walk or ride abroad; so called, because we then enjoy the fresh and open air.

AIRLING, S. a youthful, light, gay, and thoughtless person.

AIR-PUMP, S. in Philosophy, an instrument or machine used for extracting air, consisting of a receiver made of glass, wherein the objects are placed; two brass cylinders or pistons to extract the air with; a gage to determine the rarefaction of the air during any experiment; a tube called the Swan's Neck, communicating with the receiver and the pistons; and a winch that gives motion to the whole.

AIR-SHAFT, S. in Mining, a passage made for the air by digging.

ATRY, Adj. the subtle parts of bodies. On high, or in that space of the system above the earth, assigned to the air. Figuratively, chimerical, wanting solidity, or foundation. Applied to dress, that which exposes to the weather, in opposition to warm, close, or confined. Applied to temper or behaviour, gay, sprightly, full of vivacity.

AISLE, S. [pronounced *ile*] the side-walks or paths of a church, running parallel to the greater in the center, called the *nav*;

representing, in that respect, the wings of a building erected on each side the center.

AIT, S. a small island in a river.

To AKE, V. N. to feel a dull and continual pain, in opposition to *smart*, which is an acute one, and of a short continuance.

AK'N, Adj. related by blood or descent. Figuratively, resembling; having the same properties; having a near relation to.

A'LABASTER, S. a kind of soft marble, being elegant stones of great brightness, but brittle, and not giving fire with steel; they ferment with acids, and readily calcine in the fire. Dr. Hill enumerates three species of *alabaster*. 1. A white kind, called *Lygdinum marmor* by the ancients. 2. A yellowish-white kind, called by the ancients *Phengitea*. 3. A yellow and reddish kind, called simply *alabaster* by the ancients, which being a very beautiful stone, is sometimes called *onyx*, and *onychites* by the ancients.

A'LABASTER, Adj. something made of alabaster.

ALA'CK, Interj. an expression of sorrow, or something which causes it.

ALA'CK-A-DAY, Interj. a sudden cry on feeling present, or seeing approaching calamity; and signifies that the person labours under the burthen of misery.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, Adv. [Lat.] with great cheerfulness.

ALA'CRITY, S. [Lat.] cheerful activeness.

A-LA-MO'DE, Adv. [according to the fashion] a French phrase, used to imply that a thing is the reigning taste or fashion.

A-LA-MO'DE, S. [Fr.] a thin, light, glossy, black silk.

ALA'RM, S. [Ital.] a military signal, either by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, by which men are now called to arms, but before the invention of those instruments it was done by a loud cry or shout. It generally includes in it an idea of approaching or sudden danger. Figuratively, the notice signifying the approach of any sudden danger. Tumult, or disturbance, causing fear, or apprehension of danger.

To ALA'RM, V. A. to give an army the signal of arming, or preparing themselves to encounter any sudden danger. In a secondary sense, to cause fear or apprehension of some approaching mischief.

ALA'RMING, Part. that which occasions terror, fear, or apprehension, from the idea of approaching danger.

ALA'RM-POST, S. the place appointed for the several companies of an army to repair to, in case of any sudden and unforeseen danger, which occasions an alarm to be beat or sounded.

ALA'RUM, S. a clock, calculated to give notice to a person of any particular time it is set to, by the running down of its weight, which is attended in its descent by a continual striking of its hammer on the bell.

ALA'S!

ALA'S! Interject. when used of ourselves, it implies lamentation, occasioned by the idea of some calamity. When applied to others, it implies pity, caused from an idea of their distress.

ALATE, Adv. lately.

ALAY, S. [in Hunting] the adding fresh dogs into the cry.

ALB, S. [Lat.] a vest or garment of white linen, reaching down to the feet, worn by priests; a surplice.

St. ALBANS, a town in Hertfordshire, with the title of a duchy, and two markets, on the Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 25, June 17, and September 29, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Coln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city Verulam, and receives its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a Roman martyr. The monastery is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years since. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 21½ N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament.

ALBEIT, Adv. although; notwithstanding; granting.

ALBION, S. the ancient name of England.

ALBRIGHTON, a village in Shropshire, on the edge of Staffordshire, with three fairs, on May 23, July 18, and November 19, all for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. Distant from London 131 miles.

ALBUGINEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] something belonging to that part of an egg which is called its white; or something which resembles it.

ALBURY, in Hertfordshire, has a fair on July 17, for toys.

ALCAHEST, S. See **ALKAHEST**.

ALCAID, S. the government of a castle. In Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCALI, or **ALCALY**. See **ALKALY**.

ALCALIZATION, S. See **ALKALIZATION**.

ALCANNA, S. [Arab.] a drug used in Dying, which comes from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is steeped; when soaked in water, it is yellow; but when in vinegar, citron-juice, or allum-water, it is red.

ALCHYMICAL, Adj. according to the process or method made use of by alchymists.

ALCHYMI, S. one who professes or pursues the science of alchymy.

ALCHYMY, S. [Gr.] the more sublime chemistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. The principal objects of *alchymy* are these. 1. The making of gold. 2. An universal dissolvent, or alkahest. 3. An universal medicine, or panacea. As to the making of gold, it has been attempted three several ways; by separation, maturation, and

transmutation; which last they pretend to effect by the philosopher's stone. *Alchymy* is likewise a mixed metal, used in making some sort of spoons.

ALCOHOL, S. [Arab.] is Chemistry the purest spirit of wine, rectified, by frequent distillations, to its utmost subtilty. Likewise a very fine impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZATION, S. the act of rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To **ALCOHOLIZE**, V. A. to make an alcohol; or to rectify spirits by frequent distillations, so that, when set on fire, they shall consume away, without leaving any matters or dregs behind them.

ALCONBURY, a town in Huntingdonshire; has a fair June 24, for pedlar wares. Distance from London 66 miles.

ALCORAN, S. [Arab. to collect or read] the book of the Mahomedan law, compiled by Mahomet, with the assistance of Baidar, a Jacobin, Sergius, a Nestorian monk, and some Jews: it is divided into four parts, called by the name of some animal, as the cow, the emmet, the spider, and the fly. Though wrote by a person of no learning, it is by the Mahomedans extolled for the elegance of its stile, and, on that account, urged to have been a divine composition. It abounds not only in absurdities but contradictions, which last they vindicate, by saying, that it was three and twenty years in composing; and that the circumstances of things altering in that interval, the Deity himself repeated and altered several precepts, to suit them with the nature of things. It was originally in book sheets, which Mahomet reported he received singly from God. This book is held in such veneration by its professors, that it is death for a Christian or a Jew to touch it; and equally fatal to a Mussulman himself, if he handles it with unwashed hands.

ALCOVE, S. among Builders, a recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns and other ornaments, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats for the repose of company. Also, small open summer-houses or seats in gardens, with a circular dome or covering.

ALDBOROUGH, [pron. *Aldbora*] a seaport town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs on March 1 and May 3, for toys. It is pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill to the westward and the sea to the East; a river runs on the S. W. and the old church stands on a hill. It is 93½ miles from London. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The harbour is tolerably good, but small; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in the west-riding of

ALE

ALE

Yorkshire; it stands on the river Ouse, had formerly a market, and still sends two members to parliament, and is 206 miles from London.

ALDER, *S.* a genus of English trees. The wood is much used for making household furniture, &c. The wood will keep long in the ground, or in water.

ALDERLIEVE, *Adj. Superl. [Sax.]* most beloved.

ALDERMAN, *S. [Sax.]* in its original signification it implied a person, who, on account of his years and experience, was promoted to preside over the affairs of a nation, to assist a prince with his counsel; in this respect it signified the same as a privy-counsellor, or parliament-man. But this will appear more plain, if we recollect, that the three states of the kingdom were divided into three orders, which included the nobility; *Aldermen*, the second rank; and *Thanes*, the last: At Athelstan's time, the term was used for earl or count, which after his reign were superseded instead of it. In the time of Edward it implied a judge or justice. But the term is now appropriated to the twenty-six persons who preside over the twenty-six wards into which the city of London is divided; one of which the lord-mayor is generally chosen by rotation. They are all qualified to act as justices of the peace at present; though formerly, only such aldermen as had been lord-mayors, and the three eldest, or next to the chair, were invested with that honour. But they have not only the management of the civil, but likewise the military government of the city, are officers in its militia, and members of the artillery company. Aldermen preside in other cities besides London.

ALDERNEY, an island in the British Channel, separated from the coast of Normandy by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the same name, the island being but eight miles in circumference.

ALE, *S. [Sax.]* a liquor, the common drink of the English; made of an infusion of malt and hops in boiling water; afterwards fermented with yeast or barm: It is distinguishable from beer in respect of its strength and age; owing to its having a less quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the same quantity of water.

ALE, (*GILL*) *S. [Sax.]* a liquor made of ground-ivy leaves, steeped in ale.

ALE-CONNER, *S. [Sax.]* an officer of the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of the public houses.

ALEGAR, *S.* throughout all the county of Lincoln the term given to four ale.

ALEHOOF, *S. [Sax.]* in Botany, the ground-ivy; so called by the Saxons, because a

chief ingredient in their malt liquors, instead of hops.

ALE-HOUSE, *S. [Sax.]* a house where ale is sold. Distinguished from a tavern, because that is appropriated to wine. Nothing is more common than the general use of the terms *alehouse* and *public house* to express one and the same thing, but with great impropriety: though every *alehouse* is undoubtedly a *public house*, it does not follow that every *public house* is an *alehouse*. Gentlemen frequent many *public houses*, such as taverns, coffee-houses, &c. without any sort of disgrace; but it always lessens their character to be seen in an *alehouse*.

ALEMBIC, *S.* thus described by Mr. Boyle: a vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes comes out in drops.

ALENGTH, *Adv.* at full length; along; stretched upon the ground.

ALEPPO, or *Haleb*, the principal town of Syria, in Asia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop, a church, and the free exercise of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, besides Maronites, or Roman Catholics. The city and suburbs may contain 200,000 persons in all. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. They have a great many stately mosques and caravanseras, with fountains and reservoirs of water, with vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruits. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a very considerable trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey leather. Several European nations have factors here, and the English live in a quadrangle resembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and at leisure hours divert themselves with hunting and fowling. About 12 miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large salt lake, from whence they bring salt to be laid up in the magazines near Aleppo. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant sea and the river Euphrates; but the governor of the castle is independent of him.

ALERT, *Adj. [Fr.]* watchful, active, diligent;

aligent; ready on any emergence: brisk, pert, sharp.

ALERTNESS, S. the quality of being alert, sprightly, pert, active, or vigilant.

A'LESBURY, **AY'LESBURY**, or **A'ILSBURY**, S. the largest and best borough town in Buckinghamshire, as ancient as the times of the Saxons, who took it by force in 571. In the time of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor; and he gave several yard lands, on condition that the owner should find litter or *straw*, for his *bed*, whenever he came that way. William of Allebury held it by this charter, with this addition, that he should likewise straw the king's chamber, and provide him three eels, if he came in the winter; but if in summer, besides straw for the bed, he was to provide two green geese. This he was to repeat three times a year, if the king came thither so often. It has given the title of earl to the noble family of the Bruces; Charles II. having conferred that title in 1664 on Robert Bruce, earl of Elgin in Scotland, descended from the kings of that country, to which their motto, *fuimus*, "we have been," seems strongly to allude. It was made a town incorporate by Q. Mary, in 1553; consisting of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses; at present, its chief officer is termed a constable. Its fairs are on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the 14th of June, and on the 25th of September, for cattle; it sends two members to parliament, and is forty measured miles N. W. of London.

A'LESHAM, S. a market town in Norfolk, very much peopled by knitters of stockings: its market is on Saturday; and its fairs for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and chapmen or pedlars wares, on the 23d of March, and last Tuesday in September. It lies 121 miles N. of London.

ALEXA'NDRI'NE, S. [from Alexander Paris, the inventor of this metre] a kind of verse borrowed from the French, consisting among them of twelve or thirteen syllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve. They were formerly pretty much used by our poets to clinch their verses, and generally were the last of three ending in the same rhyme; but are now discarded on account of their want of harmony, and their suspending the mind too much by their extraordinary length.

ALEXIPH'A'RMICK, Adj. [Gr.] in its primitive sense, something which has the virtue of expelling poisons taken internally; and is the same as an antidote. Used substantively, by modern practitioners, it means remedies adapted, or proper to expel that malignancy with which the animal spirits are affected in acute distempers, through the pores of the skin, by sweating.

ALEXITE'RIAL, **ALEXITE'RICAL**, or **ALEXITE'RICK**, Adj. [Gr.] that which re-

pels poison, or the malignant humours of fevers.

A'LFORD, a town in Lincolnshire. Its fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, and Nov. 1. for cattle and sheep; the market is on Tuesday; it is distant 145½ miles from London.

A'LFRED the Great, son of Ethelwulf, succeeded his brother Ethelred, though the prince left several children. His virtues and distinguished bravery had been shown in his brother's life-time, and now endeared him to his subjects. He was crowned in 871, when the Danes were in the very heart of his dominions, and all the sea-ports were filled with their fleets. After several battles, with various success, Alfred was obliged to dismiss his very attendants; and having committed his wife and children to the care of some trusty subjects, disguised himself, and lived concealed in the little island of Athelney, in Somersetshire: at length, the Danes finding that they had no enemies to oppose them, grew negligent. This incited Alfred's friends to repair to their prince, who resolving to be satisfied, boldly entered the Danish camp in the disguise of a musician, and even hid there several days; then returning to his friends, his troops were secretly assembled, and he came up with, attacked, and routed the Danes with incredible slaughter. Those who escaped fled to a castle, but were soon compelled to submit. Alfred agreed to let them depart, on condition that their leader, Guthrun, should embrace Christianity. They readily complied with, and Alfred gave Guthrun the government of East-Anglia in Essex. Alfred now increased his navy, grew formidable at sea, and beat many of the Danish fleets. He fortified his kingdom with walled towns and castles, propagated the arts, encouraged polite learning, made many excellent laws, instituted juries, and established the plan of a civil constitution in England; and in his reign justice was so strictly observed, that we are told, bracelets of gold being laid in the highways over night would be found safe in the morning. He was an excellent scholar; he wrote books for the instruction of his people, and was one of the greatest, wisest, and most pious princes upon earth. After a glorious reign of twenty-eight years, he died on the 28th of October, A. D. 900.

ALFRE'TON, a town in Derbyshire, whose fair is July 30, for horses and horned cattle; and its market is of a Monday; it is computed, and 139½ measured miles from London.

ALFRISTON, a town in Sussex, holds its fairs May 12 and November 30, for pedlars wares.

A'LGEBRA, S. [from *al* and *jaber*, Arabic] the reduction of broken numbers to whole; a branch of Arithmetic, which takes the quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds to the consequent.

sequence till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or some power of it, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantity known, and, consequently, itself known.

ALGEBRATIC, or **ALGEBRAICAL**, something relative, or belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, S. a person acquainted with, or conversant in, the operations of algebra.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by mountains, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Morocco and Tassilet. It extends 600 miles on E. to W. along the Barbary coast. The climate is very temperate, and the land toward the sea very fertile in corn; the valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors or natives of Africa have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Signior, who keeps a bashaw or viceroy there; but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The government of Algiers is an absolute monarchy; but it is elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is swarthy, and they are strong and well made. *Algiers*, the capital of this kingdom, is so very populous, that the foreign merchants amount to at least three thousand families; and the trade to no less than eight thousand: almost the whole trade passes through their hands. There is not one physician in Algiers, but throughout the whole kingdom; for they look upon the taking of medicines as something less than tempting God. It stands on the sea-side over-against Minorca, 300 miles W. of Tunis, Lon. 3. 30. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

ALIAS, Adv. [Lat.] otherwise; used in order to specify the different names of a man, *Fritb*, alias *Worley*, alias *Smith*: that is, *Smith*, otherwise *Worley*, otherwise *Smith*.

ALIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which nourishes; or that which may be nourished.

ALIEN, Adj. [Lat.] not of the same kind. Inconsistent with; estranged from; enmity with.

ALIEN, S. [Lat.] something adverse to, or at enmity with. A foreigner, or one of another country. Not of the same profession, country, or sect.

To **ALIEN**, V. A. [Lat.] to transfer our property to another. To grow averse to; dislike.

ALIENABLE, Adj. [Sax.] that which may be transferred to, and become the property of another.

To **ALIENATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to transfer property to another. To grow averse to, by transferring our affections to some other person or thing.

ALIENATE, Adj. [Lat.] averse, or enemies to.

ALIENATION, S. [Lat.] in Law, the act of transferring property to another. Change of affection from approbation to dislike.

To **ALIGHT**, V. A. [Sax.] to descend from a higher situation to a lower. To descend from, or get off an horse. To fall upon from a higher place.

ALIKE, Adv. equally, or in the same manner. Both; without difference, or distinction. Resembling.

ALIMENT, S. [Lat.] food, or that which nourishes, or satisfies the calls of hunger.

ALIMENTAL, Adj. that which can increase the dimensions of plants or animals, by being taken in food.

ALIMENTARINESS, S. the quality which renders a thing capable of affording nourishment.

ALIMENTARY, Adj. that which hath relation, or belongs to aliment; that which nourishes, or is eaten for diet. *Alimentary Ducts*, the intestines, so called on account of the food's passing through them. It is sometimes used for the thoracic duct.

ALIMENTATION, S. the quality, action, or power of affording nourishment; or the increasing of the dimensions of a body, by converting food into its own substance.

ALIMONY, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, nourishment; but now appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman sues for, and is entitled to, upon any occasional separation, provided it be not for elopement or adultery.

ALIQUNT, Adj. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, is that part of a number, which, however repeated, will not make up the exact number, but will leave a remainder; as 3 is an *aliquant part* of 10, 3 times 3 is 9, and 1 remaining.

ALIQUT, Adj. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, such part of any number or quantity as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot of 12, and 6 of 18.

ALIVE, Adj. [Sax.] in animals, denotes sense and feeling; in vegetables, when the sap circulates; in liquors, when they taste brisk on the palate. Figuratively, cheerful, sprightly, gay, and full of spirits; without diminution or lessening.

ALKAHEST, S. among Chemists, denotes an universal menstruum, capable of resolving all bodies into their first matter, and yet retains its seminal power and natural form entire.

ALKALESCENT, Part. that which resembles the qualities of an alkali.

ALKALI, S. [from *kali*, Arab. glasswort, which having been burnt to ashes, they boiled in water; and after evaporating, called the white salt remaining *sal kali*, or alkali] in Medicine, by some writers defined to be that which will cause an effervescence when mingled with an acid; but Boerhaave explodes this definition as defective, and shews, that too great a dependence on it may be productive of dangerous consequences.

ALKALINE, Adj. that which has the qualities of alkali.

To **ALKALIZATE**, V. A. to make bodies alkaline by chemical process; or to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of a body, by reducing it to a different form.

ALKALIZATE, Adj. that which has the powers and qualities of a body which is termed an alkali by medical writers.

ALKALIZATION, S. in Chemistry, the act of impregnating, or mingling, a fluid with an alkaline salt, either to make it a better dissolvent, or to load the phlegm so that it may not arise in distillation.

ALKERMES, S. [Arab.] in Medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a rich cardiac electuary, consisting of several warm and aromatic ingredients, of which kermes is the basis.

ALL, Adv. entirely, completely; exclusive of any other.

ALL, Adj. applied to number, it sometimes is used collectively for the whole or every one of the parts without exception. Applied to quantity, every parcel, or every particle. Applied to time, the whole space or interval. Applied to place, its whole extent. The major part, or greatest.

ALL, S. the whole, opposed to a part, or nothing. This word is much used in composition.

ALLA, S. the name by which Mahometans call God. In Arabic, it is derived from the verb *alab*, to adore; and is the same with the Hebrew *eloah*, which signifies the adorable Being.

To **ALLAY**, V. A. [Fr.] to mix one metal with another, to render it fit or proper for coinage. In this sense some spell it *alloy*, in order to keep more closely to the French, from whence it is borrowed. To abate, or lessen any quality. To quiet, pacify, or reduce a boisterous tempest into a calm.

ALLAY, or **ALLOY**, S. [Fr.] in its primary sense, a mixture of divers metals, or of divers parcels of the same metal of different fineness. Minters never strike any gold or silver without allay; brass coin is made of an allay of copper: Jewellers, Wire-drawers, and Gold-beaters, are obliged to use an allay in the gold they work; the Brass-founders have their allay of copper. *Allay* is used in a secondary sense for something which lessens or

diminishes the properties of the thing which it is mixed. That which deprecates or renders base, by diminution or lessening.

ALLAYER, S. the person or thing which is endued with a power of allaying, lessening, debasing, corrupting, or diminishing.

ALLAYMENT, S. a diminishing, lessening, applied to the passions.

ALL-BEARING, Adj. that which is fully, entirely, and perfectly fruitful; that which produces all things.

ALL-CHEERING, Adj. that which parts comfort and cheerfulness to all; that which perfectly possesses the power of communicating gaiety, or satisfaction, to everyone.

ALL-COMMANDING, Adj. that which over-rules all; that which governs with uncontrollable sway.

ALL-COMPOSING, Adj. that which is endued with a power of composing or allaying any anxiety, or disturbance.

ALL-CONQUERING, Adj. that which subdues every thing.

ALL-CONSUMING, Adj. that which perfectly consumes; that which destroys every thing in its power.

ALL-DEVOURING, Adj. that which perfectly devours; that which eats up every thing.

ALLEGATION, S. affirmation, declaration, excuse, plea. In Law, the production of instruments, deeds, or vouchers, to authorize or justify proceedings. In Literature, it is quoting an author in support or illustration of the argument in hand.

To **ALLEGGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to declare or affirm; to plead as an excuse; to plead in defence.

ALLEGGEABLE, Adj. any thing that may be charged; any thing that may be pleaded in excuse.

ALLEGGER, S. he that asserts or declares any thing.

ALLEGIANCE, S. [Fr.] in Law, the natural, sworn, or legal obedience every subject owes to his prince, and is an inseparable, or that which follows a person wheresoever he goes. *Oath of allegiance* that which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince, and is distinguished from that of supremacy, which is taken to him in quality of supreme head of the church.

ALLEGORICK, Adj. something which must be understood figuratively, in opposition to literal.

ALLEGORICAL, Adj. that which consists of expressions purely figurative, when something else is meant than what is expressed; opposed to literal; mystical.

ALLEGORICALLY, Adv. figuratively, in opposition to literally.

ALLEGORICALNESS, S. the quality of being figurative.

ALLEGORY, S. [Gr.] a figurative speech.

speech, in which something else is contained than what the literal meaning conveys. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addressed by Horace under the picture of a ship. The fables of Æsop, the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, and the Æneid of Virgil, may be included under this species of writing.

ALLEGRO, S. [Ital.] in Music, one of the six distinctions of time, expressing the quickest motion, excepting presto. If it be exceeded by poco, it must be played in a slower graver manner than when *allegro* stands alone; if by *piu*, it must then be fastest of all. It will not be improper to add, that the six divisions of time are as follow; *grave*, *adagio*, *piu*, *vivace*, *allegro*, *presto*.

ALLELUJAH, S. [a corrupt spelling, instead of *halleluiab*,] a word signifying praise to the Lord, to be met with at the beginning or end of some Psalms. So much energy has been observed in this term, that the Ancient Church thought proper to preserve it, without translating it either into Greek or Latin, for fear of impairing the genius or softness of it.

ALLEMANDA, or **ALLEMAND**, S. [Ital.] in music, a grave air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts, or strains.

ALLERTOWN, in Northumberland; its fairs are May 10, and November 14, for horned cattle, &c. Distant from London 113 miles.

To ALLEVIATE, V. A. [Lat.] Figuratively, to lighten, to make lighter or less, allusion to the diminishing the pressure of a heavy load. To lessen, mitigate, or diminish the enormity of a fault.

ALLEVIATION, S. the act of making anything lighter; ease from pain; extenuation of a fault.

ALLEY, S. [Fr.] in Gardening, a strait walk, bounded on each side with trees or shrubs. Alleys are distinguished from paths, being broad enough for two people to walk abreast. The word is in towns applied to narrow passages, to distinguish them from streets, which are wider. *Alley in perspective*, that which is larger at the entrance than at the opposite extremity, in order to make them seem long.

ALL-FOURS, S. in gaming, a particular way, wherein the whole sum a person gains in each deal is limited to four, which are the ace, the knave, and the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greatest number to be made from tens and court cards; the latter which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has all these particulars, is said to be *all-fours*.

ALL-HAIL, Interj. a salutation or invocation made use of in acknowledgment of benefits, or in testimony of gratitude and good will.

ALL-HA'LOW-TIDE, S. [compounded of *all*, *hallow*, and *tide*, from *tid*, Sax. a week; hence *Whitson-tide*, or *Whitson-week*] that space of time which is near All-Saint's day, or the 2d of November.

ALLIANCE, S. [Lat.] the union or connection of two persons or two families by marriage. In a political sense, the leagues or treaties between different states for their mutual defence.

ALLIANCE, [allisbiency] S. [Lat.] the quality of attracting, or drawing to; attraction.

ALLIGATION, S. the act of uniting, or the state of things united, linked, or joined together. In Arithmetic, the rule, wherein questions are resolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c. when so compounded.

ALLIGATOR, S. a species of crocodile in the West Indies; it is an amphibious creature, and grows as long as it lives: they smell so strong of musk, that the air and water they are in is affected by them to a considerable distance.

ALL-JUDGING, Part. that which exercises judgment without controul or partiality.

ALLISSION, [allixyon] S. [Lat.] the act of striking one thing against another.

ALL-KNOWING, Part. that which is intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; or whose knowledge is perfect without defect.

ALLOCATION, S. [Lat.] the act of putting one thing to another. In Commerce, the admission or allowance of an article to an account, and the passing it as such. In the Exchequer, it is an allowance made upon an account.

ALLODIAL, Adj. [Lat.] in Law, that of which a person has an absolute property, without paying any acknowledgment or service, and is opposed to feudal.

ALLODIUM, S. [Teut.] a possession which a man holds in his own right without any dependence, charge, service or homage to be paid to a superior lord.

To ALLOO', or **HALLOO'**, V. A. [pronounced *bolloo*, of *baller*, Fr. to make a noise] to set a dog on; or excite his courage, so as to seize one of his own or any other species.

To ALLO'T, V. A. [Sax.] to distribute by lot; to assign a share; to grant.

ALLOTTING, S. in Commerce, is when a ship's goods are divided into different parcels, to be purchased by persons whose names are wrote on pieces of paper, which are indifferently affixed to each of such lots, and the goods thus divided without any partiality.

ALLO'TMENT, S. the parcel, share, lot, office, or condition assigned to any one.

To ALLO'W, V. A. [Fr.] to confess, to yield, admit, grant, acknowledge, or assent to a principle, in opposition to contradiction. To yield, or permit. To confer an honour

on a person. To approve as just, or consistent with one's duty. To give, to bestow, to pay as a debt. To grant, without any obligation to do it. To make a concession, abatement.

ALLO'WABLE, Adj. that which may be granted, or permitted. That which does not imply an error or contradiction. That which may be suffered, as repugnant or inconsistent with no laws.

ALLO'WABLENESS, S. the quality of a thing which denotes it to be lawful, proper to be granted or permitted, and no ways inconsistent with the rules of reason, the customs of a place, the written statutes of a country, or the rules of scripture.

ALLO'WANCE, S. the granting, concession; or yielding assent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. Permission, licence, or consent, applied to superiors. Liberty, freedom from restraint, used with the word *give*. Concession. In Commerce, those deductions granted at the Custom-house for goods rated by weight, and by dry or liquid measure.

ALLO'WED, Part. [from *allow*] universally acknowledged; established with respect to character. In Commerce, it is written in the margin of an account of expences, opposite to such articles as are granted.

ALLO'Y, S. See **ALLAY**.

ALL-PO'WERFUL, Adj. a power capable of operating without defect or controul, and of producing every thing that is consistent with infinite wisdom.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, S. the day set apart by the Church to commemorate the exemplary lives and noble fortitude of all the saints and martyrs; added as a supplementary day to the rest of the festivals, that those who were worthy of remembrance might not be passed over without notice, and that the human mind might be more strongly excited to exemplary piety or pious martyrdom, by considering the number of those who have preceded in those shining paths.

ALL-SEE'ING, Adj. endued with the power of seeing every thing.

ALL-SOUL'S DAY, S. a festival observed by the church of Rome, on the 2d of Nov. with a particular service relating to the souls supposed to be in purgatory.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, [*all-sufficient*] Adj. capable of procuring every thing which is the object of power or wisdom; absolutely perfect in himself. Perfectly adapted to; applied to evidence, capable of producing all that confirmation, or conviction, for which it is intended.

ALVECHURCH, in Worcester-shire, whose fairs are on April 22, and August 10, for all sorts of cattle.

To **ALLU'DE**, V. N. [Lat.] to have a distant respect to a thing, without mentioning it expressly; to hint at.

ALLUM, S. [Lat.] fossil salt, or white mineral, separated from the earth by washing

it with water, which being impregnated with its salts, is afterwards boiled and evaporated. Italy produces the greatest quantity and the best allum of any country. That of Rome, or Civita Vecchia is reddish, because the soil from whence it is taken is of that colour. The allum of England is in great pieces or lumps, clear and transparent like crystal; and is more or less fine, according as it is well or ill purified. It is made of a stone of a blueish colour found in York-shire, or sea-weed. The allum of Liege, or Meuse, is of the same nature as the English, except that it is somewhat fatter. Allum of Levant differs but little from those already mentioned: the large is the best, and the mine lies about three or four days from Smyrna. There is another sort brought from Constantinople, which is reckoned preferable to it.

ALLUMINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] that which has the properties of allum; or that which is mixed with allum. Waters of this kind are prepared by dyers, to make their stuffs and their colours the better; and those which are to be crimson, must be steeped in water made very strong with this ingredient.

To **ALLUMINATE**, V. A. to beautify, to decorate, adorn. Before the invention of printing, certain persons, called *Alluminators*, made it a trade to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all sorts of colours, and to gild them with silver and gold.

To **ALLURE**, V. A. [Fr.] to entice, or attract either in a good or bad sense; to persuade or draw, by the addition of something besides the intrinsic value and advantages of the object. To charm or affect the mind with sensation of pleasure.

ALLURE, S. originally some artificial bird, made use of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, anything that entices, or draws a person into the power of another.

ALLUREMENT, S. that which has the power of enticing by its charms; temptation, enticement.

ALLURER, S. the person who tempts or seduces by fair speeches, enticements, or inveiglements.

ALLURINGLY, Adv. in a manner proper to entice, tempt, inveigle, or seduce.

ALLURINGNESS, S. a quality which charms have such effect upon the mind, to prevail upon it to engage in any action either good or bad.

ALLUSION, [*allusion*] S. [Lat.] something spoken with reference to a thing already known, and on that account not expressed, A reference, hint, or implication.

ALLUSIVE, Adj. that which does not mention a thing expressly, but comprehends it by implication; that which hints at something not fully expressed. Figuratively, in opposition to plain, or express.

ALLUSIVELY, Adv. in a manner where a reference is made to something not expressed, but implied.

ALLUSIVENESS, S. the quality of expressing a thing by implication, or by reference, opposed to expressly, directly, or plainly.

ALLUVION, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, a flowing or swelling of waters near any land.

ALLUVIOUS, Adj. that which is washed away from one place, and carried to another.

ALL-WISE, Adj. that which is endued with absolute, perfect, or infinite wisdom.

To **ALLY**, V. A. [Lat.] to join together, or unite by kindred, friendship, or interest. To resemble, or be like, in the passive.

ALLY, S. [in the plural *allies*, Fr.] one who is joined to, or has connexions with another, owing to some contract, whether that of marriage or treaty; and is applied both to persons and kingdoms. One who is united to another by friendship.

ALMACANTAR, S. [Arab.] in Astronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and signifies a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian. *Almacantar's staff*, a mathematical instrument, made of pear-tree or box-wood, with an arch containing 15 deg. formerly used to find the altitude of the sun at its rising, in order to discover its amplitude, and the variation of the compass.

ALMAGEST, S. [Arab.] the name of a celebrated work of Ptolemy, containing a collection of geometrical problems and astronomical observations made by the ancients.

ALMANAC, or **ALMANACK**, S. a table or calendar wherein the days of the weeks, fasts, festivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the sun, eclipses, time of high water, beginnings and endings of terms, &c. are noted for the ensuing year. The modern almanack resembles the Fasti of the ancient Romans.

ALMIGHTINESS, S. that attribute of the Deity wherein he is considered as able to perform every thing that is the object of absolute, perfect, uncontrollable, and infinite power; omnipotence.

ALMIGHTY, Adj. [formerly spelt, *all-mighty*, Sax.] that which is possessed of perfect, absolute, uncontrollable, or unlimited power; that which can do every thing that infinite wisdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute.

ALMOND, S. [Ital.] a fruit contained in a stone full of little cells, which is inclosed in a tough skin. They are divided into sweet and bitter, on account of their different tastes. The French lapidaries gives this name, *Almonds*, or *Amandes*, to those pieces of rock crystal which are cut with a wheel into figures resembling this fruit, and are used to

adorn chandeliers of glass, and other pieces of furniture made of glass or crystal.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or **TONSILS**, improperly stiled Almonds of the ears. See **TONSILS**.

ALMONER, S. an officer appointed to distribute alms to the poor. The Lord *Almoner*, or Lord High *Almoner* of England, is usually a bishop, who has the forfeitures of all deadlands, and the goods of *Felos de se*, which he is to distribute among the poor.

ALMONRY, S. the place wherein the almoner keeps his office, or distributes the alms to the poor.

ALMOST, Adv. [Belg.] applied to action, near performing it. "They be *almost* ready to stone me." *Exod.* xvii. 4. Applied to number or multitude, a considerable majority, little less than the whole. "Came *almost* the whole city together." *Acts* xiii. 44. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned. "When seven days were *almost* ended." *Acts* xxi. 27. Applied to the effect of an argument, not far from persuading, or conviction, "*Almost* thou persuadest me to be a Christian." *Acts* xxvi. 28.

ALMS, S. [never used but in the plural. Sax.] money, or other necessities given to relieve the necessities of the poor, and distressed, including in it a tender sympathy in their afflictions, and a pious readiness to relieve them.

ALMS-DEED, S. an act of charity; or something done out of compassion, to relieve the distressed and wants of others.

ALMS-GIVER, S. one who is charitable; or fond of relieving the necessities of the poor.

ALMS-HOUSE, S. a house endowed by legacies, or other donations, for the lodging and support of the decayed and poor.

ALMS-MAN, S. a man who is supported by charity or alms; one who belongs to an alms-house.

ALNAGE, S. the measuring of woollen manufactures by the ell. *Alnage* was first intended as a proof of the goodness of the commodity, and a seal was invented, the affixing of which to a commodity was a sign that such commodity was made according to law. But now these seals may be bought, and affixed to any goods, at the buyer's pleasure, to the great prejudice of our trade with foreigners.

ALNAGER, S. a public officer, whose business is to examine into the assize of all woollen cloths made throughout the kingdom, and fix seals upon them; likewise to collect an alnage duty to the king. There are now three officers relating to the alnage, namely, a searcher, measurer, and *alnager*, all which were formerly comprized in the last, till, by his own neglect, it was thought proper to separate them into three offices.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market

market on Saturdays, and five fairs; on Palm-Sunday-eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlar's ware; on May 12, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware; and the last Monday in July for horned cattle, horses, and woollen and linen-cloth; on the first Tuesday in October for horned cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware; and on Saturday before Christmas, for shoes, hats, poultry, and linen-cloth. It is a populous well-built town, with a town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and shew that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. It is $304\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from London.

ALOES, S. [Lat.] This word is applied to a tree, a plant, and a medicinal juice, extracted from the plant. The wood grows in China, in the kingdom of Lao, and in Cochin China. It is a large tree, or at least about the size of the olive, resembles it likewise in its leaves, and its fruit is red, like a cherry. The wood of the trunk is of three colours; under the bark it is black and heavy; the next wood is of a tanned colour, light, and resembles rotten wood; but the heart is the tambac, or calembac, which is dearer in the Indies than gold itself, and was reckoned by the Siamese the most valuable present they could make to Louis XIV. Tavernier says, he saw at Isfahan a log of this wood, about six feet long, and two in compass, which cost 40,000 pardoes, or 54,000 French livres.

ALOE'TICK, Adj. that which consists of aloes.

ALO'FT, Adv. [Dan.] in the air, in opposition to the ground; on high; above.

ALO'NE, Adj. [Belg.] without a companion. Without any assistance. Exclusively of all others; solely.

ALO'NG, Adv. [Fr. or Ital.] at full length; prostrate on the ground. Motion or progression, measured lengthwise. Used with *all*, for a continuance, or during a whole space of time. Throughout, or from one end to the other, applied to writings. After *come*, it implies attendance, and encouragement to proceed.

ALOO'F, Adv. [Sax.] used with the particle *from*, at a distance which is within sight. When applied to persons, it implies a distance occasioned by caution and circumspection. At a distance, so as not to appear as a principal, or party in any design. Not connected with; having no relation to. Among sailors, the same as *Keep your luff*; a word which implies, that the person at the helm is to keep the ship near the wind, when sailing on a quarter wind.

ALOPE'CIA, S. [Gr.] a distemper where-in all, or a great part of the hair falls off.

ALOU'D, Adv. with an increased strength of voice, so as to affect the ear more strongly,

or to be heard at a great distance. With a great noise.

ALO'W, [alo] Adv. in a low place; near the ground, in opposition to aloft, or above.

ALPHA, S. the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our *A*, and is therefore used to signify the first, as *omega* the last; both which together denote the eternity of God.

ALPHABET, S. the letters, or elements of speech; the whole collection of letters of any language, digested in that series or order to which the people have ever been accustomed.---Alphabets of different nations vary in the number of their constituent letters. The English alphabet contains 24 letters, to which if *j* and *v* consonant be added, the sum will be 26; the French 23, the Hebrew, Chaldei, Syriac, and Samaritan, 22 each; the Arabic, 28; the Persian, 31; the Turkish, 33; the Georgian, 36; the Coptic, 32; the Muscovites, 43; the Greek, 24; the Latin, 22; the Slavonic, 27; the Dutch, 26; the Spanish, 27; the Italian, 20; the Ethiopic, as well as Tartarian, 202; the Indians of Bengal, 21; the Baramos, 19; the Chinese, properly speaking, have no *Alphabet*, except we call their whole language their *Alphabet*; their letters are words, or rather Hieroglyphics, and amount to about 80,000.

ALPHABET'IC, or **ALPHABET'ICAL**, Adj. placed in the same order as in the alphabet.

ALPHABET'ICALLY, Adv. in the same order as in the alphabet.

AL'PINE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be met with on the Alps.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the coast of the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice, and they terminate at the gulph of Carnero, which is part of the gulph of Venice. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont against the attempts of France. Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them, and for that reason are secure against the Germans and French. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants amongst them.

AL'PHINGTON, or **A'FFINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, two miles S. of Exeter, with two fairs, on the first Thursday in June, for horned cattle, and October 16, for horses and horned cattle.

ALREADY, Adv. pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, [Sax.] the time present; even now. "Methinks *already* I your tears survey." *Pope*. Before the present time; in a time past. "Which hath *already* been answered." *Hogker*.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on June 4, for sheep, horses, and cows; 18 miles N. E. of Southampton, and 60 W. S. W. of London. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of lindseys.

ALSO, Conjunct. [Sax.] it used to shew, that what had been affirmed of one sentence or person, holds good of the succeeding part of the period, and of another person. In the same manner; likewise. When at the end of a sentence or a period, it implies besides.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursday in September, for horned cattle, horses, linen, and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone-bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 305 N. N. W. of London.

ALT, Adj. in Music, a term applied to the highest notes in the scale.

ALTAR, S. [Lat. as Junius observes, adopted into all languages, on the establishment of Christianity, and varied according to the different dialects of the country] a kind of table, or raised place, whereon the ancient sacrifices were offered. "There Abraham built an altar to the Lord." Since the establishment of Christianity, that place in the church where the communion is received, or the table on which the vases and the elements of bread and wine are placed. Figuratively, Christ himself, to whom we bring all our offerings and services. Among the ancient Romans the altar was a kind of a pedestal, either square, round, or triangular, adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, consisting of seven stars.

ALTARAGE, S. denotes the profits arising to the priest from the oblations on the Altar.

To **ALTER**, V. A. [Fr.] to change; to make a thing different from what it is; used both of a part and the whole of a thing, and applied both in a good and bad sense. To vary, or differ in sense; to corrupt the sense of an author or period, by erasing some of his words, or adding and changing them for others. Used neuterly, to change; to become different from what it has been.

ALTERABLE, Adj. [Sax.] that which may be changed, or be made to appear different from what it is.

ALTERABLENESS, S. the quality of being changed; or liable to have its present properties and appearance changed by external or internal causes.

ALTERABLY, Adv. in a manner that will admit of changes.

ALTERANTS, or **ALTERATIVES**, S. such medicines as correct the bad qualities of the blood and other animal fluids, without occasioning any sensible evacuation.

ALTERATION, S. [Fr.] the act of changing the form or purport of a writing; the shape and other qualities of a body; the properties and faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were. The change itself, or the state of a thing changed.

To **ALTERCATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to wrangle, or contend with another; to dispute.

ALTERCATION, S. [Lat.] a debate or dispute on any subject between friends, including a warm espousal or defence of the contrary side of a question, but not so great as what is involved in the idea of a quarrel.

ALTERN, Adj. [Lat.] that which succeeds another by turns; successive, or alternately; that which follows by succession.

ALTERNACY, S. the succession or following of one action after another in its turn.

ALTERNATE, Adj. [Lat.] things which succeed or follow one another by turns; successive. In Botany, applied to the position of the leaves of a plant, it implies, that the leaves on each side of the stalk, or branch, do not stand directly opposite, but between, or a little higher, than each other. In Geometry, applied to angles, it signifies the internal one, and is made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of it. *Alternate*, in Heraldry, is applied to the situation of the quarters of a coat; thus, in quarterly, *cartelé*, the first and fourth are alternate, and of the same nature.

ALTERNATELY, Adv. in such a manner that the thing which precedes shall follow that which comes after it. Thus, when we say that darkness follows light, and light darkness, they are said to follow each other alternately.

ALTERNATENESS, S. the quality of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things.

ALTERNATION, S. in Arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place, or combinations, that any proposed numbers are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers beginning at unity, and ending with the last number of the things to be varied.

ALTERNATIVE, S. [Fr.] a choice of two things, whereby if one be rejected, the other must be accepted.

ALTERNATIVELY, Adv. by turns; mutually; reciprocally.

ALTERNITY, S. a state wherein there is a continual succession, change, or vicissitude.

ALTHORNE, a town in Essex, whose fair is June 5, for toys. Dist. 45 miles from London.

ALTHOUGH,

ALTHOUGH, Conj. [pronounced as if written *alibó*, Sax.] used to imply that a thing or conclusion may be allowed and maintained, notwithstanding something seemingly inconsistent had been allowed, admitted, or granted: Notwithstanding.

ALTIMETRY, S. [Lat.] the art of taking or measuring heights, whether accessible or inaccessible.

ALTITUDE, S. in Geometry, one of the three dimensions of body, namely, Height. In Optics, it is the height of an object above a line, drawn parallel to the horizon from the eye of the observer. In Astronomy, it is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the stars and the horizon. Also, the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. This *Altitude* is either true or apparent, according as it is reckoned from the rational or sensible horizon, and the difference between these is called by Astronomers the *Parallax of Altitude*. Near the horizon this *Altitude* is always increased by means of refraction.

ALTO-RELIEVO, S. See **R.L.I.E.V.O.**

ALTOGETHER, Adv. [Sax.] entirely, without any exception, applied to number and quality. In all respects; perfectly. In company; without separating; in a body.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, about 39 computed, and 50 measured miles from London; its fair is Sept. 29, for cattle and toys; the market is on Saturday.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, 130 computed, 184½ measured miles from London; holds its fairs Aug. 5, and Nov. 2, for cattle and drapery goods; the market is on Tuesday.

ALUDEL, S. in Chemistry, a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fitted into each other without luting.

A'LUM, S. See **A.L.U.M.**

ALUM-STONE, S. a stone or calx of a corrosive nature, used to consume the fungous excrescences, or proud flesh of wounds.

ALWAYS, Adv. [Sax.] applied to action, without ceasing or intermission; continually.

AM, V. Sub. [Sax.] when used singly, it implies existence: following *what*, it implies nature: "Knowing *what I am*." Prior. Applied to place, it signifies presence: "Where *I am*, there shall my servants be." *John* xii. 27. Applied to truths, it implies affirmation: "Jesus said, *I am* the bread of life." *John* vi. 35. When repeated, it implies self and independent existence, or a being which is the uncreated source of the existence of all other beings.

AMAIN, Adv. [Sax.] with all one's force, or strength, applied to action. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as possible. Also a sea-term, importing to lower or let fall the topfals; to let down any thing into the hold, as a word of command

to do it gently and by degrees. To *show* *amain* is to make a signal, by waving a drawn sword or the like, as a demand that the enemy strike their topfals.

AMALGAM, or **AMALGAMA**, S. [Gr.] in Chemistry, a substance produced by incorporating quicksilver with a metal which is expressed by the chemists thus A. A. A.

To **AMALGAMATE**, V. N. to incorporate metals with quicksilver.

AMALGAMATION, S. the mixing or incorporating quicksilver with other metals.

AMANUENSIS, S. [Lat.] a person who writes down what is dictated by another; likewise a person who copies writings, or writes extracts from books.

A'MARANTH, S. [Lat.] the name of a plant. In poetry, the name of a flower unfolding.

To **AMA'SS**, V. A. [Fr.] to gather together, so as to form a mass or heap. Figuratively, to lay up or store in the memory, with great assiduity, and little discretion. To collect together in great quantities.

AMA'SSMENT, S. a collection of things heaped together.

AMAURO'SIS, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a dimness of sight, wherein the eye, to external appearance, seems to be unaffected.

To **AMAZE**, V. A. [Sax.] to strike with astonishment. To be confused, or thrown into perplexity, by some sudden change or address. We *wonder* and are *surprised* at the miraculous events of Providence. We are *astonished* and *amazed* at the extraordinary qualities of the magnet. An unexpected calamity will throw us often into the greatest *consternation*.

AMAZE, S. astonishment, or perplexity, caused by an unexpected object, whether good or bad; in the former case it is mixed with admiration, in the latter with fear.

AMAZEDLY, Adv. in a manner expressive of surprise or astonishment on the appearance of something unexpected.

AMAZEDNESS, S. the state of a person's mind when affected with surprise, astonishment, confusion, or perplexity.

AMAZEMENT, S. confusion; perplexity; admiration; surprise.

AMAZING, Part. that which causes surprise, astonishment, or admiration.

AMAZINGLY, Adv. in a manner capable of exciting astonishment, wonder, or admiration; prodigiously; surprizingly.

A'MAZONS, S. a nation of women, inhabiting that part of Lesser Asia now called *Anatolia*. They are said to have killed all their male children, and to have cut off the right breasts of their females, to fit them for martial exercises. However, it has been a matter of great dispute among the learned, whether there ever was such a nation. Mr. Perizonius has wrote a treatise on purpose to prove the affirmative. We read also of Scythian, Ger-

man, Libyan Amazons, and Amazons of America, living on the banks of the great river which bears their name, said to be governed by a queen, no men being permitted to live among them, only at certain seasons those of the neighbouring nations are suffered to visit them, for the sake of procreation. The Amazons of Libya are famous for their wars with another female nation, called Gorgons.

AMBA'GES, S. [Lat.] a round-about way of expression; a method of relating any subject, wherein the narrative is not conducted directly to the point. Circumlocution.

AMBASSA'DE, S. [Fr.] the office of a person who is commissioned to negotiate the affairs of a state in foreign parts.

AMBA'SSADOR, S. [Fr.] a person sent by a prince or state into that of a foreign one, their representative, to transact such affairs as concern the public. Their persons have always been esteemed inviolable: and, by the civil law, their moveables, especially such as are deemed an accession to their person, cannot be seized on, either as a pledge or payment of debt, by order of execution or judgment, or on leave of the state wherein they reside. In secondary sense, it implies any person sent on a message, even by a private person; a messenger. *Ambassadors* are not supposed to stay long at the court to which they are sent, their office being to transact some state affairs between the two powers. *Residents* are supposed to reside for some considerable time, as testimony of the good harmony between the two states.

AMBA'SSADDRESS, S. [Fr.] in its primitive sense, the wife or lady of an ambassador; a secondary one, a woman sent on a message.

AMBASSAGE, S. [Fr.] the employ or office of a person acting as an ambassador.

AMBER, S. [Arab.] a kind of gum, or resin, found in the Baltic, on the coast of Russia. The physical qualities of this substance have recommended it in fumigation to remove defluxions, and in powder as an alterative, absorbent, sweetener, astringent, hypnotic, diuretic, &c. It is highly endowed with the property of electricity.

AMBERGRIS, S. a fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish ash-colour, used both as a perfume and a medicine. Various have been the opinions concerning the nature and origin of Ambergris; but it is now well known to be a bitumen, and was formerly imagined to be a mixture of wax and honey, which being hardened by the sun, and falling into the sea, was there brought to perfection. What gave rise to this opinion was, that from a mixture of wax and honey, an essence very similar may be extracted, and that large pieces have been found before it reached its full maturity, which on being broke, were found to contain wax and honey in the middle of them. *Ambergris* is found on the sea-coasts, particularly those of

Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Red sea, sometimes in very large lumps, in the middle of which we frequently meet with stones, shells, and bones.

A'MBERSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, whose fairs are held May 17, June 22, Oct. 6, and first Wednesday after Dec. 12, for horses, sheep, pigs, and horned cattle; the market is on Friday. Distance from London 79 miles.

AMBIDEXTER, S. one who has equally the use of both hands, or who can use both hands with the same facility, and for the same purpose; also, one who is ready to engage on either side in party disputes. Among Lawyers, a juror or embracer, who accepts money of both parties, for giving his verdict.

AMBIDEXTERITY, S. the power of being able to use both hands equally. Double-dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, Adj. he who can make use of either hand indifferently. Adopting the sentiments of contrary parties.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, S. the quality of being able to use either hand with equal ease, or the engaging with different parties without scruple; double-dealing.

A'MBIENT, Part. [Lat.] that which covers every part; that which encompasses or surrounds.

A'MBIGU, S. [Fr.] an entertainment, wherein the dishes are set on table in a promiscuous manner, without any regard to order, so as to perplex the guests.

AMBIGUITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of a word, or expression, received in different senses; words whose significations are doubtful or uncertain. We make use of an *equivocation* to deceive, of an *ambiguity* to keep in the dark from all, and of a *double entendre* to conceal from some.

AMBIGUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] applied to expressions having more senses than one, which are not easily determined.

AMBIGUOUSLY, Adv. uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two senses.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, S. the quality which renders the signification of a word uncertain.

AMBI'LOGY, S. discourse of an ambiguous signification.

AMBI'LOQUOUS, Adj. using ambiguous expressions.

A'MBIT, S. a term in Geometry, signifying the boundary, outline, or circumference of any figure, regular or irregular; the compass or circuit of any thing.

AMBI'TION, S. [Lat.] is generally used in a bad sense, for an impoderate and illegal pursuit of power; a vehement desire of greatness or fame; a restlessness that cannot bear any competitor either in government or honour.

AMBI'TIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] desirous, longing after, and industrious to obtain a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion. Proud, lofty, aspiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things,

things, and implying their being not contented with their present dimensions, or situation.

AMBITIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which shews a desire or thirst after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preferment.

AMBITIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being desirous of a greater degree of honour, riches, or power.

TO AMBLE, V. N. [Lat.] to move upon an amble; to move with a gentle motion; to move with an affected or unnatural motion.

AMBLE, S. in Horsemanship, a pace wherein the two feet of a horse on the same side move at the same time, or together.

AMBLER, S. a horse that has been taught to amble; sometimes called a pacer.

AMBLESIDE, a town in Westmoreland, 206 computed, and 269 measured miles from London. Its fairs are held on Wednesday next after Whitsunday, for horned cattle; and on Oct. 29, for ditto and sheep; the market is on Wednesday.

AMBLINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to perform that pace by jockies called the amble.

AMBROSIA, [*ambrosia*] S. [Gr.] the imaginary food of the heathen deities, which preserved them immortal. Figuratively, applied to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and signifying, that it was fit for the gods, or that it would communicate immortality.

AMBROSIAL, [*ambrosial*] Adj. [Lat.] heavenly, delicious, or something beyond the possession of mortals.

AMBS-ACE, S. in gaming, when two aces are thrown at one time.

AMBULATION, S. [Lat.] the act of walking.

AMBULATORY, Adj. the power of walking, moveable; a term applied to courts that were not fixed, but held sometimes at one place and sometimes at another. Thus the court of parliament, and that of the King's-bench, were formerly ambulatory.

AMBUSCADE, S. [Fr.] a place wherein men are hid in order to surprize an enemy. Applied with great elegance to luxurious foods, which teem with latent diseases.

AMBUSCADE, S. [Span.] a private place wherein men are hid to surprize an enemy.

AMBUSH, S. [Fr.] a place wherein soldiers are hid, in order to surprize an enemy. A snare laid by a private person to assassinate.

AMBUSHED, Adj. lying in wait, hid in order to surprize.

AMBUSHMENT, S. a concealment, in order to surprize.

AMBUSTION, S. [pron. as spelt] [Lat.] in Medicine the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it, have on the flesh; when caused by fire immediately, termed a *burn*; when by boiling liquors, a *scald*.

AMEL, S. a term Mr. Boyle frequently uses as synonymous with *Enamel*; which see.

AMEN, P. in Hebrew signifies true, faithful, certain: It is likewise made use of to affirm any thing, and was a sort of affirmation frequently used by our Saviour, *Amen, Amen, verily, verily I say unto you*. It is also understood as expressing a wish, as *Amen, so be it*. Numb. v. 22; or an affirmation, *Amen, believe it*, 1 Cor. xiv. 16. The Hebrews in the five books of Psalms, according to the way of distributing them, with the word *Amen, Amen*, which the Septuagint and Latins have translated *be it so*. The Greeks and Latins have preserved this in their prayers, as well as *Alleluia*, and *Hosanna*, because they observed more energy in them than in the terms they could use in their own language. At the conclusion of the public prayers, the people answered with a loud voice, *Amen*, and St. Jerom says, that at Rome, when the people answered *Amen*, the sound of the voices was like a clap of thunder. The Jews assert, that the gates of heaven are open to him who answers *Amen* with all his might. Cal.

AMENABLE, Adj. [Fr.] in Law, susceptible, or subject to enquiry and examination. Likewise tractable or easily governed.

TO AMEND, V. A. [Lat.] to alter something faulty for the better. Applied to writings, to correct. To reform, applied to manners or behaviour. To grow from an infirm state to a better; to recover.

AMENDABLE, Adj. the possibility of error's being corrected.

AMENDE, S. [Fr.] a fine by which satisfaction is made for a fault committed. *Amende honorable*, is an infamous kind of punishment in France, inflicted on traitors, parricides, and other capital offenders, consisting in stripping the malefactor to his shirt, and leading him with a rope round his neck into court, to beg pardon of his king, country, and country; sometimes death or the gallows are annexed to it.

AMENDER, S. the person who makes the changes or alterations in a thing for the better.

AMENDMENT, S. [Fr.] an alteration which makes it better; a correction, change from vice to virtue. It signifies change from sickness towards health; and very. In Law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AMENDS, S. [Fr.] something that makes good a damage done. Atonement, satisfaction.

AMENITY, S. [Lat.] a situation or object which affects the mind with pleasure or delight.

TO AMERCE, V. A. [Norm.] in Law to inflict a pecuniary punishment, or fine upon a person a sum of money for an offence.

AMERCER, S. the person who settles the fine upon an offender; or settles the value of the satisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

AMERCEMENT, or **AMERCIAMENT**

in Law, the fine imposed on an offender against the king, or other lord, who is convicted, and therefore stands at the mercy of either.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the Ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the North-East part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of this country seated under the line; but several good authors have proved this to be a mistake. America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1491. Some call it the New-World, and with a great deal of propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ in some respects from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grow nowhere else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eskimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same original; for they agree in every particular from the Straits of Magellan in the S. to Hudson's-bay in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. We have not room to enter into a detail of these particulars, and therefore shall only observe, that when the original of the Negroes is settled, we may also be pretty certain from whence those people descended. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized among them seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies there was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in greatest plenty. It is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in these are Mexico and Peru. But the Portuguese are in possession of Brasil in S. America, and the English are masters of all the East coast in N. America, from the river Mississippi; the French having relinquished Canada, and what they call Louisiana, after Lewis XIV. and the Spaniards Florida. Besides those already mentioned in S. America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili on the S. Sea, and Terra Magellanica to the

N. of the Straits of Magellan, whose bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the English settlements are Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, New-England, Nova-Scotia, Canada, and Florida; besides several of the Caribbee islands, in what is commonly called the West-Indies.

AMERSHAM, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whitmonday, and September 19; for sheep. It consists of a long street, lying in the road; about the middle is a cross one and in the intersection the church. The town hall, or market-house, is a brick building, supported by arched pillars, with a lanthorn and clock at the top, and free-stones at the corner. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by the lord's tenants of the borough, who pay scot and lot, about 130 in number. It is 26 miles N. W. of London.

AMETHYST, S. a gem of a purple colour, which seems composed of a strong blue and deep red; and, according as either of these colours prevails, affording different tinges of purple, sometimes approaching to violet, and sometimes even fading to a pale rose colour. Though the Amethyst be generally of a purple colour, it is nevertheless sometimes found naturally colourless; and may at any time be easily made so, by putting it into a fire; in which pellucid, or colourless state it so well imitates a diamond, that its want of hardness is the only way of distinguishing it. In Heraldry, it is a term for a purple colour in the coat of a nobleman, in use with those who blazon by precious stones instead of metals and colours. This in a gentleman's escutcheon is called *Purple*, and in those of sovereign princes *Mercury*.

AMETHYSTINE, Adj. of a fine violet purple colour, resembling that of an amethyst.

A'MIABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is an object of love. That which is able to attract the affection of love or delight.

A'MIABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a person or thing an object of delight, pleasure, or love.

A'MIABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to gain love.

AMIANTHUS, S. a sort of stone like alum, by some called Earth-flax, and by others Salamander's Hair; a fibrous, flexible, and elastic mineral substance, composed of short and abrupt filaments. It has these surprising properties, that it will neither give fire with steel, nor ferment with Aqua fortis; if thrown into the fire, it will endure the most extreme heat without the least injury to its texture. In medicine it is said to resist poisons, and to cure the itch. It is found in Egypt, Tartary, Siberia, Anglesea in Wales, Scotland, and other parts.

A'MICABLE, Adj. [Lat.] endowed with

all the qualities, kindness, and social benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendship.

A'MICABLENESS, S. that quality which is exerted in performing acts of kindness, and in exercising the offices of friendship.

A'MICABLY, Adv. in such a manner as is consistent with the warmest affection.

A'MICE, S. [Lat.] the first or undermost of the six garments worn by priests, and next to the albe.

AMID, or **AMIDST**, Adv. [Sax.] in the middle, with respect to situation; applied to things, placed in a straight line, between or in the center. Surrounded by objects. Within the compass; or amongst.

AMISS, Adv. [Sax.] wrong or contrary to any law, divine or moral. Improper, blameable, or inconsistent with the dictates of reason. Contrary to a person's meaning.

A'MITY, S. a state wherein there is the greatest concord, harmony, or a mutual intercourse between two or more persons. Applied to nations, peace, wherein states are employed in promoting the good of each other, opposed to war.

AMLWICH, or **AMLWOCH**, a village of Wales, on the North-side of the isle of Anglesey, with a fair on November 12, for cattle.

AMMO'NIAC (Gum) S. with Physicians, is a Gum, or more properly a Gum-resin, extracted from a ferulaceous plant growing in some parts of Asia and Africa.

AMMO'NIAC (Sal) S. is a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient was a native salt, generated in inns, where pilgrims travelling from the temple of Jupiter Ammon used to lodge; whose camels, urining in the stable, a salt arose out of it, denominated *Ammoniac*. The modern *Sal Ammoniac* is intirely factitious, and made in Egypt, with foot, a little sea-salt, and the urine of cattle. This our chemists imitate, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of foot.

AMMONIACAL, Adj. that which has the properties of ammoniac, as above described.

AMMUNITION, S. [Lat.] such arms, instruments, and stores, as are necessary to carry on a war; military stores.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, S. bread provided for an army or garrison.

A'MNESTY, S. [Gr.] an act wherein a prince promises pardon to criminals for offences past; an act of oblivion.

AMONG, or **AMONGST**, Prep. [Sax.] present, or residing with. Mingled with.

A'MORIST, S. [Lat.] one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one who is in love; a lover.

A'MOROUS, Adj. [Fr.] fond. Smitten with love at the sight of an amiable object. Figuratively, that which is the cause of love; or that which is used by lovers.

A'MOROUSLY, Adv. with great appearance of affection or love; in a fond or loving manner.

AMORT, Adj. [Fr.] immersed so deeply in the thought of some present calamity, as to appear quite stupified; spiritless.

AMORTIZATION, **AMORTIZEMENT**, S. [Fr.] in Law, a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c. to remain in their possession for ever; called an alienation of lands or tenements in mort-main.

To **AMORTIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to alien or transfer lands to any corporation, guild, or fraternity for ever.

To **AMOVE**, V. A. [Lat.] in Law, to remove a person from his post or station.

To **AMOUNT**, V. N. [Fr.] applied to arithmetical process, to make up, to come to, when all the separate parts or figures are added together. To compose, when united. To arise, or flow from, as a consequence.

AMOUNT, S. in Arithmetic, the sum produced by the addition of several numbers or quantities; the product of several quantities added together. The consequence, result, or value.

AMO'UR, S. [*amôr*] [Fr.] a love intrigue; including the secondary idea of something vicious.

AMPELI'TES, S. *Cannel-coal*, a solid, opaque, hard fossil, not fusible, but easily inflammable and burning with a white, vivid, and bright flame, found in many parts of England; it is of a very good black, though near so deep and shining as jet, and in the thinnest pieces is not the least transparent.

AMPHIBIOUS, Adj. [Gr.] that which can live both upon the earth and in the water, as if either element was natural to it. The beaver, frog, otter, tortoise, sea-crocodile, &c. are of this species.

AMPHIBOLOGY, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, an abuse of language, wherein words are placed in a sentence, that they will admit of a different sense according to the different manner of combining them; as in the following sentence: *Noli regem occidere timere bonum est*. Which may either be rendered, "Do not fear to kill the king; it is a good action," or, "Do not kill the king; for it is good to fear or decline it."

AMPHISBÆ'NA, S. [Gr.] a serpent, supposed to have two heads.

AMPHISCII, those people that live between the tropics; so called, because according to the sun's coming up to the two solstices the shadow changes and falls sometimes on the right, and sometimes on the left hand.

AMPHITHEATRE, S. in antiquity, a large edifice, either round or oval, with seats or benches rising one above another, upon which the people sat to behold the combats of gladiators or wild beasts, and other sports. The first were at first only built of wood, but in the time of Augustus there was one erected of stone.

AMPLE, Adj. [Lat.] applied to extent, wide or spacious. Applied to bulk, large, great, or big. Applied to permission, liberties granted, full; without restraint. Applied to gifts, large, liberal. Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumstances.

AMPLENESS, S. largeness; splendor.

To **AMPLIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to enlarge, extend, to make additions to.

AMPLIATION, S. [Lat.] applied to rumors, increasing their sense by additional circumstances; an exaggeration, or enlargement. Enlargement, or dwelling long upon a subject.

To **AMPLIFICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to enlarge, to dwell long upon a subject.

AMPLIFICATION, S. [Lat.] enlargement, or increase of dimensions, applied to a body; but generally speaking it is used for whatever consists in a heightening of a description, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing by such an enumeration of particulars as most forcibly affect the passions. Hyperbolic expression.

AMPLIFIER, S. one who enlarges.

To **AMPLIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to increase the dimensions, or number of parts, applied to matter or body. To increase or heighten, applied to quality. To extend, or enlarge, applied to power or dominion. To render complete, or increase by additions, applied to writings. To expatiate, to treat fully, to enlarge upon. To represent in a pompous, heightened, and hyperbolic manner.

AMPLITUDE, S. [Lat.] compass or extent. Greatness, or largeness. Capacity, endowed with powers sufficient. *Amplitude*, in Astronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the east and west part thereof, and the center of the sun, star, or planet at its rising or setting; at the rising it is called *Drive*, and at the setting *Occafive*.

AMPLIFY, Adv. largely, liberally; at large; copiously.

AMPTHILL, a market town in Bedfordshire, distant from London 36 computed, and 44 measured miles. Its fairs fall on May 1, and December 11, for cattle; the market is on a Thursday.

To **AMPUTATE**, V. A. [Lat.] in Surgery, to cut off a limb.

AMPUTATION, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, the cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMSDORFIANS, in Church history, a sect of Protestants in the sixteenth century, who took that name from Amsdorf their leader. They maintained that good works were not only unprofitable, but even opposite and pernicious to salvation.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, handsome city of the United Provinces, and capital of all the Dutch Netherlands. It was formerly a lordship belonging

to the lords of Amstel; was ruined in 1300, but afterwards rebuilt. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well-kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all ages, sexes, religions, and countries. One great cause of the populousness of Amsterdam is their tolerating all religions, who have the use of churches and bells; though the reigning religion is the Protestant. The Exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant-ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadt-house alone are 13000. The houses are brick and stone, the streets spacious and well-paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgo-masters, four of whom are always sitting. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 560 N. W. of Vienna, and 870 N. W. of Rome.

AMULET, S. a charm or preservative, usually hung about the neck as a defence against mischief, witchcraft, or as a cure for some disease.

To **AMUSE**, [*amuse*] V. A. [Fr.] to employ a person's thoughts on some object that may engage them from wandering to any other, including the idea of something trifling. To entertain with something agreeable, which has not force enough to divert; and wants importance to please.

AMUSEMENT, [*amusement*] S. an employment, in order to avoid the tediousness of inaction. Any thing which engages the mind, or is the object of the senses; an entertainment. The general idea of *diversion* and *amusement* is innocent recreation; but that of *amusement* implies tranquil entertainment, that of *diversion*, tumultuous merriment; card-playing, concerts, plays, &c. are *amusements*; cricket, cudgel-playing, horse-races, &c. are *diversions*.

AMUSER, [*amuser*] S. one who deludes; or engages the attention of another, by specious or false promises.

AMUSIVE, Adj. that which engages the attention to something trifling, specious and delusive.

AMYGDALINE, Adj. [Lat.] resembling almonds.

AN, Article, [Sax.] an indefinite article put before nouns of the singular number which begin with a vowel, or an *b*, when not sounded or aspirated, as *an eye*, *an hour*; but if aspirated, the *b* then is looked on as having the power of another consonant, and *a* is used, as *a hand*, *a hare*. Applied to number, it signifies one, in a loose and undetermined sense. Applied to a single thing, as representing the species, it signifies any, or some. "*An elephant might swim in this water.*"

ANA, S. a term used by Physicians to denote an equal quantity of ingredients to be used in compounding a medicine; and in their recipes is thus abbreviated, *ā*, or *aa*. Also, books so called from the last syllable of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*.

ANABAPTISTS, S. [Gr.] a religious sect, whose distinguished tenet is, that persons are not to be baptized before they come to years of discretion, and are able to give an account of the principles of their profession. The first founders of this sect were originally disciples of Martin Luther, whose names were Nicholas Storch, Mark Stubner, and Thomas Munzer; they first broached their principles in 1521. In England, they differ but very little from other Protestant Dissenters, except in rejecting infant baptism; as appears from their confession of faith, published in 1689.

ANACAMPTIC, Adj. [Gr.] that which is returned; beat back again; reflected. In the plural, *Anacamptics* is a term applied to that part of philosophy which treats of the reflection of the rays of light, called likewise *Catoptrics*.

ANACATHARTIC, Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, that which purges upwards, as a vomit.

ANA'CHORET. See **ANCHORITE**.

ANA'CHRONISM, S. [Gr.] in Chronology, the misplacing an action with respect to the time in which it was performed; a mistake in computing the time when an event happened.

ANACLA'STICS, S. the doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics.

ANA'CREONTIC, Adj. verses in imitation of Anacreon, a famous poet, who flourished in the 60th Olympiad, about 400 years before Christ, wrought in the jovial or bacchanalian strain. In English, they consist of seven syllables, and in Latin of three feet and a half.

ANAGO'GICAL, Adj. mysterious, transporting. This word is seldom used, but with regard to the different sense of scripture. The *anagogical* sense is, when the sacred text is explained with a regard to eternal life, the point which Christians should have in view. Thus the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical*

sense, signifies the repose of everlasting happiness.

ANAGRAM, S. the transposition of the letters of some name, whereby a new word is formed either to the advantage or disadvantage of the person or thing to which the name belongs; thus the name of the Virgin Mary is made *army*, as thus paraphrased:

*How well her name may a great army bear,
Whose womb contain'd the mighty Lord of Hosts!*

ANALE'CTA, or **A'NALECT**, S. the remains or fragments taken off the table. In Literature, it is used to denote a collection of small pieces, as *Essays*, *Remains*, &c. A *Miscellany*.

ANALEPTICKS, Adj. [Gr.] in Physic, medicines proper to restore the body when emaciated either by the long continuance of a disorder or want of food.

ANALO'GICAL, Adj. applied to words, a term which signifies any particular idea attributed to several others, not by way of resemblance, but on account of some evident reference to the original idea.

ANALO'GICALLY, Adv. in a manner wherein there is some resemblance to the thing compared, though it may not hold good with respect to all its properties.

ANA'LOGISM, S. reason. In Logic, an argument drawn from the cause to the effect, and importing an unanswerable necessity.

To **ANA'LOGIZE**, V. A. to turn into an analogy; to form a resemblance, or put a parallel between things which differ; to interpret a thing as if it had a reference or resemblance to something else.

ANA'LOGOUS, Adj. that which bears a resemblance to a thing in some particulars, but not in all.

ANALOGY, S. [Gr.] a resemblance which one thing bears to another in some of its properties or qualities, though not in all. When we speak of the Divine Being, we are obliged to have recourse to this method of expressing ourselves, because divine matters are not the object of our senses, and cannot be conceived any other ways than by their similitude, proportion, or comparison with sensible things; so that analogy means a resemblance in kind or sort, but a difference with respect to manner. Among Geometricians, it denotes a similitude of ratios. In Medicine, it is the similitude observed among several diseases, which, accordingly, are treated in near the same manner. In Grammar, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode, as *love*, *loved*, *hate*, *bated*. In Rhetoric, it is a figure of speech, otherwise called comparison. *Analogy of Faith*, in Divinity, the connection between the several articles of the Christian Faith, in contradistinction from reason on the one hand, and from authority and tradition on the other. Hence, by *Analogy of Faith*, all obscure passages of Scripture

to be interpreted agreeably to the general system clearly demonstrable from holy writ.

ANALYSIS, S. [Gr.] a separation of a compound body into several parts. Among logicians, it is a method of tracing things backward to their source, and resolving knowledge into its original principles. With Mathematicians, it is the art of discovering the truth or falsehood of a proposition, or its possibility or impossibility; by supposing the proposition, as it stands, to be true; and examining what follows from thence, until we arrive at some evident truth, or some impossibility, of which the first proposition is a necessary consequence; and from thence establish the truth or impossibility of that proposition. In Chemistry, it is the reduction of a mixed body into its principles; which is done principally by fire. The ancient Chemists admitted only three principles or elements, salt, sulphur, and mercury; to which the moderns have added water and earth; into these all bodies are resolvable by a chemical analysis, though no operation, no human art, can exhibit them pure and elementary. In Anatomy, it is the dissection of an animal. In Grammar, it is the explaining the etymology, construction, and other properties of words. In Rhetoric, it is the stripping an oration of all its flowery drefs of tropes and figures; or, shewing what use the orator has made of them, to embellish and set off every thing to the best advantage. *Analysis* is also used for a concise, but methodical illustration of a science; in which sense it is nearly synonymous with what we call *synopsis*. It likewise signifies a table describing the heads of a discourse or treatise, disposed in the order of its several divisions.

ANALYTIC, Adj. [Gr.] the resolving a thing into its primary, elemental or constituent parts; the reducing a book into the several topics which it treats of; the arguing on the principles or concessions of an opponent, till he is reduced to a dilemma.

ANALYTICAL, Adj. that which pretends to resolve things into their first principles.

ANALYTICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to separate a thing into the parts of which it is composed, to resolve a subject into its first principles.

To **ANALYZE**, V. A. [Gr.] in Chemistry, to resolve a compound into its first principles. To investigate, or trace a thing to its first principles or motives.

ANALYZER, S. that which can reduce a thing into its first principles.

ANAMORPHOSIS, S. [Gr.] in Perspective, the describing a figure, which in one point of view shall appear to be deformed, and monstrously misshapen, but in another regular, and in due proportion; or a delineation of an object which shall appear monstrous to the naked eye, but when viewed in

a cylindrical mirror, shall appear regular and harmonious: there are several pieces of this kind in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

ANANAS, S. in Botany, the pine-apple, so called from its resemblance to the cones of pines.

ANAPLERO'TIC, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, that which incarns, or fills up any wound with flesh.

ANARCH, [*anark*] S. [Gr.] one who is the author or promoter of confusion, or sedition; a rebel.

ANARCHICAL, [*anarkikal*] Adj. that which is not subject to rule, laws, or government; rebellious; or seditious.

ANARCHY, [*anarky*] S. [Gr.] a state wherein there is not, or no one will acknowledge, a supreme magistrate; a state wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, and will not submit to them; rebellion; sedition; and confusion.

ANASARCA, S. [Gr.] in Physic, a kind of universal dropsy, wherein the skin appears bloated, and yields to the impression like dough.

ANASTOMO'SIS, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, the inosculation, or opening of two vessels into each other.

ANATHEMA, S. [Gr.] among the Jews signified, First, Something dedicated to the service of the Deity; Secondly, something devoted to destruction; Thirdly, a person who was the object of universal aversion; and Fourthly, One who, on account of some offence, was denied the privileges of society, and banished from the synagogue. The term implies not only the curse, or act of excommunication, but the person excommunicated or cursed likewise.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, Adv. in the manner of an anathema, or sentence of excommunication.

To **ANATHEMATIZE**, V. A. to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against any person.

ANATOMICAL, Adj. that which is used in anatomy to separate the parts of an animal or substance to be dissected. That which is discovered by anatomy, or in the dissection of a body. That which is separated, applied to the small and constituent particles of a body.

ANATOMIST, S. [Fr.] one who dissects the body of human creatures, brutes, or plants; dividing every one of the parts from each other; enquiring into their several uses and properties; their various affections; the wonder of their structure, &c.

To **ANATOMIZE**, V. A. [Gr.] to dissect, or separate, by means of instruments, every part of the body; to discover all the properties of a truth or thing; to lay open the secret motives, affections, or dispositions of a person's mind.

ANATOMY, S. [Gr.] the dissecting, or separating

separating the parts of a human or vegetable body, in order to discover its structure, and the different uses of its several parts. Applied in a humorous manner to a person who has little flesh on his bones; one who is emaciated by disease or labour, so as to resemble a skeleton.

A'NCESTOR, S. [Fr.] the person from whom one is descended by birth. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, because that is used to signify those whom we succeed in dignity or office; but *ancestor* those whom we follow by natural descent, and as men, whether by father or mother's side.

A'NCESTRAL, Adj. in Law, that which may be claimed in right of our ancestors, or that which has been done by them.

A'NCESTRY, S. such persons of a family from whom a person is descended; family, lineage; progenitors; pedigree, descent or birth.

A'NCHOR, [*áncor*] S. [Lat.] an instrument formed of a strong piece of iron, with a double hook or two barbs at one end, and a ring to hold a cable with in the other, used to keep ships or other vessels from driving with the wind, tide, or currents. It is used with the following verbs, to *drop*, or *cast*, which imply the letting down; and to *weigh*, which signifies the pulling up the anchor. There are several kinds of anchors, 1. The sheet-anchor, which is the largest, and never used but in violent storms. 2. The two bowers, used in a harbour. 3. The stream-anchor. 4. The grapnel. In Heraldry, it is the emblem of Hope, and taken for such in a spiritual as well as temporal sense. Figuratively, it denotes anything which keeps from motion or fluctuation, including the secondary idea of security.

To **A'NCHOR**, [*áncor*] V. N. to be secured from danger; to be kept from driving by means of an anchor. Figuratively, to fasten; to stop.

A'NCHORAGE, [*áncorage*] S. the effect which an anchor has, so as to hold or keep a ship from driving; the anchors themselves, or the duty paid for anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORET, or **A'NCHORITE**, S. [*áncoret* or *áncorite*] one who goes into deserts and unfrequented places, in order to practise the greatest austerities, and put himself out of the reach of temptation.

ANCHO'VY, S. [Span.] a small fish, much used for sauce, fished for on the coast of Provence, generally in the night-time, with a light at the stern of the vessel.

A'NCIENT, or **A'NTIENT**, S. the flag or streamer of a ship, or the bearer of a flag. Also, old men, who have served the several offices of their parish, and are usually called upon to give their opinions on public occasions. Also those that lived in old times. Among the Lawyers in the Temple, such as are past their reading are called *Ancients*; and in Gray's

Inn, it is one of the four classes that compose the society, which consists of *Ancients*, *Baristers*, *benchers*, and *students*.

A'NCIENT, Adj. [Fr.] that which has endured for some time; that which has been formerly, or some time ago; opposed to *modern*; but not to *new*. Applied to life, to the duration of things.

A'NCIENTLY, Adv. in former times, in times long past, or before the present instant.

A'NCIENTRY, S. a pedigree which can be traced a great many years backwards; or a family which has been noted for a long course of years.

AND, Conjunct. [Sax.] a particle, by which sentences are joined together, signifying that what was affirmed or denied of the sentence before it, holds good, or may be affirmed likewise of that which comes after it.

ANDANTE, S. a Musical term, signifying that every note must be play'd very distinctly, especially in thorough basses.

A'NDES, otherwise called **CORDILLERAS**, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the sea-shore, and terminating at the Straits of Magellan. They are the highest and most remarkable mountains in the world; for those within the Torrid Zone are always covered with snow; and in passing over the lower part of them, you are in danger of being starved with cold. There are a great many volcanoes, which break out sometimes in one place and sometimes in another; and by melting the snow, occasion such a torrent of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished.

ANDIRONS, [*andiorns*] S. irons placed at each end of a grate, in which a spit turns, or irons on which wood is laid to burn instead of a grate.

ANDOVER, a market town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Midlent-Saturday, for cheese, horses, and leather; on May 12, for leather and millinery goods; and on Nov. 16, for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese. It is a large town, sends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road, 65 miles W. by S. of London. Near this town is held an annual fair on Oct. 10, called *Weyhill*, for sheep, leather, hops and cheese. It is one of the largest in England, and has been erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

ANDREWS St. a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with an university; formerly the metropolis of Scotland, and the seat of an archbishop, but the cathedral church is now in ruins. It is seated in a plain, which has a prospect of the German Ocean. The University consists of three colleges, the Old College, St. Leonard's, and the New College. The houses, though built of stone, are going to decay, there being no manufactures to support the numerous inhabitants; nor

harbour in a very good condition, though it was passed an act of parliament in 1728 to alter it. It is 30 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 46 E. N. E. of Stirling.

ANDROGYNOUS, Adj. an epithet given to those animals or persons which have the function of both sexes in the same individual.

ANECDOTE, S. [Gr.] an article relating to a secret transaction of a person's life, whether it be that of a prince or a private person; piece of secret history.

ANEMOGRAPHY, S. [Gr.] a description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, S. [Gr.] a machine, instrument, to measure the force of the wind.

ANEMOSCOPE, S. [Gr.] an instrument or machine which foretells the changes of the wind.

ANENT, Prep. a Scotch word, signifying out, concerning; over-against, opposite to.

ANES, S. the beards or spires of corn.

ANEURISM, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a tumor or swelling caused by the weakness of an artery; or by blood extravasated and spread under the flesh by a wound, or a rupture of an artery.

ANEW, Adv. [Sax.] again; over again; afresh.

ANFRACUOSITY, or ANFRACUOSNESS, S. the quality of winding and turning like a maze, or labyrinth. Seldom used.

ANGEL, S. a name given to those spiritual beings who are employed by God in the government of the world. The word signifies a messenger. The number of angels is where mentioned in Scripture, but it is always represented as immensely great, and there is a subordination amongst them. Some ecclesiastical writers make an hierarchy of nine orders, in the last of which are angels. They likewise read of evil angels, the ministers of God's wrath; as the destroying angel, the angel of death, the angel of Satan, the angel of the bottomless pit: another distinction of angels is, that of *fallen angels*, who kept not their first estate, but fell from their obedience to God, for which they were expelled the garden of light, and cast down into Hell, to be reserved in chains of darkness until the judgment of the great day. *Angel* is likewise the name of an ancient gold coin in England, bearing the figure of an angel engraved on it, the value of 10s. Figuratively, a person of exquisite beauty, and superior to the common run of mortals. Used as an adjective, it signifies something more than human, or superlatively perfect; one of the order of angels.

ANGELIC, Adj. something resembling an angel, or partaking of, the nature of an angel.

ANGELICA, S. a plant of great esteem

among Physicians, being reputed stomachic, cordial, alexipharmic, and of great use in pestilential fevers and contagious distempers; but now chiefly regarded as a carminative.

ANGELICAL, Adj. that which resembles angels; or which belongs to, or partakes of the properties or nature of angels.

ANGER, S. [Sax.] a desire of thwarting the happiness of another, on account of an injury received. The word *anger* implies a passion more internal and lasting; whereas the expression in a *passion* carries in its idea a sudden external gust of anger, short but violent.

To ANGER, V. A. to injure or offend a person, so as to provoke him to resentment, or to desire to thwart one's happiness.

ANGERLY, Adv. in the manner of, or like, a person who resents an injury.

ANGINA, S. a disease or swelling in the throat, called the quinsy.

ANGIOGRAPHY, S. [Gr.] a description of the vessels or tubes of the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, S. [Gr.] a treatise or discourse of the vessels of the human body.

ANGLE, S. [Lat.] in Geometry, the meeting of two lines which incline to each other, and meet in a point.

ANGLE, S. [Sax.] an instrument to catch fish with, consisting of a line, hook, and rod.

To ANGLE, V. A. to fish with a hook, line, and rod. Figuratively, to entice by some allurements or artifice.

ANGLE-ROD, S. the rod to which the line and hook are fastened in angling.

ANGLER, S. he that fishes with a rod, hook, and line.

ANGLES, S. the nation from whence our island and people are named, who are supposed to have come from a city formerly named *Angel*, in the kingdom of Denmark; in Latin they were called *Gens Anglorum*, the nation of the Angels; and in their own language, *Engla*.

ANGLESEA, or ANGLESEY, the isle of, is the most western county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends one member to parliament. It is separated from the continent by the river Menai, which divides it from Carnarvonshire, and on every other side surrounded by the sea. It is a fertile spot, and abounds in corn, cattle, flesh, fish, and fowls, with very good mill-stones and grind-stones. The chief town is Beaumaris, which is 24½ miles distant from London.

ANGLICISM, S. [Lat.] a method of expression peculiar to the English language.

ANGLING, Verbal Noun, the diversion of fishing by a rod, line, and hook, armed with a bait.

ANOMERING, a village on the sea coast of Sussex, whose fair is July 30, for pedlars wares. Distant 63 miles from London.

ANGRILY, Adv. a manner which be-

speaks resentment on account of some injury.

A'NGRY, Adj. desirous of revenge, on account of some affront; highly displeased.

A'NGUISH, S. [Fr.] excessive pain, applied to the body. Immoderate, or the highest degree of sorrow, anxiety and torture, applied to the mind.

A'NGUISHED, Adj. to be affected with the profoundest anxiety, torture, and sorrow, on account of some calamity.

A'NGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] that which has corners or angles.

ANGULA'RITY, S. the quality of having angles or corners.

A'NGULARLY, Adv. with angles and corners, like an angle.

A'NGULATED, Adj. [Lat.] that which has angles or corners.

A'NGULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] that which has corners or angles.

A'NGUS, a shire of Scotland, having Merns on the N. the German Ocean on the E. the Frith of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife, on the S. and the shires of Perth and Gourey on the W. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures.

ANHELA'TION, S. [Lat.] a shortness of breath, or quickness of breathing, occasioned by running, or going up any high and steep place.

ANI'GHTS, Adv. in the night-time, or every night.

ANILITY, S. [Lat.] old age, considered as it respects a woman. Figuratively, applied either as a term of honour or reproach.

ANIMADVERSION, S. [Lat.] a taking notice of a fault with some degree of anger, severity, or dispatch. Punishment, censure, or the execution of the laws; consideration, reflection.

ANIMADVE'SIVE, Adj. [Lat.] that which has power to make the mind attend to, or consider any particular object; that which has the power of judging.

To **ANIMADVE'RT**, V. N. [Lat.] to censure, to blame, including the secondary idea of defect in the person animadverted on, together with authority, displeasure, and severity in the animadverter.

ANIMADVE'RTER, S. he who inflicts punishment, or passes censure on crimes.

A'NIMAL, S. [Lat.] a being, consisting of a body and a soul; distinguished from pure spirit, with respect to its corporeal part, and from mere matter by its spiritual. *Animal*, used as an adjective, implies something which relates to animals, or beings possessed of a soul. *Animal secretion*, is the act whereby the juices of the body are separated and secreted from the common mass of the blood, by means of the glands. *Animal spirits*, are a fine subtle juice, supposed to be the great instrument of muscular motion and sensation. *Animal System*, denotes and includes

the whole class of beings endowed with animal life; or, in general, the animal kingdom.

ANIMA'LCULE, S. [Lat.] an animal so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. Animalcules are seen only by the assistance of the microscope, and are vastly more numerous than any other part of the creation; but the species, on examination, are found to be extremely few. The most obvious distinction among them is, that some have, and some have not tails; that some have, and others have not any visible limbs. Accordingly, Hill has ranged them under three classes, distinguished by the names of Gymnaria, Arthronia; the first containing those which have no visible limbs, nor any tails; the second, those which have tails; the third, those which have visible limbs. Animalcules are discovered by microscopes in most liquors as water, wine, vinegar, &c. in several dry vegetable waters, in oats, barley, &c. and in the pustules of the itch.

ANIMA'LITY, S. [Lat.] the state of existence.

To **A'NIMATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to give life to; to quicken; to join, or unite, a soul to a body. Figuratively, applied to musical instruments, to enliven, to enliven, to inspire with the power of harmony, to communicate boldness to; to encourage, to excite.

A'NIMATE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is endowed with a soul; that which has the properties of an animal.

A'NIMATED, Part. that which has a great deal of life; vigorous; spirited.

ANIMA'TION, S. the act of bringing into existence, or enduing with life, a vegetable and animal. The state when the soul and body are united; the moment of life.

ANIMA'TIVE, Adj. that which has the power of communicating a soul or principle of life; that which has the power of enlivening, encouraging, or making vigorous.

ANIMA'TOR, S. that which enlivenes or confers the principle of life.

ANIMO'SE, Adj. [Lat.] full of spirit; violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMO'SITY, S. [Lat.] a disposition of mind wherein a person is inclined to hinder the success, thwart the happiness, or disturb the tranquility of another; it includes a degree of enmity, and is opposite to friendship or benevolence.

A'NISE, S. is a small seed, of a hot and dry nature, good to expel wind out of the bowels and stomach, and is used by confectioners in sugar-plums, &c. By distillation there is extracted from it an oil, which, as well as the expressed from it when bruised, answers the purposes of the seed itself; and in the distillation there comes off a water called anised water, a well known cordial and carminative.

ANKLE, S. [Sax.] the joint which unites the leg to the foot. *Ankle-bone*, the protuberant bone at the ankle.

ANNAND, the capital, and a parliament town of the shire of Annandale, in Scotland. It stands in a fertile country, about three miles N. of Solway Frith, and 70 S. of Edinburgh.

ANNALIST, S. one who writes or composes annals.

ANNALS, S. [it has no singular. Lat.] narrative wherein the transactions are divided into periods, consisting each of one year; or relations which contain the public occurrences of a single year.

ANNATES, S. [Lat. it has no singular] gift fruits; or a year's income of a spiritual living. In ancient times they were given to the pope throughout all Christendom, on the occasion of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England the pope claimed them first of such foreigners as he conferred benefices upon, by way of provision; but afterwards they were demanded of all other clerks, on their admission to benefices. At the Reformation they were taken from the pope, and vested in the king; and, lastly, queen Anne restored them to the church, for the augmentation of poor livings.

ANNE, q. of Gr. Britain. This amiable and illustrious princess was descended from a race of kings, the most ancient of any in Europe. She was second daughter of James Duke of York, afterwards king James II. by Mrs. Anne Hyde, eldest daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon. The d. was privately married to this lady during his first exile, in 1659. In 1660 she was, by an order of council, declared duchess of York, and to have the precedency of the princess of Orange and the q. of Bohemia. The duchess died at the palace of St. James's, Mar. 31, 1671; she had issue by the d. 4 sons and 4 daughters; Charles, b. Oct. 22, 1660; Mary, b. Ap. 30, 1662; James, b. July 12, 1663; Anne, b. Feb. 6, 1664; Charles, b. July 4, 1665; Edgar, b. Sept. 14, 1667; Henrietta, b. Jan. 1669; and Katharine, b. Feb. 9, 1670: of whom Charles, James, Charles, and Henrietta died in her life-time; and Edgar and Katharine did not survive her a year; but Mary and Anne lived to be queens of England. Princess Mary was about 9 y. old, and princess Anne about 7, at the death of their mother. On the death of k. Will. III, who died on Sunday, Mar. 8, 1702, about 8 in the morning, princess Anne was, about 3 the same afternoon, proclaimed q. of Gr. Britain, France, and Ireland, in the cities of London and Westminster, and was crowned Apr. 23, following. The most remarkable events in her reign were, War declared against France and Spain, May 4, 1702.—Fr. Geo. made high admiral.—The earl, afterwards d. Marlborough, generalissimo.—An unsuccessful attempt on Cadiz.—Vigo taken by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.—Admiral Bembow betrayed.—The great storm, Nov. 1703.—Order of the Thistle revived.—Victory at Schellenburgh.—The great battle at Hochstet or Blenheim, wherein the French lost 30,000 men, had 10,000 men taken prisoners, and marshal Tallard their general, Aug. 1704.—The sea-fight off Malaga, in the same y. Aug. 13.—The battle of Ramillies, May 12; the union between England and Scotland, signed July 22; and the battle of Turin, all in 1706.—The battle of Almanza, Apr. 14, 1707.—Sir Cloudesly Shovel wrecked on the rocks of Scilly.—The battle of Oudenard, June 30: Minorca taken by gen. Stanhope, Sept. 18: the action of Wynnendale, Sept. 28: the city of Liffie taken, Oct. 12, 1708.—The battle of Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709.—Dr. Sacheverell sentenced, Mar. 23: q. Anne changes her ministry, Aug. 8: the battle of Saragossa, Aug. 9: general Stanhope taken prisoner at Brihuega, Nov. 26; and the battle of Villa Viciosa, Nov. 29, 1710.—The d. of Ormond separates the British forces from the Allies, July 5; and the action of Denain, July 13, 1712.—The peace of Utrecht signed Mar. 30, 1713. Sunday, at a little after 7 o'clock in the morning, Aug. 1, 1714, the q. died, having lived 49 y. 5 m. and 6 d. and reigned 12 y. and 5 m. wanting 7 d. There had been a new vault made on the S. side and towards the E. end of Hen. VII's chapel, to deposit the body of k. Charles II, in which that prince, q. Mary, k. Will. III, and pr. George of Denmark were laid. Here the remains of q. Anne were likewise deposited; and there being no more room left, the vault is closed with brick-work. She had been married to his royal highness pr. Geo. brother to the then k. of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had a daughter still-born, May 12, 1684; lady Mary, b. June 2, 1685, died Feb. 1690; lady Anne Sophia, b. May 12, 1686, died Feb. following; Will. d. of Gloucester, b. July 24, 1689, and lived till 11 y. of age; Mary, b. Oct. 1690, and lived long enough to be baptized; and Geo. who died soon after he was b. Prince Geo. her husband, died Oct. 28, 1710. This princess was the glory and happiness of her people, and famous for her piety and unlimited charity. Her reign may be called bloodless, not one person having been executed, at least beheaded, for treason during the whole course of it; which cannot be said of any reign since the time of Edw. I. who died in 1307. Tindal's *Continuation of Rapin*.

To **ANNEA'L**, [anneal] V. A. [Sax.] to heat glass so as to make it retain the colours laid on it. To heat glass after it is blown, to prevent its breaking; to heat any thing so as to give it temper.

To **ANNE'X**, V. A. [Lat.] to join, or

subjoin as a supplement; to connect; to unite with. To belong to; to join as a property. Used as a substantive, properties, or attributes.

ANNE'XION, S. the adding of something as an enforcement, supplement, or aid; addition.

ANNE'XMENT, S. something which is joined to another.

To **ANNI'HILATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. To put an end to; to extinguish; to destroy utterly.

ANNI'HILA'TION, S. the act by which the very existence of a thing is entirely destroyed.

ANNIVE'RSARY, S. [Lat.] the return of any remarkable day in the calendar. Some public rejoicing performed in honour of the anniversary day.

ANNIVE'RSARY, Adj. [Lat.] that which falls out once in the regular course of every year; annual, or yearly.

ANNO DOMINI, [Lat.] expressed by abbreviation, A. D. 1772; i. e. in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

ANNO'TATION, S. [Lat.] explanations of the difficult passages of an author, written by way of notes.

ANNO'TATOR, S. [Lat.] a person who explains the difficult passages of an author; a commentator.

To **ANNOUNCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to proclaim; to reveal publicly. To pronounce; to sentence. In a judicial sense, to condemn to.

To **ANNO'Y**, V. A. [Fr.] to disturb; to vex; to make a person uneasy.

ANNO'Y, S. an attack. Trouble, misfortune, or any state which is productive of anxiety.

ANNO'YANCE, S. that which occasions any trouble, inconvenience, dislike, injury, or hurt; the state wherein a person is affected with the sight, hearing, seeing, &c. of a disagreeable object.

ANNO'YER, S. the person who causes any annoyance, dislike, trouble, or loathing.

ANNUAL, Adj. [Fr.] every year, or yearly. For the whole duration of a year; that which endures only one year.

ANNUALLY, Adv. every year, yearly.

ANNU'TANT, S. [Lat.] he that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNU'TY, S. [Fr.] a yearly revenue, paid every year during a person's life, or certain term of years; a yearly allowance.

To **ANNU'L**, V. A. [Lat.] applied to laws, to deprive them of their force; to abrogate; to abolish. Made imperceptible, or, as if deprived of their existence, and annihilated.

ANNULAR, Adj. [Lat.] round, circular, having the form of a ring: also an appellation

in Anatomy, given to several parts of the body; thus the *annular* is the second cartilage of the larynx, or throat; the *annular* ligament, that which encompasses the wrist, and binds the bones of the arm together; *annular* process, or protuberance, a part of the medulla oblongata. The fourth or ring finger is likewise called *annular*.

ANNULARY, Adj. [Lat.] in the form of rings.

ANNULET, S. [Lat.] a small ring. In Heraldry, used for a mark that the person is the fifth brother. Sometimes indeed a part of the coat of several families, reputed a mark of dignity. In Architecture, the fourth square member in the Doric capital; under the quarter round: likewise a flat moulding common to the other parts of the column, which derives its name from its surrounding the column.

ANNU'LLING, Part. Noun. the revoking, abolishing, or repeating of an act, &c.

To **ANNU'MERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to reckon or count a person or thing into a list or part of a number.

ANNUMERA'TION, S. something added to a number.

To **ANNU'NCIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bring tidings; to declare something unknown before.

ANNUNCIA'TION, S. the tidings brought by the angel Gabriel to the virgin Mary of the incarnation of Jesus Christ; in memory of which a festival has been instituted by the church, and solemnized the 25th of March.

A'NODYNE, S. [Gr.] a remedy which abates the force of pain, and renders it more tolerable.

To **ANOINT**, V. A. [Fr.] to rub with some fat, or greasy preparation. To consecrate by unction.

ANO'INTER, S. the person who anoints.

ANOMALI'STICAL, Adj. irregular. *Anomalistical year*, in Astronomy, the space of time wherein the earth passes through her orbit, and differing from the common year, on account of the precession of the equinox.

ANO'MALOUS, Adj. [Gr.] in Grammar, such words as are not consistent with the rules of declining, &c. In Astronomy, that which seemingly deviates from its regular motion.

ANO'MALOUSLY, Adv. in a manner not consistent with established laws or rules; in an irregular, uncommon, or extraordinary manner.

AMO'MALY, S. [Fr.] a deviation from the established rules and laws, whether those of nature, societies, or particular branches of science. In Astronomy, applied to a planet, is that whereby it differs from the apogee or apogee.

ANOMOE'ANS, in Church History, ancient heretics, who held, that the Son was of a different nature from, and in no way like that of, the Father. This was the name by which the *Pure Arians* were distinguished.

a contradistinction to the Semi-Arians, who acknowledged a likeness of nature in the Son, at the same time that they denied, with the pure Arians, the consubstantiality of the Word. The Semi-Arians condemned the Anomoeans, in the council of Seleucia; and the Anomoeans, in their turn, condemned the Semi-Arians in the council of Constantinople.

ANON, Adv. soon after any time expressed; quickly. "Not without design at that present, as shall be made out anon."

ANON, When applied to vicissitude, revolution, or change of action, it signifies then, afterwards, or sometimes, "On hill sometimes, anon in shady vale." *Par. Reg.*

ANONYMOUS, Adj. [Gr.] that which is not yet received a name. Applied to books or publications, that which is without a name, or that which has not the author's name.

ANONYMOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be without a name.

ANOREXY, S. among Physicians, a want of food, or want of appetite, proceeding from indigestion.

ANOTHER, Pronoun, applied to things, something not like that which is mentioned; different. "Because he had another spirit."

ANOTHER, Numb. xix. 24. Applied to number, or succession, one more; an addition; besides. Applied to identity, not the same. Joined with *one*, it implies a thing mutually performed; something reciprocal. "If we love one another, God dwelleth in us." *1 John* 4. 12.

TO ANSWER, [in pron. the *u* is dropped] N. [Sax.] to speak in return to a question. To reply to an objection; to obviate or give solution; to assign reasons; to be accountable for, or satisfy any claim or debt; to pay; to bear a proportion; to be proportionate to. To vindicate; or be received as a witness, testimony, or voucher in a person's behalf. "So shall my righteousness answer for me." *Isaiah* xxx. 33.

ANSWER, S. [Sax.] an information, or reply to a question; a solution of any difficulty, or objection.

ANSWERABLE, Adj. that which will admit of a reply.

ANSWERABLY, Adv. in proportion; in manner which corresponds with, or is suitable to.

ANSWERER, S. one who gives such information as a question requires; he that solves, obviates, or clears up the objections of an adversary. He who writes against another in any controversy.

ANT, S. [Sax.] small insects, remarkable for their industry, tenderness and economy.

ANTAGONIST, S. [Gr.] applied to persons as such, one who contends with another. Applied to writers, he who opposes the opinions or sentiments of another; an opposite.

TO ANTAGONIZE, V. A. [Gr.] to oppose, or contend against another.

ANTALGIC, Adj. in Medicine, that which softens or mitigates pain.

ANTAPHRODITIC, Adj. in Pharmacy, efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTIC, Adj. in Pharmacy, remedies for the apoplexy.

ANTARCTIC, Adj. [Gr.] that which is opposite to the *arctic*, applied in Astronomy, to the southern pole and circle. The *antarctic pole*, in Astronomy, is the south pole, or that part of the heavens to which the south end of the earth's axis points. The *antarctic circle* is one of the lesser circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and 23 deg. 30 min. distant from the south pole. The *antarctic pole*, in Geography, is the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

ANTE, [Lat.] a particle, signifying *before*, and frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, that which existed before the Flood; *ante-chamber*, a room which must be passed through *before* you can enter into a chamber; or a room which leads to a chamber.

TO ANTECEDE, V. N. [Lat.] to have a prior existence; to precede, or go before.

ANTECEDENCE, S. priority of existence; existence before some period or being.

ANTECEDENT, Adj. [Lat.] prior; before; or existing before. "Without any antecedent sins." *South*. Used substantively, it implies the thing which is prior in time, or which must have gone before. "It is indeed the necessary antecedent." *South*. In Grammar, the noun which, in the order of construction, goes before a relative; as, "*Christ* who redeemed us." The word *Christ* is the antecedent which goes before the relative, *who*. In Logic, the first part, or proposition, of an enthymeme, or syllogism, consisting of two propositions only; as, "*Christ is risen from the dead*; therefore we are redeemed:" the words in Italic are the antecedent.

ANTECESSOR, S. [Lat.] one who precedes, or is before another in the order of time.

ANTECHAMBER, S. [written generally, but improperly, *antichamber*] a chamber which leads to a state room, or chief apartment.

TO ANTEDATE, V. A. [Lat.] to place too early, or before its real period. To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exists.

ANTEDILUVIAN, Adj. [Lat.] that which existed, or had a being before the flood. Used substantively for the persons who lived before the flood.

ANTELOPE, S. [Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, Adj. [Lat.] before noon.

ANTEMUNDANE, Adj. that which was before the creation of the world.

ANTEPENU'LT, or **ANTEPENU'LTIMA**, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, the last syllable but two of a word; as the syllable *nu'* in the word *anteperultima*.

ANTE-

ANTERIOR, or ANTERIOUR, Adj. [Lat.] that which is before another with regard to time and place.

ANTERIORITY, S. [Lat.] the state of being before another, with respect to time or place.

ANTES, S. large pillars that support the front of a building; also a term used by gardeners for the foremost or lowest ranks of vines.

ANTHELMINTHIC, Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, that which kills worms; a vermifuge.

ANTHEM, S. [Gr.] a hymn performed in two parts, by the opposite members of a choir. Socrates says, Ignatius was the inventor of it among the Greeks, and St. Ambrose among the Latins.

ANTHOLOGY, S. a treatise of flowers; a collection of the most beautiful passages of one or more authors; whence the collection of Greek epigrams is styled *Antologia*.

St. ANTHONY'S FIRE, S. a kind of erysipelas; which see.

ANTHRAX, S. [Gr.] a burning coal; a carbuncle, encompassed with fiery, sharp, and painful swellings.

ANTHROPOLOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse or treatise upon men, or human nature, considered as in a state of health, including the consideration both of the body and soul, with the laws of their motion.

ANTHROPO'MANCY, S. [Gr.] a species of divination, from inspecting the entrails or viscera of a human body.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES, a sect of ancient heretics, who taking every thing spoken of God in the Scripture in a literal sense, particularly that passage in Genesis, God made man after his own image, maintained that God had a human shape. They are likewise called *Audeans*, from Audeus their leader.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, Adj. an appellation given to whatever resembles the human form; thus the mandrakes, among the plants; the monkey, among animals, &c.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, S. [never used in the singular] savages who eat human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGINAN, Adj. like one of the Anthropophagi; in a terrifying, terrible, or savage manner.

ANTHROPOSCOPY, S. that part of physiology which judges of a man's character, temper, humour, &c. from his complexion, the lineaments of his face, features, &c.

ANTHYPNOTICS, S. Medicines given to prevent sleeping.

ANTI, [Gr.] a particle, which in compositions signifies contrary or opposite; and in works of literature, is prefixed to the answers wrote in opposition to an author; as *Antigatones*, the name of the answers Julius Cæsar wrote to the objections made against him by Cato.

ANTIACID, Adj. that which is of a nature contrary to acid; an alkali.

ANTIARTHRITICS, S. [Gr.] remedies against the gout.

ANTIC, S. [Lat.] one who plays tricks, and makes use of odd and uncommon gestures; a Merry Andrew; a buffoon.

ANTICHAMBER, S. See *ANTE-CHAMBER*.

ANTICHRIST, a name given by way of eminence by St. Paul to the man of sin and son of perdition, who is to precede the second coming of our Saviour, and who is represented in the scripture, and in the Fathers, as the epitome of every thing that is most impious, cruel and abominable. His reign is supposed to continue three years and a half, during which time there will be a terrible persecution. This is the opinion of the Papists; but the Protestants, as they differ from them, so they disagree among themselves, Grotius and Dr. Hammond supposing the time past, and the characters to be finished in the persons of Caligula, Simon Magus, and the Gnostics; but the more general opinion is, that the pope is the true *Antichrist*; and accordingly at a general council held at Gap in 1603, they inserted in their confessions of faith an article declaring the pope to be *Antichrist*.

ANTICHRISTIAN, Adj. contrary, or opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, S. any doctrine, or opinion, opposite or contrary to Christianity.

ANTICHRONISM, S. [Gr.] contrary to the right order of time.

To ANTICIPATE, V. A. [Lat.] to be beforehand with another in taking, so as to disappoint him that comes after. To do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period.

ANTICIPATION, S. the dating a thing earlier than its due period. The enjoyment of a thing in imagination, before its real existence; a foretaste.

ANTICLIMAX, S. a sentence, in which the last part is lower than the first.

ANTICKLY, Adv. in the manner of an antic or buffoon; with odd gesticulations and grimaces.

ANTICONVULSIVE, Adj. in Physic medicines against convulsions.

ANTICOR, S. among Farriers, is an inflammation in a horse's throat, the same as quinsy with us.

ANTICOURTIER, S. one who opposes the measures of the court.

ANTIDOTAL, Adj. that which has the quality of preventing the effects of any contagion or poison.

ANTIDOTE, S. [Gr.] a medicine given to expel poison, or prevent its effects, and guard from contagion.

ANTIPILEPTIC, Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, remedies against convulsions.

ANTILLES S. [properly *Antilles*, from their smallness] a small cluster of islands

West Indies, extending from 18 to 24-degrees N. Lat. and are distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands.

ANTILOGARITHM, S. the complement of a logarithm, or its difference from 90 degrees.

ANTILOGY, S. [Gr.] contradiction in primary sense, applied to those passages of an author, wherein there seems to be, or is, a manifest contradiction.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL, Adj. [Gr.] that which is contrary to monarchy, or that species of government wherein the chief rule is intrusted in a single person.

ANTIMONIAL, Adj. that which contains, or has the qualities of antimony.

ANTIMONY, S. is a mineral substance of a metalline nature. Mines of all metals contain it. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold. In Physic, its uses are so various, that, according to its preparation, Mr. Sydenham says, That alone, or in company with one or two associates, is sufficient to furnish an Apothecary's shop, answering the Physician's desire, whether he wants cathartics, emetics, diuretics, &c. Anciently it was used in paint to blacken men's and women's eyes, and appears from 2 Kings ix. 30. Jerem. iv. 30. that in the eastern countries it is used for that purpose to this day.

ANTINEPHRITICS, S. Medicines for the stones in the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMIANS, in Church History, certain Heretics who first appeared about the year 1535, and so called because they rejected the law, as of no use under the gospel dispensation; that good works do not further, nor all works hinder salvation; that the child of God cannot sin; that murder, adultery, drunkenness, &c. are sins in the wicked, but not in him; and therefore Abraham's lying and Hagar's wantonness was no sin; that the child of God being once assured of salvation, never stumbles afterwards; that no man should be troubled in conscience for sin; that no Christian should be exhorted to perform the duties of a Christian; that an Hypocrite may have all the graces which were in Adam before his fall; that Christ is the object of all grace; that no Christian believeth or worketh any good, but Christ only believeth and worketh; that God does not love any man for his holiness; that sanctification is no evidence of justification.

ANTINOMY, S. [Gr.] a contradiction between two laws, or two articles or parts of the same law.

ANTIPARALYTIC, Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, remedies for the palsy.

ANTIPATHY, S. [Gr.] a natural aversion to any particular object; which operates so strongly, as neither to be controuled by the will nor reason.

ANTIPERISTASIS, S. [Gr.] in Philosophy, the action of two contrary qualities, whereby the force of the one is increased by the opposition of the other. This doctrine was espoused by the Peripatetics; but is exploded by Mr. Boyle, in his history of cold.

ANTI-PHONY, S. the answer made by one side of the choir to the other, when a hymn or anthem is sung alternately, or between them.

ANTI-PHRASIS, S. is a figure in Rhetoric, whereby the use of words is applied in a sense opposite to their true meanings. Also an ironical manner of speaking, that intends the contrary to the plain meaning of the words made use of.

ANTI-PODAL, Adj. those who are antipodes with respect to their situation.

ANTI-PODES, S. [by some accented on the last syllable but one, and vitiously pronounced as if a word of three syllables, Gr.] in Geography, those who live on the contrary side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours; or those who live so diametrically opposite to each other, that if a right line were continued through the earth, each of its extremities would touch the feet of one of the parties.

ANTIQUARY, S. [Lat.] one who applies himself to the study of antiquities; whether they be mottoes, inscriptions, or ancient manuscripts; and makes collections for that purpose.

TO ANTIQUATE, V. A. [Lat.] to render useless; in the passive, to be grown out of use.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, S. the state of being out of vogue or use; the being obsolete.

ANTI-QUE, Adj. [*antike* or *quisek*] [Fr.] that which was in vogue in ancient times, in opposition to modern. That which is really old; whose antiquity is genuine and indisputable. Old-fashioned; out of the fashion; uncouth, and ridiculous for its antiquity. Used substantively, for a genuine piece of antiquity, or a relic of the ancients. "Both very choice *antiques*." *Swift's Will*. A fashion is *old* when it ceases to be in use; *ancient* when its use has been some time past; *antique* when it has been a long time *ancient*.

ANTI-QUITY, S. [Lat.] that time or period which has long preceded the present. Ancient writers; those who lived in former times; the histories wrote at a great distance before the present period. Long life; or old age.

ANTI-SCII, S. the people who have their shadows projected opposite ways. The people of the Northern hemisphere are *Antiscii* to those of the Southern; the one projecting shadows at noon towards the North, the other towards the South.

ANTISCORBU-TICAL, Adj. [Lat.] in Medicine, remedies against the scurvy.

ANTI-SEPTICKS, S. among Physicians, all

all substances that resist putrefaction are so denominated; and are of use in all putrid, malignant, and pestilential cases.

ANTI'SPASIS, S. the revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DIC, Adj. that which has the power of giving relief in the cramp.

ANTISPASTIC, Adj. Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLENE'TIC, Adj. [Lat.] in Medicine, remedies against the spleen.

ANTI'STROPHE, S. the second stanza in every three, in an ode sung in parts. Also a figure in Grammar, by which two things mutually dependent on one another are reciprocally converted; as, *the servant of the master, and the master of the servant.*

ANTISTRUMATICKS, Adj. in Medicine, remedies against a scrophulous humour, or the king's evil.

ANTI'THESIS, S. [Gr. in the plural *antitbeses*] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein opposite qualities are placed in contrast, or compared with each other, in order to illustrate, amplify, and adorn the speech of an orator, or piece of any author: a beautiful instance of this is in the following verse of Denham--
"Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull, &c."

ANTITYPE, S. in Divinity, that which is formed according to a model or pattern; a general similitude or resemblance of circumstances.

ANTITYPICAL, Adj. that which answers to some type.

ANTIVENEREAL, Adj. in Medicine, remedies against venereal complaints.

ANTLERS, S. [Fr.] among Hunters, the first pearls which grow about the bur of a deer's horns: sometimes used in a more general sense for any of the branches.

ANTOE'CI, S. [has no singular, Gr.] in Geography, those who live under the same semi-circle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one being as far distant from the equator S. as the others are N. Their longitude is the same, as are likewise their noon, midnight, and all their days: but their seasons are contrary, it being autumn with the one, when it is spring with the other, &c. The inhabitants of Peloponnesus are the Anteci to those of the Cape of Good-Hope.

ANTONOMA'SIA, S. a figure of Rhetoric, by which the proper name of one thing is applied to several others. Thus we say the Orator for Cicero; a man extremely cruel, we call a Nero; and we say the Philosopher to denote Aristotle.

ANTRE, S. [Fr.] a cavern; a den.

ANVIL, S. [Sax.] in its primary signification, a large mass of iron, on which handicrafts lay their work to forge, or beat it into its designed shape. In a secondary sense it implies any thing which is subject to blows. Figuratively, used with the particle *upon*, it

implies, that a thing is in agitation, is in distress, or under consideration. "Know what was *upon* the anvil."

A'NUS, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the office of the intestines, thro' which the excrements are discharged by stool; likewise a small hole in the third ventricle of the brain. In Botany, the posterior, or back opening of a monopetalous flower, or that which has one petal.

ANXIETY, S. [Lat.] an uneasiness of mind, caused by its apprehension of the consequence of some future event.

A'NXIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] uneasy on account of the uncertainty of some event. solicitous about any future event; disturbed or not bearing with an equal temper of mind the impression of any present evil.

A'NY, Adj. [Sax.] applied to time, denotes either of the parts of which it is composed. "Any time these four hours." Also applied to space, either of its parts without restriction. "Motion begun *any* where below." Locke. One, in opposition to none. "Neither is there *any* that can delude." Deut. xxxii. 30.

AORTA, S. [Gr.] the great artery immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart; the trunk out of which all the arteries spring, and the great canal from whence the blood is conveyed to every part of the human body.

APACE, Adv. applied to things in motion, swiftly; applied to time, quickly or speedily and applied to the transition from one state to another, in haste, with speed.

APAGO'GICAL, Adj. a sort of demonstration, or indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

A'PANAGE, S. in France, a settled portion of lands assigned by the sovereign to the subsistence of his younger sons, which revert to the crown in failure of male issue of that branch to which the lands are granted. In England, the King's sons have no *apanage*, but only what depends entirely on his pleasure.

APART, Adv. [Fr.] separate, or at a distance. Aside, or for a particular use.

APARTMENT, S. [Fr.] a part of a house. By *apartment* is understood a set of rooms convenient to dwell in. To say a spacious room; a snug chamber; a commodious apartment.

APATHY, S. [Gr.] a freedom from passion; a state of insensibility.

APE, S. an animal resembling the human form; of which there are a variety of species: the toes of their feet are as long as their fingers; they have pockets on each side of their jaws, which serve them as store-places. The females have but a single young one, which they carry on their back; and, when they suckle it, take it in their arms, and press the breast, in the same manner as a woman

to her child: they are very remarkable for their mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is used in a second sense, for one who uncouthly, or affectedly imitates another.

TO APE, V. A. to mimic or imitate.

PEAK, [*apeek*] Adv. in a posture to be; a-tilt.

PELITES, a sect of Heretics in the third century, who held, that Christ received a body from the four elements, which at his death he rendered back to the world, so ascended into heaven without a body.

PEPSY, S. in Physic, is that disorder of the stomach called indigestion; a loss of natural concoction.

PENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. From hence proceed the brooks and rivers which water Italy, render the land fruitful.

PEPER, S. one who mimics or imitates the actions of another. An imitator; a mimic.

PERIENT, Part. [Lat.] in Medicine, which has the quality of opening; applied to gentle purges.

PERTION, S. [Lat.] an opening; a gap; a gap; an aperture; or the action of making an opening or passage.

PERTURE, S. an opening, passage, gap, hole. In Geometry, it is the space between two right lines that form an angle. In Optics, a round hole in a turned bit of wood or plate of tin, placed within-side of a telescope or microscope, near to the object glass, by means of which more rays are admitted, and a more distinct view of the object is obtained. In the Civil Law, the loss of a feudal tenure or default of issue of him to whom the fee was first granted, is called *apertura feudi*; and breaking up or opening the last will or testament of any person, that was sealed up, is called *apertura tabularum*.

PETALOUS, Adj. [Gr.] in Botany, without petals, or flower-leaves.

PEX, [in the plural *apices*] S. [Lat.] the point, or summit of anything. In Geometry, the angular point of a cone, or any like figure.

PHÆRESIS, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a word or syllable is taken from the beginning of a word, as in the famous motto of Sir John Phillips, *Amore, veritas, or, &c.*

PHÆLION, or **PHÆLIUM**, S. [Gr.] in Astronomy, that point of the earth, or a planet's orbit, in which it is at its greatest distance from the sun.

PHORISM, S. [Gr.] a maxim, or principle, in any science; a sentence comprehending all the properties of a thing in a concise manner.

APHORISTICAL, Adj. that which is composed in the manner of aphorisms or maxims,

APHORISTICALLY, Adv. in the manner of an aphorism.

APHRODISIACKS, S. medicines which increase the quantity of seed, and stimulate to venery.

APHRONITRE, S. [Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of natural salt-petre, gathering like froth on old walls, now called salt-petre of the rock.

APIARY, S. [Lat.] the place where bees are kept; which should be sheltered from high winds, and defended from poultry, whose dung is very offensive to these animals.

A-PIECE, Adv. each; or separately taken. "*A farthing a-piece.*" *Swift.*

APIS, an ox or bull worshipped by the Egyptians under this name. Their god Osiris was worshipped under the form of this animal, whose whole body was to be black, except a white square spot on the forehead, on his back the figure of an eagle, and on his tongue that of a beetle. When a calf was found with these marks, it was carried with great joy to the temple of Osiris, where it was fed, kept, and worshipped, instead of the God, as long as it lived, and at its death was buried with great solemnity and mourning. This done, they looked out for another with the same marks. Sometimes it was many years before they found one; but when they had, there was a great festival kept all over the country.

APISH, Adj. This word has various significations, on account of its being applied to the different qualities of an ape; thus it signifies mimicking, or imitative; affected or foppish; silly, insignificant, empty, specious.

APISHLY, Adv. full of wantonness, mimicry; uncouth and affected imitation.

APOCALYPSE, S. Revelation, the last book of the New Testament, and of canonical scripture, written by St. John, according to Irenæus, about the year of Christ 96, in the isle of Patmos, whither St. John had been banished by the emperor Domitian. But Sir Isaac Newton fixes the time of writing this book earlier, viz. in the time of Nero: In support of this opinion he alleges many reasons, but too long to have a place here. Some attribute this book to the arch-heretic Cerinthus, but the ancients unanimously ascribe it to John the son of Zebedee. The Revelation has not at all times been esteemed canonical; but Justin, Irenæus, Origen, Cyprian, Clements of Alexandria, Tertullian, and all the fathers of the fourth, fifth, and following centuries, quote it as a book acknowledged to be canonical. Sir Isaac Newton observes, that the Apocalypse of St. John is written in the same style and language with the prophecies of Daniel, and have the same relation to them which they have to one another; so that all of them together make but one consistent prophecy, pointing out the various revolutions that would happen both to church and state;

and at length, the final destruction and downfall of the Roman empire. There have been several other Apocalypses ushered into the world under various names; but they are all now looked upon as spurious.

APOCALYPTICAL, Adj. that which contains the revelation of any thing mysterious.

APOCOPE, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, a figure wherein the last letter or syllable of a word is cut off; as, *thro'* for *through*; *hyp'* for *hypochondriac*.

APOCRYPHA, S. [Gr.] in its primary signification, something which is not known. Applied to books, it denotes that their authors are not certainly known; and consequently their authority and genuineness uncertain. In Theology, books appended to the sacred writings of uncertain authority, and rejected as uncanonical; but yet in the 6th Article of the Church of England, it is said, 'the Church doth read them for example of life and instruction of manners, but doth not apply them to establish any doctrine.'

APOCRYPHAL, Adj. of doubtful and uncertain authority; not inserted in the canon of Scripture.

APOCRYPHALLY, Adv. in a manner which will not carry conviction with it; in a manner which is in want of authority, or the marks of authenticity.

APODICTICAL, Adj. [Gr.] demonstrative, or so plain and convincing that no person can refuse his assent to it. Applied in Logic to a syllogism.

APOGEE, or **ΑΡΟΓΕΪΟΝ**, S. in the old Astronomy, that point in the heavens, in which the sun or a planet is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOLLINARIANS, a sect in the fourth century, who were the followers of Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, who, after he had wrote many useful books, especially for younger Christians, fell into strange enthusiastic notions, and taught that the Divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin; that Jesus Christ was conceived a pure substance, and that afterwards the Word descended into him, and had such operation in him as in the prophets, but was not united to his nature; that it was only by his good works he became great and perfect; that God was crucified; and that Jesus Christ has now no body; with many other strange doctrines.

APOLO, S. [Lat.] in Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Latona; born at Delos; one of the heathen deities, to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of physic, and is the Sun. Said to

have killed the serpent Pytho, because heat exhales pestilential vapours; represented with long hair, in allusion to the sun. The fable reported of his feeding Adam's sheep, denotes that all creatures are fed by his genial warmth; and his killing Cyclops for forging Jupiter's thunder, his dispersing those pestilential vapours which are fatal to mankind. He is called *the* in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Apollo the infernal regions, and represented with a harp, to shew the harmony of our system with a buckler, to denote his defending earth; and with arrows, to signify his power of life and death.

APOLOGICAL, Adj. [Gr.] which is said or written in defence of a person or opinion.

APOLOGE'TICALLY, Adv. in the manner of an answer, defence, or apology.

APOLOGIST, S. the person who writes or speaks in vindication of the sentiments of another; one who endeavours to extenuate the faults of another.

TO APOLOGIZE, V. A. to plead in favour of a person or thing; to defend or excuse a person or thing. Used with the particle *for*, before the subject.

APOLOGUE, [*apolog*] S. a story, or fiction formed to convey some moral and interesting truth to the mind, under the image of beasts, and other irrational animals; as *Aesop's fables*.

APOLOGY, S. [Gr.] in its primary sense implies a discourse made by a defendant to clear himself from a charge of guilt brought against him; thus the discourse Socrates made for himself, when accused, is styled his *apology*. Hence the defence or vindication of an opinion from the objections it is charged with, is called by the same name. In this sense bishop Jewell calls his defence of the church of England an *apology*: and Barclay his vindication of quakerism, an *apology* for the principles of the Quakers. At present the term is used to imply rather an excuse than a vindication; and as a continuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence.

APOMECOMETRY, S. [Gr.] the art of measuring things at a distance, to know how far they are from us.

APONEUROSIS, S. [Gr.] the expansion of a nerve or tendon into a membrane; the cutting off a nerve.

APOPHLEGMATISM, S. [Gr.] a disease which evacuates serous or phlegmatic humours by the nostrils.

APOPHTHEGM, [*apothem*] S. [Gr.] a pithy or sententious expression uttered without deliberation; or a sentence containing some important truth, moral or divine, which bursts unexpectedly from the speaker.

APOPLECTIC, or **APOPLECTICAL**, Adj. that which is of the nature of an apoplexy.

APOPLEXED, Adj. affected or seized with an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, S. [Gr.] a sudden deprivation of sensation; while a strong pulse remains, a deep respiration, attended with a stertor, the appearance of a profound sleep. It is excited generally by repletion; the head's being unusually large, and the neck short; the person being corpulent and fat, or of a plethoric habit of body, and redundant in pituitous humors.

APOSTASY, S. [Gr.] the abandoning or renouncing a religion one has before professed; used always in a bad sense.

APOSTATE, S. [Gr.] one who has forsaken or renounced the religion or principles formerly professed.

TO APOSTATIZE, V. A. to abandon or renounce one's religion; used always in a bad sense.

TO APOSTEMATE, V. N. to turn to an aposteme; to form an abscess; to collect and swell with corrupt matter.

APOSTEMAT'ION, S. in Surgery, the forming an abscess.

APOSTEME, or **APOSTUME**, S. [Gr.] a hollow swelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter; an abscess.

APOSTLE, S. [Gr.] in its most limited sense, one who was an attendant and disciple of Christ on earth, and commissioned by him, after his resurrection, to preach the gospel to the world. In allusion to the custom of the Jews, one who is sent to collect alms and contributions. "Epaphroditus, your messenger, apostle." *Philip. ii. 25.*

APOSTLES'HIP, S. the dignity or office of an apostle, which consisted in preaching the gospel, baptizing, working miracles, and ordaining ministers.

APOSTOLIC, or **APOSTOLICAL**, Adj. that which was taught or authorized by the apostles.

APOSTOLICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an apostle.

APOSTROPHE, S. in Rhetoric, a figure, by which the orator, in the vehemence of his passion, turns himself on all sides, and applies to the living and dead, to angels and men, rocks, groves, &c. Thus Milton, in *Paradise Lost*,

*O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bowers,
With other echo, &c.*

In Grammar, it is a comma placed over a letter to shew that the word is contracted by cutting off a vowel; as *esteem'd* for *esteem'd*, *employment* for *the employment*.

TO APOSTROPHIZE, V. A. to interpose the thread of discourse, in order to introduce some foreign subject.

APOTHECARY, S. one who practises the art of Pharmacy, prepares and sells medicines. In London, the Apothecaries are one of the city companies, and by an act which was made perpetual, 9 Geo. I. are exempted from

serving on juries, or in ward or parish offices. They are obliged to make up their medicines according to the formulas prescribed in the College Dispensatory, and are liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the College, who are empowered to destroy such medicines as they think not good.

APOTHEOSIS, S. [Gr.] deification, a ceremony by which the ancient Romans complimented their emperors and great men after their death. It is thus described: After the body of the deceased had been burnt with the usual solemnities, an image of wax representing him was placed on an ivory couch, where it lay for seven days, was visited by the Senate and ladies of the highest quality in mourning, and then the young senators and knights bore the bed of state through the *Via Sacra* to the old Forum, and from thence to the *Campus Martius*, where it was deposited upon an edifice of a pyramidal form. The bed being thus placed amidst a quantity of spices and other combustibles, and the knights having made a procession in solemn measure round the pile, the new emperor, with a torch in his hand, set fire to it; whilst an eagle, let fly from the top of the building, and mounting in the air with a fire-brand, was supposed to convey the soul of the deceased to heaven, and from that time he was ranked among the gods.

APO'TOME, S. [Gr.] in Mathematics, the difference between a rational line and one only commensurable in power to the whole line. In Music, the remaining part of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. Its proportion in numbers is that of 2048 to 2187.

A'POZEM, S. [Gr.] in Pharmacy, a medicine made by boiling roots, plants, &c. in water, called likewise a decoction.

TO APPAL, [*appaill*] V. A. [Fr.] to strike with terror or fear; to affright; to damp a person's courage; to dishearten, including, in its secondary idea, the sudden appearance of some terrible object.

APPALMENT, [*appaillment*] S. sudden affright, which robs a person of his courage, and renders him inactive.

A'PPANAGE. See **APANAGE**.

APPARATUS, S. [Lat.] a collection of instruments necessary to accomplish any design, and applied to the tools of a trade; the instruments used in philosophical experiments; the bandages, &c. of a surgeon; the furniture of a house; the ammunition for war.

APPAREL, S. [it has no plural. Fr.] the cloathing worn for ornament or decency; dress. Figuratively, appearance, or ornament.

TO APPAREL, V. A. to cloath; to dress; to adorn; to set out or embellish.

APPARENT, Part. [Fr.] applied to truth, plain and indubitable. Applied to shape or form, seeming, in opposition to real. Applied to actions, or qualities, visible; manifest or known, opposed to secret. And applied

to the successor to the crown, certain, opposed to presumptive. *Apparent diameter*, in Astronomy, is the angle under which we see the sun, moon and stars. *Apparent magnitude*, is that which appears to the eye, and is measured by the quantity of the optic angle.

APPARENTLY, Adv. plainly; evidently; manifestly.

APPARITION, S. [Lat.] the appearance of a thing, so as to become visible to the eyes, or sensible to the mind; a visible object; a spectre; a ghost, which is the most common acceptance at present. In Astronomy, a star's becoming visible, which before was below the horizon; opposed to occultation.

APPARITORS, S. [Lat.] persons who are at hand to execute the orders of the magistrate in any court of judicature; the beadle who carries the mace before the masters, &c. in our universities.

APPEACHMENT, [appeachment] S. an information made against a person; an accusation.

To **APPEACH**, [appeach] V. A. to accuse; to censure.

To **APPEAL**, [appeal] V. A. [Lat.] to transfer a cause or dispute from one to another; to apply one's self to others for their opinions; or to cite as witnesses.

APPEAL, [appeal] S. the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court or judge, when a person thinks the inferior has not done him justice. Also, a call upon any as witness. In Ecclesiastical Causes, if an appeal is brought before a bishop, it may be removed to the archbishop; if before the archdeacon, to the court of Arches, and thence to the archbishop; and from thence to Chancery. In Common Law, it is taken for the accusation of a murderer by one who is a friend or relation to the party killed; or of a felon by an accomplice. It is prosecuted either by writ or bill, but in what manner, we must refer to the lawyer who has the management of it.

APPEALER, [appeller] S. one who makes an appeal.

To **APPEAR**, [appear] V. Neut. [Lat.] to become an object of sight, or visible to the eye; to make its appearance, like a spirit or ghost; to be in the presence of another, so as to be seen by him; to answer a summons, by attending a court of justice; to seem to resemble, in opposition to reality.

APPEARANCE, [appearance] S. the exterior surface of a thing, or that which immediately strikes the senses or imagination, which, on a nearer inspection, may appear in a different light. In Law, it signifies a defendant's filing common, or giving special bail, on any process issued out of a court of judicature. In Perspective, it denotes the projection of a figure or body on the perspective plane. In Optics, *direct appearance* is the light of any object by direct rays, without

refraction or reflection. In Astronomy imports the same as phenomena or phaenomena; and in Physiology, the same as phasmatism, those articles.

To **APPEASE**, [appease] V. A. [Fr.] bring a person that is angry to a calm and temper; to pacify; to allay the ravings of a disordered mind. Figuratively, to quiet noise, outrage, or violence; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

APPEASEABLE, [appeaseable] Adj. which may have the violence of passion lessened or softened; that which is reconcilable.

APPEASEMENT, [appeasement] S. a state of reconciliation; a state of peace and calmness.

APPEASER, [appeaser] S. one who vows on another to stifle his anger; or to bring about a reconciliation between parties.

APPELLANT, S. [Lat.] in Law, a party who brings an appeal against another one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLATION, S. the name, dignify or title, by which one man is distinguished from another.

APPELLATIVE, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, words which stand for universal ideas, of the whole rank of beings, whether general or special; as, *man, horse, or dog*; and distinguished by proper names, which belong to individuals only; as, *Thomas, Robert, Charles*.

APPELLATIVELY, Adv. after the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, Adj. that which contains an appeal.

APPELLEE, S. the person against whom an appeal is brought.

To **APPEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to hang another; to join something as an addition, not as a principal part.

APPENDAGE, S. [Lat.] any thing being considered as less principal, is said to be added to the principal.

APPENDANT, Adj. hanging to something else; annexed. In Law, any thing is inheritable, belonging to some more extensive inheritance; as, an advowson, common, court, may be appendant to a manor, land, or office; but not land to land, both being corporeal inheritances.

APPENDICATION, S. any thing which is added as an ornament or convenience, or as necessary to another.

APPENDIX, S. [Lat. its plural *appendices*] something added or appended to another, not as constituting a necessary part of it, but only as an embellishment or convenience. Applied to action, concurrent circumstances. Applied to books, a kind of supplement, or addition, in order to supply some omissions and render them complete.

To **APPERTAIN**, V. N. [Fr.] to belong to as a right, by nature or appointment; to relate, or be confined to.

APPURTAINMENT, S. that which re- belongs to, or is a property of, any or dignity.

APPURTENANCE, S. [Fr.] that belongs or relates to a thing; the qua- or properties of a body.

APPERTINENT, Adj. [Lat.] that which requisite, or has a relation to.

APPETIBILITY, S. the quality which ers a thing the object of desire.

APPETITE, S. [Lat.] a desire of enjoying thing under the appearance of sensible ; a propensity to an object on account of food it is imagined to possess; a violent ing after any thing. In Medicine, a al periodical colic, or desire to eat or e, in order to repair the wastes occasioned he excretions of the body.

APPETITIVE, Adj. that which desires; which has the power of desiring.

APPLAUD, V. A. [Lat.] to testify approbation by clapping of hands; to e, or shew esteem for a person's merits.

APPLAUDER, S. one who publicly shews approbation; or highly commends or es the merits of another.

APPLAUSE, [applause] S. [Lat.] appro- on expressed with all the testimonies of alent joy; praise bestowed on merit by ic and private testimonies of approbation rapture.

APPLE, S. [Sax.] any kind of large fruit round form, but appropriated at present hat of the *apple-tree*. *Apple of the eye*, PUPIL.

APPLEBY, a small market town in West- eland, 217 computed, and 269 measured s from London. Its fairs are on Whit- eve for horned cattle; Whitfun-Monday, linen cloth and merchandize; June 10, cattle and sheep; and August 10, for horses, p, and linen cloth; the market is on rday. It sends two members to parliament.

APPLEDORE, a town in Kent, from don 34 computed, and 61 measured miles. air is kept June 22, for pedlary and cattle.

APPLESHAW, a town in Hampshire, two fairs, May 23, and November 5, sheep. Distance 59 miles from London.

APPLETREWICK, in Yorkshire, has a October 2, for cattle and horses.

APPLIANCE, S. the act whereby one g is applied to another; or the thing ad. *Application* is the word now used.

APPLICABILITY, S. the placing or ap- ing one thing to another; the quality h renders a thing fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is eable, suits, or may be affirmed of a thing.

APPLICABLY, Adv. in such a manner o suit, agree with, or be conformable to, consequently may be affirmed of, or ap- d to, any thing.

APPLICATE, S. in Mathematics. See ONATE.

APPLICATIO, S. [Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another, either by making them touch, or bringing them nearer to each other. Intenfeness of thought or study. The employment of a means to produce a particular end; the address, suit, or request of a person. The adjusting, or drawing infer- ences from the comparison of one thing to another.

APPLICATIVE, Adj. that which ap- plies or makes the application.

APPLICATORY, Adj. that which exerts the art of applying. Used also substan- tively.

To APPLY, V. A. [Lat.] to put one thing to another; to lay remedies or em- plasters on a wound; to use as relating or conformable to any person or thing; to em- ploy; to put to a certain use; to use as a means to some end; to fix the mind or atten- tion upon any particular object; to study; to have recourse to; to work upon; to address as a petitioner. In Mathematics, to transfer a given line into any figure, particularly a cir- cle; to fit quantities, whose areas are equal, but figures different.

To APPOINT, V. A. to authorize one per- son to act for another; to fix any thing; to set a person a task; to equip, or furnish a per- son in all points.

APPOINTER, S. he who settles or fixes any time, thing, or place.

APPOINTMENT, S. [Fr.] a thing set- tled between two or more; an agreement to perform something future.

To APPORTION, V. A. [Lat.] to allot or divide into two or more parts; to set out in just proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, S. a dividing into portions. In Law, the division of a rent into parts, in the same manner as the land out of which it issues is divided. Thus, if a per- son leases three acres of land, and afterwards grants away one acre thereof to another, the rent shall be apportioned between them.

To APPOSE, [appose] V. A. used by Chaucer to imply an examination of a scholar, by embarrassing or puzzling him with ques- tions. For this we now use the word *pose*, which is a contraction of this word.

APPOSITE, Adj. [Lat.] proper, fit, suit- able, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. Applied to time, seasonable; or conformable. Applied to opinions or sen- timents, proper, reasonable, or agreeable to the subject which they treat of.

APPOSITELY, Adv. fitly, suitably, con- formably, properly.

APPOSITION, S. a comparing or lay- ing things one by another. In Grammar, the placing two or more substantives together, in the same case, without any copulative con- junction between them; as, *her beauty has cap- tivated my eyes, my heart, my reason, my under- standing, my whole soul*. Among Naturalists,

It is the same with *accretion*, or the external addition of matter to a subject.

To APPRAISE, [*appraise*] V. A. [Fr.] to rate, value, or set a price on goods intended for sale.

APPRAISER, [*appraiser*] S. one who sets a value upon goods, who is sworn to do justice between party and party; from whence he is termed a sworn appraiser, and is obliged to take the goods at the price which he appraises them at, provided no other will purchase them at that rate.

To APPREHEND, V. A. [Lat.] to lay hold on, to seize a person as a malefactor, in order to bring him to justice; to think on with some degree of anxiety or terror. Applied to the operations of the mind, to conceive superficially; to have an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thing.

APPREHENDER, S. one who conceives a thing imperfectly; one who seizes a malefactor in order to bring him to justice; a conceiver; a thinker.

APPREHENSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be apprehended or conceived, though not comprehended.

APPREHENSION, S. [Lat.] among Logicians, the mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the faculty by which we perceive those ideas which are present to the mind; fear or anxiety; suspicion of something future. In Law, the seizing of a malefactor, or taking him into custody, in order to bring him to justice.

APPREHENSIVE, Adj. that which is quick to understand, or conceive; fearful; or suspicious. Want of courage makes us *fear*; doubt of success makes us *apprehensive*; distrust of strength makes us *dread*; imagination itself will often make us *afraid*.

APPREHENSIVELY, Adv. after the manner in which the apprehension exercises itself, with respect to its ideas; in an inadequate, superficial manner, in opposition to comprehensively.

APPRENTICE, S. one who is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art. By the laws of England, a master may be indicted for not providing for, or for turning away his apprentice; and, on a complaint made by the master, that he neglects his duty, an apprentice may be committed to Bridewell, or be bound over to the sessions. A duty of six-pence in the pound is granted for every sum of 50l. or under, or 12d. in the pound for sums exceeding 50l. given with all apprentices, except those placed out by churchwardens, &c.

To APPRENTICE, V. A. to bind a person for a certain number of years to one who is to teach him his trade, &c.

APPRENTICESHIP, S. the time for

which a person is bound to continue to another, in order to learn and practise his trade, or the office of an apprentice.

To APPRIZE, V. A. [Fr.] to give person notice of what he is a stranger to.

To APPROACH, [in the pronunciation the *a* is dropt and the *o* sounded long] V. A. shorten the distance between objects; to draw nearer, or go towards. Applied to time, to hasten its completion; to be nearer at hand. Figuratively, to come near; to resemble; bring nearer to; to lessen the distance between objects. *SYNONYM.* We cannot *approach* great without some kind of ceremony; they can *ascend* without the least hesitation; education teaches us to *ascend* the ladies with civility but to *approach* them requires some kind of assurance seasoned with respect.

APPROACH, S. the act of coming nearer to any object; *access*; means used to come nearer to a distant object. In Fortification, used in the plural, works thrown up by the besiegers, in order to advance nearer to the place besieged. *Lines of approach*, trenches cut in the ground, the earth of which is thrown up in the form of a parapet, on the side towards the enemy, in order to approach the covert way, without being exposed to the cannon of the besieged. In Mathematics, *curve of equable approach*, is that where a body descending by the sole power of gravity shall approach the earth equally in equal times; this problem of Leibnitz has been found by Maupertuis to be the second cubic parabola, placed so, as its cubical properties is uppermost.

APPROACHER, S. that person who comes nearer to another, or advances towards a distant object.

APPROACHMENT, S. the act where the object draws nearer to another.

APPROBATION, S. [Lat.] the acknowledging a thing to be worthy of esteem, either by a tacit consent or public confession; the act of approving, liking, esteeming any thing; the confirmation or support of a thing.

To APPROPERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to quicken a thing, with respect to motion; to hasten action, applied to the time in which it is expected.

To APPROPINQUE, [*appropink*] V. A. to shorten, applied to time; to draw near.

APPROPRIABLE, Adj. that which may be confined or restrained to something particular.

To APPROPRIATE, V. A. [Fr.] to dedicate, or confine to a particular use; to claim an exclusive right to. In Law, to annex as a property.

APPROPRIATE, Adj. peculiar; confined, restrained, or limited to some particular sense or use.

APPROPRIATION, S. applied to the application of them to some peculiar

ed to qualities, the claiming as belonging to one's self, in an extraordinary, if not in a divine manner. Applied to words, the annexing them to a particular sense, or connecting them to signify a particular idea. In the annexing a benefice to the proper perpetual use of some religious house.

APPROPRIATOR, S. one who is possessor of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVE, [*approove*] V. A. [Fr.] to be pleased with; to be delighted with from the conviction of merit; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEABLE, [*approvable*] Adj. that which, on account of its merits, appears worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, [*approvement*] S. an act, including liking or approbation.

APPROVER, [*approver*] S. is one who, confessing himself guilty of a felony, accuses one or more of his accomplices. *Approvers* signify bailiffs of lords in their franchises, and likewise such persons as have the king's demesnes in small manors.

APPROXIMATE, Adj. [Lat.] near; that which approaches near to.

APPROXIMATION, S. the coming, or reaching nearer to any thing. In Arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity sought, without being able ever to reach it exactly.

APRIL, S. [Lat.] the fourth calendar month in the year; represented by antient poets as a young man in green, with a wreath of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one emblem, primroses and violets; and in the other the sign Taurus.

APRON, S. [Sax.] a part of dress consisting of cloth, &c. which hangs from the waist downwards, worn by the ladies for ornament, by artificers to keep their cloaths clean. In a goose it signifies the fat skin which covers the belly. In Gunnery, a piece of leather which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON-MAN, S. a man who wears an apron; a mechanic; a word of reproach.

APT, Adj. fit; a relative term, implying suitability of a thing to procure some end, that which has a tendency to. Ready of wit, applied to the mind.

APTITUDE, S. [Fr.] fitness to bring about the desired end; tendency; propensity.

APPLY, Adv. with great propriety; directly, or pertinently; readily or quickly.

APTNESS, S. a relative term, implying suitability of any means to procure its end.

Applied to bodies, tendency; to minds, disposition, or inclination; to the understanding, quickness, facility, or ease in conceiving.

AQUA, S. [Lat.] water. *Aqua fortis*, strong water, a corrosive liquor, made by dissolving purified nitre, with calcined vitriol, in a strong heat. *Aqua marina*, *aqua marine*, in Natural His-

tory, a precious stone, which takes its name from its sea-green colour. *Aqua mirabilis*, or the wonderful water, is distilled from spices, infused in spirits of wine, and is a very good cordial. *Aqua regia*, the royal water, a strong corrosive spirit, which dissolves gold, and is composed of spirit of nitre and spirit of sea salt. *Aqua vite*, or water of life, in a general sense, brandy or spirit of wine; but in a more confined sense, restrained to that spirit which is drawn from malt; the other term *brandy* being appropriated to that which is drawn from wine only.

AQUARIUS, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, a constellation that makes one of the 12 signs in the ecliptic, which the sun enters in the beginning of January, and derives its name from the supposed quantity of rain which falls while the sun is in it; in allusion to which, it is described in the Zodiac on globes, in the form of a man inclining on an urn flowing with water.

AQUATIC, or **AQUATICK**, Adj. [Lat.] applied to animals, that which lives in the water. Applied to vegetables, that which grows in the water.

AQUEDUCT, or **AQUÆDUCT**, S. [Lat.] a channel formed of stone, bricks, or timber, to convey water from one place to another. In Anatomy, the bony passage of the drum that reaches from the ear to the palate.

AQUEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] watery particles. *Aqueous humour*. See **EYE**.

AQUILINE, Adj. [Lat.] resembling an eagle. Applied to the nose, hooked, or like an eagle's beak.

AQUOSE, Adj. [Lat.] watery; abounding with particles of water.

AQUOSITY, S. wateriness; or the quality so named from its abounding with particles of water.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, having Judea on the north, Persia and the gulph of Persia on the east, the Indian ocean on the south, and the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez on the west; a country of very great extent; situated between 35° and 60° east longitude, and between 12° and 30° north latitude. Though subject to a great many different princes, it is only considered by Geographers as subdivided into the three grand divisions of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Petraea.

ARABIC, S. the tongue of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew. *Arabic* is likewise applied to a gum, which distils from a thorny plant in Arabia.

ARABIC, Adj. that which belongs to, or is used in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are the figures which we make use of at present in arithmetic.

ARABISM, S. [Lat.] a method of expression, or idiom peculiar to the Arabs.

ARABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is fit for plowing, and to produce corn.

ARAC,

ARAC, or **ARRAC**, S. [pronounced *rack*] an excellent spirituous liquor, made by the Chinese from cocoa, rice, or sugar; the former of which is the best: there are two sorts imported into England, viz. the Goa and Batavia.

ARÆOMETER, S. [Gr.] in Hydrostatics, an instrument used to discover the weight or gravity of fluids.

ARÆOTICS, S. [Gr.] in Pharmacy, medicines which rarefy or thin the blood.

ARAY'GNEE, [Fr.] in Fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARANEUS, Adj. [Lat.] that which resembles a cobweb.

ARBITER, S. [Lat.] a person chosen by mutual consent between two or more parties, to decide the subject of their disagreement; one who is invested with a power to decide any difference.

ARBITRABLE, Adj. [Lat.] arbitrary, voluntary; determined purely by the will, without regard to any other motives.

ARBITRAMENT, S. [Lat.] choice; or the exercise of the will in choosing or assenting to any thing.

ARBITRARILY, Adv. in such a manner as implies a bare exertion of the will, without any regard to motives or consequences; in a despotic, tyrannical, or absolute manner.

ARBITRARIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] depending entirely on the will; precarious.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, Adv. arbitrarily; according to the mere and obstinate determination of the will.

ARBITRARY, Adj. [Lat.] not restrained or determined by any law, or reasons; capricious, positive, despotic, and dogmatic.

To **ARBITRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to decide or determine a difference; to judge of. Used neuterly, to give judgment, or pronounce sentence.

ARBITRATION, S. [Lat.] the determination of a cause by a judge chosen by the parties at difference.

ARBITRATOR, S. [Lat.] a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them; a determiner.

ARBITREMENT, S. [Lat.] decision, or determination pronounced by an umpire; a compromise.

ARBOR, [Lat.] in Botany, a tree. In Mechanics, that part of a machine which supports the rest; likewise the spindle or axis on which a machine turns.

ARBORIST, S. [Fr.] a naturalist, who applies himself peculiarly to study the nature and cultivation of trees.

ARBOUR, S. [Lat.] a kind of shady bower, or cabin, formed of the branches of trees, and contrived so as to admit the air, and keep off the sun and rain.

ARC, S. [Lat.] a segment, or part of a circle, not exceeding a semi-circle; an arch.

ARCADE, S. [Fr.] a continued arch, or

walk, consisting of several arches united together.

ARCANUM, S. [Lat. in the plural *cana*] a secret; generally applied to the nostrum of a quack.

ARCH, S. [Lat.] the sky. "See vaulted *arch*." *Shakesp.* In Mathematics, part of any curve line, whether it be circle, &c. *Arch*, in Architecture, is a or concave building, bent in the form of arch of a curve, and is divided into circular, elliptical, and straight. *Circular arches* either such as are an exact semi-circle, whose center is in the middle of a line from one foot to the other, which are semi-circular *arches*. *Elliptical arches* are which consist of a semi-ellipsis, and were formerly used instead of mantle-trees in chimnies. *Straight arches* have straight both upper and under parallel; but their ends and joints pointing towards a center. *Arch of a bridge* is the vaulted interval between its piers. *A triumphal arch* gate built with stone, &c. and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

To **ARCH**, V. A. [Lat.] to build, form into arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, Adj. [Gr.] used in composition to express something of the first rank or applied to dignity, as *archbishop*: but the thing superlative, applied to quality, as *arch-betetic*, and is pronounced soft before consonant, like *ch* in *choice*, but hard before vowel, like the Greek χ , or as if the *h* dropped. It sometimes implies a person triflingly mischievous. "He had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school." *Swifte.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY, [*arkaiology*] S. a course on antiquity; or a treatise on the notions, &c. of the ancients.

ARCH-A'NGEL, [*ark-angel*] S. one of the superior order of angels.

ARCHBI'SHOP, S. the chief or metropolitan bishop, who has several suffragan bishops under him. This title was first introduced in East, about the year 340, but then was honorary, and given to some bishops of cities. England is divided between two, of *Canterbury*, and him of *York*, who are called primates and metropolitans. *Canterbury* is the first peer of England, and, next to the royal family, has precedence of all other great officers of the crown. The archbishop of *York* has the same power in his province with that of *Canterbury*, has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and of all officers of state, except the lord high chancellor.

ARCHBI'SHOPRIC, S. the state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCH-BU'TLER, S. one of the officers of the German empire, who presents the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions. This office belongs to the king of Bohemia.

ARCH-CHA'MBERLAIN, S. an officer in the Empire, not unlike the great chamberlain in England. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed to this office by the Golden Bull.

ARCH-CHA'NCELLOR, S. in ancient times presided over the secretaries of the king; under the two first races of the kings of France; and when their territories were divided into Germany, Italy, and Arles, there were three arch-chancellors: and hence the arch-chancellors still subsist in Germany, the archbishop of Mentz being arch-chancellor of Germany, the archbishop of Cologne of France, and the archbishop of Treves of Arles.

ARCH-CHAN'TER, S. the president or chanter of a church.

ARCHDEA'CON, S. [Lat.] a priest, with authority or jurisdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the bishop, either over the whole diocese or only a part of it. There are sixty in England, who visit the parishes two years in three, wherein they enquire into the reparations and moveables belonging to churches, reform abuses, suspend, excommunicate, in some places prove wills, and conduct all clerks into benefices within their respective jurisdictions.

ARCHDEA'CONRY, S. the jurisdiction, or province of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, S. the office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'CHESS, S. [Fr.] the title of the mother or daughter of an archduke.

ARCHDU'KE, S. [Lat.] a duke vested with some greater privilege, or authority, than others.

ARCHIE, [árkee] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, the beginning, first period, or first attack of a disease.

ARCHED, Part. crooked, or bent in the shape of an arch.

ARCHER, S. [Fr.] one who shoots with a bow; or one who uses a bow in battle.

ARCHERY, S. the art or exercise of shooting with a bow.

ARCHES-COURT, S. [so called from the Court Church, in London, where it was kept; it likewise received its name from its top being raised on pillars, built *bow* or archwise] the chief and most ancient consistory or council of the archbishop of Canterbury, for settling spiritual causes. The judge of the court is called the dean of the arches.

ARCHETYPE, [árketype] S. [Lat.] the original model, or pattern of any thing.

ARCHETYPAL, [árketypal] Adj. original, that which has something which may be taken as a pattern to copy from.

ARCHÆ'US, [árkæ'us] S. [Gr.] a word used by Paracelsus and other chemists to express a principle of motion, the cause of the visible changes and operations of nature.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL, [arkidiáconal] Adj.

[Lat.] that which belongs, or relates, to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL, [arkiepíscopal] Adj. that which belongs to, or is exercised by, an archbishop.

ARCHITECT, [árkitekt] S. [Gr.] a person skilled in building; who draws plans and designs, conducts the work, and directs the artificers employed in carrying it on. Figuratively, any one who is author of any grand undertaking, or contriver of any design.

ARCHITE'CTIVE, [arkitéktive] Adj. that which relates to building or architecture.

ARCHITECTO'NIC, [arkitéktonic] Adj. that which has the skill and power of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, [árkitekture] S. [Lat.] the art of building: divided into three branches, civil, military, or naval. The *Civil* consists in erecting habitations for men, or temples for worship. The *Military* consists in strengthening and fortifying places, named fortification. *Naval architecture* is that which teaches the construction of ships or vessels floating on the water, and is named ship-building.

ARCHITRAVE, [árkitrave] S. [Gr.] in Architecture, the lowest member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital. In Timber-building, it is styled the reason-piece, or master-beam. In Chimnies, the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, or windows, hyperthyron.

ARCHIVES, [árkives] S. [Lat.] the places wherein records or ancient manuscripts are preserved. Figuratively, the records and manuscripts themselves.

ARCHON, [árkon] S. [Gr.] in Antiquity, the chief magistrate at Athens.

ARCH-TREA'SURER, S. the great treasurer of the German empire.

ARCHWISE, Adj. in the shape or form of an arch.

ARCTIC, Adj. [Gr.] northern; lying under, or near the north star, called *Arctos*. *Arctic Circle*, a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 30 min. distant from it towards the north pole. *Arctic Pole*, the northern pole of the world, of both the heavens and the earth; so named of *Arctos*, a cluster or constellation of stars near it.

ARCUATE, Adj. [Lat.] bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, S. [Lat.] the act of bending any thing; the state of being bent. In Surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the case of the rickets; the protuberance of the fore parts of the body, with the bending of the bones of the sternum. In Gardening, the method of raising trees by layers.

ARDENCY, S. applied to the affections, warmth; applied to study, activity.

ARDENT, Adj. [Lat.] applied to the qualities

qualities of body, hot, burning, inflaming; applied to those of the mind, fierce, vehement, violent, passionate, inflamed.

ARDENTLY, Adv. warmly, eagerly, passionately.

ARDINGLY, a village in Suffex, where there is a fair May 30, for pedlars wares.

ARDOR, S. [Lat.] heat, applied to the quality of body; warmth, violence of affection, applied to the mind.

ARDUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] a thing which is both lofty and difficult to ascend. Figuratively, something which is both important, sublime, and difficult to comprehend.

ARE, the third person plural of the verb *Am*, used when we speak of two or more persons. *Are* is likewise, in Music, applied by Guido Rheni to the lowest note in his scale or gamut.

AREA, S. [Lat.] the surface contained between any lines or limits. Any surface, such as the floor of a room, the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. In Geometry, the space contained within the lines bounding it, reckoned in the square part of any measure.

AREFACTION, S. [Lat.] the act of making dry, or the state of drying.

ARENA'CEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] composed of sand; sandy.

ARENA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a dry bath, wherein the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand, and has it cast upon different parts of his body.

ARENO'SE, Adj. [Lat.] sandy, or abounding with sand.

ARENULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of small sand.

ARE'OLA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the coloured circle surrounding the nipple.

AREOPA'GUS, S. a sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decrees, to which the Gods themselves are said to have submitted their differences. Authors are divided as to the reason and origin of this name; nor are they more agreed about the number of judges that sat in it; some reckon thirty-one, others fifty-one, and others five hundred. In short, their number seems not to have been fixed, but to have been more or less in different years. At first, this tribunal consisted only of nine persons, who had all discharged the office of archons, had acquitted themselves with honour in that trust, and had likewise given an account of their administration before the logistæ, and undergone a rigorous examination. Their salary was equal, and paid out of the public treasury; they had three oboli, that is, three halfpence, for each cause. The Areopagites were judges for life. They always sat in judgment in the open air, and in the night-time; that their minds might be the more present and attentive, and that no object of pity or aversion might make any impression upon them; and all the pleadings before them

were in the simplest and most naked terms. At first, they took cognizance of criminal causes only; but, in course of time, their jurisdiction became of great extent.

AREO'TICS, S. medicines that open the pores.

ARGAL, or **ARGOL**, S. the hard matter sticking to the sides of wine vessels, called Tartar.

ARGENT, Adj. [Lat.] that which resembles silver; silvered. In Heraldry, white colour in the arms of gentry; expressed by engravers by a total omission of lines in the shield.

ARGIL, S. [Lat.] the white earth used by the potters in making their white ware.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] of the nature of potter's clay.

ARGILLOUS, Adj. consisting of the nature of clay.

ARGOSY, S. [from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship] a large vessel for merchantmen, or a carrack.

To **ARGUE**, V. N. [Lat.] to evince the truth or falsehood of any thing by proofs. Figuratively, to persuade; to bring reason, or *against*; to plead, or handle; to debate. To infer, in allusion to the deductions of reason. To charge, or prove by rational consequence.

ARGUER, S. one who makes use of reasons in order to evince any truth, or to bring conviction in the mind of another; a reasoner; a disputer.

ARGUMENT, S. [Lat.] a reason brought to prove or disprove any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; a concise view of the heads of any discourse. In Law, a case, debate, or suit; a controversy. In Rhetoric, a probable reason alledged to gain belief.

ARGUMENTAL, Adj. that which is formed upon the deductions of reason; belonging to argument; reasoning.

ARGUMENTA'TION, S. the evincing the truth or falsehood of any proposition by reasoning; the act or effect of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, Adj. consisting of argument, or the deductions of reason; containing reasons.

ARGU'TE, Adj. witty, sharp, *subtile*.

ARIA, S. [Ital.] in Music, an air, song, a tune or a lesson.

ARIANS, S. in Church History, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied the three persons in the Trinity to be of the same essence, and affirmed Christ to be a creature that he was inferior to the Father as to deity; that he was neither co-eternal, nor equal with him; also that the Holy Ghost was not God, but a creature of the Son. In their doxologies, they ascribed glory to the Father in the Son, through the Holy Ghost. Their leader, *Arius*, lived in the beginning of the fourth century.

A'RIANISM

A R K

ARIANISM, S. the principles maintained by the Arians.

ARID, [Adj.] dry, parched up, withered.

ARIDITY, S. [Lat.] a want of moisture, dryness. In Divinity, a state of insensibility, or want of ardency in devotion.

ARIES, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve in the zodiac which the sun enters; symbolically represented by the ram, because it is then the teeming time for that kind of animal.

ARJETATE, V. N. [Lat.] to butt; to attack with the head, like a ram.

ARIETATION, S. [Lat.] the act of striking like a ram; the attacking with a ram; the collision of particles with another.

ARIETTA, S. in music, a short air, song, tune.

ARIGHT, Adv. [Sax.] truly, justly, or consistent with law; properly, or in such a manner as to attain the desired end.

ARIOULATION, S. [Lat.] soothsaying.

ARISE, [arize] V. N. [its Pret. *arose*, *arisen*] to ascend; to move upwards from earth; to get up as from sleep; to change posture from sitting to standing; to come in view; to become visible; to come out of a grave; to flow or proceed from.

ARISTOCRACY, S. [Gr.] in Politics, a form of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRATICAL, Adj. that which makes of aristocracy, or includes a government administered only by nobles.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, S. that quality which makes a government resemble an aristocracy.

ARITHMANCY, S. [Gr.] a sort of divination, or foretelling events by numbers.

ARITHMETIC, S. [Gr.] the science of numbers; the art of computation. The fundamental rules or operations of Arithmetic are, namely, *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication*, and *Division*; the practice of which is under their respective heads. Besides which, there are other rules contrived for the facilitating computations of all kinds; as will be seen in the course of this work.

ARITHMETICAL, Adj. that which is formed by numbers, or agreeable to some rule in arithmetic.

ARITHMETICALLY, Adv. that which is performed according to some rule of arithmetic, and consists of figures.

ARK, S. [from *arca*, Lat. a chest] a chest, or coffer, applied in Scripture to the vessel in which Moses was exposed in the desert; the chest wherein the two tables of the covenant, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod, were kept; but more particularly the vessel built by Noah, to preserve himself, family, and the whole race of terrestrial and aerial animals, from the Flood.

A K M

ARM, S. [Sax.] a limb of the human body, reaching from the shoulder to the hand. Anatomists divide the arm into two parts, calling only that part the arm which is included between the shoulder and the elbow; the rest, from the elbow to the wrist, being taken into the greater hand, is called the fore-arm. The arm, in this acceptation, has only one large bone, called the *os humeri*, or the shoulder-bone. The other part consists of two bones, namely, the *radius* and *cubitus*, or *ulna*. In Geography, it denotes a branch of the sea, or a river. It is also figuratively used for power; as, the secular arm. Likewise, for a large branch or bough of a tree.

To ARM, V. A. [Lat.] to furnish with weapons; to cap, case, or cover with metal, applied to the load-stone, or the shoes of a horse.

To ARM, V. N. to take arms; to be provided against any attack, either of an enemy or casualty.

ARMA'DA, S. [Span.] a fleet of men of war, applied by way of eminence to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this island, in 1588.

ARMADILLO, S. [Span.] a four-footed animal of the Brazils.

ARMAMENT, S. [Lat.] any place where-in arms are placed; great provisions of military stores. Figuratively, an army, but most commonly applied to a fleet of men of war.

ARMATURE, S. [Lat.] a military dress to defend the body from the attack of an enemy in battle; any thing to defend the body from external injuries.

ARMED, Adj. in Heraldry, applied to beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, &c. are of a different colour; as, "A falcon *arm'd*." *Armed chair*, an elbow chair, or one which has rests for the arms or elbows.

ARMIGER, S. [Lat.] an esquire; one that bears arms.

ARMILLARY, Adj. [Lat.] something that is circular, in allusion to the surrounding of a bracelet. *Armillary sphere*, is composed of several brass circles, which represent those of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c. drawn on the globe.

ARMINGS, S. [plural] in a ship, are white or red cloths hung fore and aft on the outside of a ship; those on the tops are named *top armings*.

ARMINIANS, S. [from *Arminius*] the followers of Arminius, a famous minister at Amsterdam; who in the 16th century separated from the Calvinists, holding, that predestination was not absolute, but conditional; that Christ hath not only redeemed all, but that there is an universal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irresistible principle; that man is a free agent, always at liberty to obey all the motions of the Holy Ghost, or resist them; that with respect to

perseverance, a man may, after justification, fall into new crimes.

ARMIPOTENCE, S. [Lat.] power, or powerfulness in war.

ARMIPOTENT, Adj. [Lat.] powerful, or strong in the field, in arms, or at war.

ARMISTICE, S. [Lat.] a short truce, or a cessation from arms for a short time.

ARMLET, S. a small arm of the sea. Figuratively, a bracelet, or some ornament worn on the arm.

ARMO'NIACK, S. [erroneously so written for Ammoniack.] See **AMMONIACK**.

ARMO'RIAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which belongs to the coat or escutcheon of a family.

ARMOUR, S. [Fr.] a cover for the body, to defend it from the instruments of war; warlike harness.

ARMOURER, S. [Fr.] one who makes, forges, or sells armour; one who dresses another in armour.

ARMOURY, S. [Fr.] a place where arms are kept. Figuratively, arms. An ensign, escutcheon, or family coat.

ARMOUR-BEARER, S. he that carries the arms of another. In Romances, a knight's esquire.

ARMS, S. [not used in the singular, Lat.] all kinds of weapons, whether offensive or defensive. Figuratively, a state of hostility between two nations; war. In Heraldry, the badges of distinction, escutcheons, or other marks of honour, given by sovereigns, and borne on banners, shields, or coats.

ARMY, S. [Fr.] a collection of men armed, commanded by their proper officers. Figuratively, a great number.

AROMA'TIC, } Adj. spicy; fragrant;
AROMA'TICAL, } strong-scented, or
sinelling like spices.

AROMA'TICS, S. [not used in the singular] spices, or any strong-scented, fragrant, or high-tasted body.

To **AROMATIZE**, V. A. [Lat.] to mix or scent with spices. Figuratively, to make any thing agreeable, which in its own nature would be loathsome.

AROUND, Adv. [Fr.] in a circle; in a circular manner; on all sides. Used as a preposition, encircling; encompassing; round about.

To **AROUSE**, [arouse] V. A. [Sax.] to wake from sleep; or excite an indolent person to action; to raise up; to stimulate.

ARPEGGIO, S. [Ital.] in Music, the making the notes of a chord to be heard distinctly one after another, by a purling or rolling of the hand on stringed instruments, beginning at the lowest note, and rising gradually upwards.

ARQUEBUSE, S. a hand-gun, carbine, fusée, or caliver.

ARQUEBUSIER, S. one who carries, or makes use of, an arquebuse.

ARRACK, S. See **ARACK**.

To **ARRAIGN**, [arraïn] V. A. [Fr.] Law, to set a thing in order, or fit it for trial. Applied to writings, to indict; to accuse; to charge with crimes.

ARRAIGNMENT, [arraïment] S. the act of trying a person upon an indictment, accusation, or charge.

To **ARRANGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to dispose or put in order, including the secondary idea of art or skill.

ARRANGEMENT, S. the act of putting or placing things into order, including the idea of skill, art, or judgment.

ARRANT, Adj. [Fr.] notorious, infamous.

ARRANTLY, Adv. in a notorious, infamous, or shameful manner.

ARRAS, S. the richest sort of tapestry, so called from *Arras*, a town in Flanders, where it was first made.

ARRA'Y, S. the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle; dress, or external ornaments. In Law, the ranking or placing a jury in proper order.

To **ARRA'Y**, V. A. [Fr.] in Military affairs, to place an army in proper order to engage. To deck, embellish, or adorn with dress.

ARRA'YER, S. officers that had the care of soldiers, and saw that they were properly accounted.

ARRE'AR, [arrear] S. [Fr.] that which remains unpaid. Applied to rent, it signifies that which has been due some time, and is not discharged.

ARRE'ST, S. [Fr.] in Law, the seizing or apprehending a man, thereby depriving him of his liberty by legal process, either for debt or any offence against the law; a stopping or restraint from proceeding in an undertaking.

To **ARRE'ST**, V. A. [Fr.] to apprehend by virtue of a writ from a court of justice; to seize any thing by law; to seize upon; to stop, withhold, or bind; to stop a body in motion.

ARRE'T, S. [Fr.] the decision of a sovereign court, or court of judicature; releasing our acts of parliament.

ARRIE'RE-FIEF, S. [Fr.] a fief dependent on another. *Arriere vassal* is the vassal of a vassal.

ARRI'VAL, S. the coming to any place, either by sea or land. Figuratively, the attainment of any design.

ARRIVANCE, S. company expected to come.

To **ARRIVE**, V. N. [Fr.] to come to any place by water or land. Figuratively, to attain, or come to.

ARROGANCE, or **ARROGANCY**, S. [Lat.] the assuming or claiming to one's self more honour or merit than is our due. **SYNON.** The haughtiness of the proud man is insufferable; pride makes us value ourselves.

ART

despise others; through *vain* we attract the attention of our acquaintance; *vanity* flatters us with having a vain power.

ARROGANT, Part. [Lat.] self-conceited; haughty.

ARROGANTLY, Adv. in an arrogant, conceited, or haughty manner.

TO ARROGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to lay claim to a thing or quality which does not belong to us.

ARROW, S. [Sax.] a slender piece of round wood, pointed, barbed, and shot out of a bow; distinguished from a *dart*, because it was thrown by the hand. *Arrow-head* the sharp point of an arrow, which was usually armed with steel. Divination with arrows was a method of prefaging future events practised by the ancients, Ezek.

xl. 21. The ancient Arabians had likewise a method of divination by arrows, before the time of Mahomet. These arrows were consulted upon all occasions, especially upon their marriages, the circumcision of their children, their journeys, and warlike expeditions. These arrows were without iron or feather. They were three in number, shut up in a bag, in the hands of a diviner. Upon one of the arrows was written, *Command me*, *O Lord*; upon another, *Forbid me*, *O Lord*; and upon the third, nothing was wrote. If the diviner drew out the arrow with the command on it, the Arabian immediately set out the affair; if that with the prohibition appeared, he deferred the execution of his design for a whole year; and if the arrow without any inscription came out, he was to draw again.

ARSE, S. [Sax.] the posteriors. Figuratively, the hind part of any thing. To *hang arse*, a low phrase, to loiter or stay behind; to be sluggish or tardy.

ARSENAL, S. [Ital.] a royal or public magazine; or place wherein all warlike stores are kept, or forged.

ARSENIC, S. [Gr.] in Natural History, ponderous, volatile, unflammable, mineral substance, which gives whiteness to metals by infusion, but destroys their malleability, is extremely corrosive, caustic, and a strong poison.

ARSENICAL, Adj. consisting, or having the properties, of arsenic.

ART, S. [Fr. & Lat.] an abstract or metaphysical term, implying a collection of certain rules from observation and experience, by which any thing may be performed, or any end obtained; distinguished from science by its object. If the object be attended by the application of rules, or require practice, then it is an *art*; but if contemplated only with respect to its different appearances, the collection of observations relative thereto is a science. But these terms being used promiscuously by authors, for want of affixing certain ideas to their words, the word *art* is

ART

sometimes used for something acquired, in opposition to that which is implanted by nature. A trade; cunning; artfulness; speculation. We have likewise the division of arts into liberal and mechanic. The *liberal arts* are those which consist in the application or exercise of the mind; the *mechanic*, those which consist in the exercise of the body or hand, and make use of machines to attain their ends.

ARTE'RIAL, Adj. that which belongs to, or is contained in, an artery.

ARTERIO'TOMY, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, the opening an artery with a lancet, in order to draw blood from thence.

ARTERY, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a membranaceous, elastic, conical tube, internally smooth, without valves, which decreases in its dimension in proportion to the number of its branches, destined to receive the blood from the heart, and to distribute it to the lungs and other parts of the body; that which has its origin from the right ventricle of the heart, is called the pulmonary artery, and that which rises from the left, the aorta.

ARTFUL, Adj. performed according to the rules of art, including the idea of skill, judgment, or wisdom.

ARTFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as shews a deal of cunning or skill.

ARTFULNESS, S. the quality of performing any thing with skill, or the attaining an end by cunning.

ARTHRITIC, or **ARTHRIT'ICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] gouty; or occasioned by the gout; that which has something like joints.

ARTHRITIS, S. [Gr.] in Physic, a disease which affects the joints; the gout.

ARTHUR, King of the Britons, according to Rapin, was b. in Cornwall, 452, or 453; mounted the throne of Danmonium, 467, after his father Gorloüs, at 15 y. of age; was created patrician by Ambrosius, 476; elected monarch of Britain, 508; assumed the imperial purple, 528; and was mortally wounded in a battle, 542; during which, Modred and he happening to meet, rushed upon one another so furiously, that nothing but death could part them. Modred was slain upon the spot, and Arthur, mortally wounded, was carried to Glastonbury, where he died, aged 90 y. 76 of which he spent in the exercise of arms; for tho' he had reigned but 34 y. yet before he came to the crown, he had long commanded the British armies under Ambrosius. Rapin says, that according to the best authors, Uther Pendragon was not his father, but Gorloüs as above; but that the name Uther, signifying in British a Club, was given to the Great Arthur, for the same reason that Charlemagne's grand-father was called Martel, or Hammer. As to the name of Pendragon, it owes its origin, as it is pretended, to Arthur's wearing a dragon on the crest of his helmet, Arthur was undoubtedly a great

a great general. It is a pity his actions have served for a foundation to numberless fables, tho' worthy of being recorded by the greatest and most able pen. He is said to have instituted the order of the knights of the Round Table, so famous in Romances. Some creditable historians assert, that k. Hen. II. being at Pembroke, and hearing a Welch bard singing to his harp the story of Arthur, concluding with his death and burial in the church-yard of Glastonbury, between 2 pyramids; the k. ordered inquiry to be made, and the body dug up; at the depth of 7 feet a great stone was found, on which was fixed a leaden cross, with this inscription on the inside: 'Hic jacet sepultus inclytus rex Arturius in insula Avalonia:' i. e. 'Here lieth the famous k. Arthur, buried in the isle of Avelon.' Digging lower, they found the king's body in the trunk of a tree, his beautiful queen lying by him, with long flowing hair, in colour bright as gold, which however sunk into dust when touched. The king's bones were very large, and 10 wounds, at least, in his skull, all cicatrized, except that of which he was supposed to have died. This was discovered, 1189, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, who says he saw and examined them: Camden's *Britan. tit. Somersetshire*.

ARTICHOKE, S. a plant much like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads, shaped like the cone of a pine-tree.

ARTICLE, S. [Lat.] in English there are but two articles, *a* and *the*: *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, *y* and *w* excepted, or a silent *b*. *A* is used in a vague sense to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate: *the* determines what particular thing is meant. A substantive without any article to limit it is taken in its widest sense: thus *man* means all mankind. *A man* means some one or other of that kind, indefinitely; *the man* means, definitely, that particular man who is spoken of: the former therefore is called the Indefinite, the latter the Definite, Article. It is the nature of both the Articles to determine or limit the thing spoken of: *a* determines it to be one single thing of the kind, leaving it still uncertain which; *the* determines which it is, or of many which they are. The first therefore can only be joined to Substantives in the singular number; the last may also be joined to plurals. There is a remarkable exception to this rule in the use of the Adjectives *few* and *many*, (the latter chiefly with the word *great* before it) which, though joined with plural Substantives, yet admit of the singular Article *a*: as, *a few men*, *a great many men*; the reason of it is manifest from the effect which the article has in these phrases: it means a small or great number collectively taken, and therefore gives the idea of a Whole, that is, of Unity.

Thus likewise *a hundred*, *a thousand*, in a whole number, an aggregate of many collectively taken; and therefore still retain the Article *a*, though joined as an Adjective to a plural Substantive: as, *a hundred years*. The Definite Article *the* is sometimes applied to Adverbs in the Comparative and Superlative degree, and its effect is to make the degree the more strongly, and to determine it the more precisely: as, "*The more I examine it, the better I like it. I like the least of any.*" In Commerce, a transaction, thing, or parcel in an account.

To **ARTICLE**, V. N. to make conditions or terms; to stipulate; to bind or oblige a person to serve another under certain conditions. "*He articulated him for three years.*" "*He was an articulated clerk.*"

ARTICULAR, Adj. [Lat.] in Physic, a disease which affects the joints.

ARTICULATE, Adj. [Lat.] in its primary sense, applied to bodies which are joined together, and may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, it implies, that its sounds are distinct and varied, but connected together, so as to form words.

To **ARTICULATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to pronounce syllables, or words, in a distinct manner.

ARTICULATELY, Adv. in such a manner as to pronounce the syllables of words distinctly.

ARTICULATION, S. in Anatomy, the juncture of two bones in such a manner, that they may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, the modulation and variations of the voice, which are so connected as to form syllables or words.

ARTIFICE, S. [Fr.] an indirect method of attaining one's end; a pretence, stratagem or fraud. **SYNON.** *Cunning* is employed in using means; *finesse* insinuates insensibility and must be accompanied by penetrating *device* surprises, and gives satisfaction; *art* generally makes use of studied dissimulation; *a trick* is commonly looked on as a fraud, and *a stratagem* is oftener illicit than otherwise.

ARTIFICIAL, Adj. [Fr.] something made by art, in opposition to the productions of nature; something counterfeit. *Artificial lines* are those which are drawn upon a sector, or scale, to represent sines and tangents.

ARTIFICIALLY, Adv. in an artificial, cunning, crafty, or skilful manner.

ARTILLERY, S. [a plural-noun, Fr.] the heavy engines of war, such as cannon, bombs, &c. In a general sense, any weapon used in battle.

ARTISAN, [artizan] S. [Fr.] properly applied to those professors of trades who require the least exercise of the understanding; a low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradesman.

ARTIST, S. [Fr.] one who excels in those arts which require good natural parts, or one who understands both the theory and practice of the art which he professes.

ARTLESS, Adj. without art, design, craft, guile.

ARTLESSLY, Adv. in a simple, innocent, undefining manner.

ARUNDEL, a town in Suffex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Wednesdays, and a small one on Saturdays. Fairs are on May 14, for cattle and hogs; on August 21 for hogs, cattle, and sheep; on September 25, for cattle and sheep; and on October 17, for cattle and pedlars wares. Situated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, over which it has a wooden-bridge, by which small ships may ride. The ancient castle is seated on the summit of the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is 12 miles E. of Chichester, and 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. of London; governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It has two streets paved with stones, 1000 houses, and 800 inhabitants.

AUSPICES, S. on order of priesthood, or the old Romans; soothsayers, who were said to foretell things to come, by inspecting the entrails of beasts.

CONJUNCT. [Teut.] referring to an action, or time past, in the same manner; it answers *so*, or *such*, it is used for "So uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination. *Bac.* In a particular manner; as far as a particular relation extends; or of the same kind. By an ellipsis, *scilicet*. Referring to the present time, it signifies something done, during that particular time, at the same time. "Whistled as he went." *Dryd.* According to, or in what manner. "As they please." *Boyle.* Answering, like, or same, it is used as a relative, and implies *quodlibet*. "The same crime, as he committed." When at the beginning of two sentences immediately following each other, it denotes a likeness or comparison between them.

ANSWERING *so*, it implies condition, in the same manner. "Some peculiarity as to his face." *Locke.*

ASFOETIDA, S. a very stinking gum, according to Kempfer, is drawn from the root of an umbelliferous plant, which grows in the province of Charasan in Persia. It has thick roots, with few fibres, black without, and full of a white fetid juice; a medicine prescribed to promote the menses in hysterical affections, and in all nervous complaints.

FLINTING ST., an Episcopal city of Flintshire in North Wales, seated on the river Clwyd, where it unites with the river Clwyd; over both there is a bridge. It is a very ancient place; and of note only for its cathedral. It has a small market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Easter Tuesday, July 15, September 16, and December 26, all for cattle. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Chester; and 12 miles W. of London.

ASCETINE, Adj. [Gr.] something which is to be destroyed by fire.

ASBESTOS, S. a sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable: It has the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, S. [Gr.] small, white, round, and short worms.

TO ASCEND, V. N. [Lat.] to rise upwards from the earth. Figuratively, to advance from any degree of knowledge to another. In Genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards towards its first founders.

ASCENDABLE, Adj. that which may be ascended.

ASCENDANT, S. [Fr.] in Morality, superiority or influence, whereby one man or thing unreasonably biases or tyrannizes over another. In Astrology, the horoscope, or degree of the ecliptic, which rises above the horizon at a person's birth. Figuratively, the greatest height or perfection. In Genealogy, ancestors, or those nearest the root of a pedigree. Used adjectively, for something superior to, or influencing another.

ASCENDENCY, S. a bias; an undue influence or superiority.

ASCENDING, Part. [Lat.] going upwards from the earth. In Astronomy, those degrees, or stars, which are above the horizon. The ascending node of a planet is that point of its orbit, wherein it is found in its motion towards the north.

ASCENSION, S. [Lat.] a motion upwards. In Divinity, the miraculous ascent of our Saviour, when he went to heaven in the sight of his apostles. *Ascension*, in Astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. The difference between *right* and *oblique ascension* is what the astronomers mean by *ascensional difference*. *Ascension-day*, the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIVE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is in motion upwards; that which is in a rising state.

ASCENT, S. [Lat.] motion upwards; the place by which an eminence may be climbed. Figuratively, a high place or eminence. In Physics, the *ascent* of fluids is their rising above the level of their own surfaces, &c. In Logic, a kind of argument, wherein we rise from particulars to universals.

TO ASCERTAIN, V. A. [Fr.] to determine the signification of any word; to take away all doubt.

ASCERTAINER, S. one who limits or determines the signification of a doubtful expression.

ASCERTAINMENT, S. the determining the signification of a doubtful expression; a settled rule or standard.

ASCETIC, Adj. [Gr.] employed only in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETIC.

ASCE'TIC, S. [Gr.] one who practises a greater degree of austerity and mortification than others.

A'SCII, S. [Gr.] in Geography, those inhabitants of the Torrid Zone who have no shadow at certain times of the year, because the sun is then vertical, or shines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCITES, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a kind of dropsy, which principally affects the abdomen, or lower belly, and is remedied by tapping.

ASCITIC, Adj. caused by an ascites; dropical, or resembling an ascites.

ASCITI'TIOUS, [*asfifitious*] Adj. [Lat.] that which is counterfeit or spurious.

To **ASCRIBE**, V. A. [Lat.] to deduce from as a cause; to attribute to; to impute.

ASCRIP'TION, S. the act of ascribing.

ASH, S. [Sax.] in Botany, the *fraxinus*. It has pinnated leaves ending in a lobe. Its male flowers have no petals; and the germen has one seed like a bird's tongue. *Ash-coloured* is that which is between brown and grey, like the bark of the *ash*.

ASH, a town in Kent, whose fairs are March 25, and September 29, for pedlars ware.

ASHA'MED, Adj. to be conscious of having done something which a person may find fault with.

A'SHBOURNE, a town in Derbyshire; whose fairs are held Feb. 13, for horses and horned cattle. April 3, May 21, July 5, for horses, horned cattle and wool; Aug. 16, for horses and horned cattle; October 20, Nov. 29, for black, heavy and other horses, and horned cattle; the market is on Saturday. Dist. 139½ miles from London.

A'SHBRITTLE, a town in Somersetshire; its fair is February 25, for cattle.

A'SHBURTON, a town in Devonshire, whose fairs are the first Thursday in March, first Thursday in June, August 10, and November 11, for horned cattle; the market is on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. Distant 53 computed, and 190 measured miles from London.

A'SHBY DE LA ZOUC, a town in Leicestershire, whose fairs are on Easter Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; St. Bartholomew, August 24, and St. Simon and Jude, Oct. 28, for horses and cows; the market is on Saturday. Distant 114½ miles from London.

A'SHEN, Adj. made of ash, or ash-wood.

A'SHES, S. [has no singular. Sax.] that substance which bodies are reduced to by burning. The corpse or remains of a dead person, in allusion to the ancient custom of burning the dead.

A'SHFORD, a town in Kent, distant from London 48 computed, and 57 measured miles. Its fairs are May 17, Sept. 9, for horses, cattle, and pedlary; the market is on Tuesday.

A'SHINGTON, a village in Suffex, whose fair is kept July 21, for sheep and cattle.

A'SHLAR, S. in Masonry, free-stone they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickness.

A'SHLERING, S. in Building, quarters in garrets, about two feet and a quarter or three feet high from the floor, reaching to the rafters.

A'SHOVER, a town in Derbyshire, whose fairs are held April 25, and October 15, for cattle and sheep.

ASHO'RE, Adv. to the shore, on land, to the land.

ASHWE'DNESDAY, S. the first day of Lent, when, in the primitive church, notorious sinners were put to open penance. They appeared at the church-door bare-footed and clothed in sackcloth, where being examined, their discipline was proportioned according to their offences; after which they brought into the church, the bishop fingering seven penitential psalms, they prostrated themselves, and with tears begged absolution; the whole congregation having ashes on their heads to signify, that they were both mortal, and reserved to be burnt to ashes for their sins.

A'SHY, Adj. resembling the ash in colour, or of a whitish grey.

A'SIA, [*Asia*] one of the four great parts of the world, and the second in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen-Sea, on the E. by the Eastern-Ocean, which is part of the South-Sea, on the S. by the Indian-Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent; and it is generally said that the first man was created here; though many are of different opinion, arising from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. It is believed that as it will, arts and sciences were first cultivated here; though they are thought to come originally from Egypt: but all the considerable religions now known had their beginning in Asia; and there are still a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thousand years old. They have one kind of religion in China, and another in India, whose priests are the Bramins; not to mention the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, whose beginnings are sufficiently known to all the world. This was the seat of several ancient empires, or monarchies; such as that of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. It is 4740 miles in length from the Dardanelles to the W. to the Eastern shore of Tartary; and 4380 in breadth from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of New Zembla. It may be divided into ten great parts, namely, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, the Mogul's empire, with the Two Peninsulas of India, Thibet, China, and Corea, Great Little Bocharia, with Carazm, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the islands. The governments of Asia are generally monarchical, and Turkey, Persia, the Mogul's empire, the

and China, are subject to single monarchs; the rest divided among several sovereigns; that there are reckoned seven emperors, many kings, besides petty princes, and the rajahs of India, which are very numerous. In regard to the extent of their religions, Christianity is but small in respect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one-third of Asia; and the Pagan is about twice as much as the Mahometan. Besides these, they pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Christian. The languages are so many and various, that it is impossible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkish, the Persian, the Arabick, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, and many others. There are several great lakes; but the principal are the Caspian Sea, which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the lake Aral, which is about as much, and has not been long known to Europeans. In Painting, Asia is represented a woman wearing a garland of various flowers and fruits; dressed in a rich embroidered vestment; holding in her right-hand a bunch and roots of cassia, pepper, cloves, &c. in her left a smoking censer; with a cat kneeling by her.

ASIDE, Adv. applied to situation, that which is not straight. Opposed to perpendicular, out of, or deviating from, its true direction; not directly towards; or from the corner.

ASININE, Adj. partaking of the nature of an ass.

TO ASK, V. A. [Sax.] to desire a thing; to demand; to put a question; to enquire; to require.

ASKANCE, **ASKAUNCE**, or **ASKUNT**, Adv. [Fr.] a look, wherein the eyelids of each eye are turned to the corners of the eye-lid; obliquely, or with a leer, and expressive of slyness or disdain.

ASKER, S. the person who makes a request or enquiry.

ASKEW, Adv. aside, wherein the pupils are drawn to one corner of the eye, and generally bespeaks contempt or disdain.

ASKRIG, a town in Yorkshire, whose fairs are held May 11, first Thursday in June, on woollen cloth, pewter, brass, and millinery goods; Oct. 28, 29, for horned cattle, woollen cloth, and millinery; the market is on Tuesday. Distance 242 miles from London.

ASLANT, Adv. on one side; obliquely.

ASLEP, Adv. in that state wherein all the senses are in a manner closed, the eyes shut, and a person enjoys that rest from animal labour called sleep.

ASLOPE, Adv. declining; obliquely.

ASP, or **A'SPIC**, S. [Lat.] a kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without the possibility of a remedy. It is very small, and those who are bitten by it die by sleep and lethargy.

ASPA'LATHUS, S. a plant called the Rose of Jerusalem. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute for an astringent, but now little used: An oil drawn from it is of an admirable scent, and very comfortable to the head to which perfumes are not offensive. It is where used in pomatums and liniments.

ASPA'RAGUS, S. a garden plant, the root of which is deservedly reckoned one of the five openers, and is an ingredient in all compositions intended to cleanse the viscera, especially where their obstructions threaten the jaundice and dropsy. It is likewise used in many disorders of the breast, as operating by urine, and is of service in most such cases.

A'SPECT, S. [Lat.] the face; a peculiar cast of the countenance; look or appearance; the front situation of a building, or direction towards any point. In Astrology, the situation of stars or planets with respect to each other.

TO ASPE'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to look upon; to behold.

A'SPEN, or **ASP**, S. [Sax.] a kind of poplar, whose leaves are supposed to be always trembling: used adjectively for things made out of its wood, or those which resemble it, with respect to the trembling of its leaves.

A'SPER, Adj. [Lat.] rough or rugged. *Spiritus asper*, in Grammar, an accent in this form ['], which shews that the letter under it is to be pronounced strong, and the breath to supply the place of an *h*.

TO A'SPERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to roughen, or make rough.

ASPE'RITY, S. [Lat.] unevenness, or roughness, applied to the surface of bodies and pronunciation. Moroseness, or roughness, applied to the behaviour or temper.

TO ASPE'RSE, V. A. [Lat.] to say any thing injurious to the character of another; to slander; to calumniate.

ASPE'RSION, S. [Lat.] the action of casting water about, so as it may fall in small drops, not in full streams. Sprinkling, applied in Divinity, to the mode of baptism commonly practised, opposed to immersion. Figuratively, an unmerited calumny or slander.

ASPHA'LTOS, S. a solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the lake *Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is used as a principal ingredient

redient in the ground that engravers spread upon their plates, which they intend to etch, or eat in a figure with aqua fortis.

ASPHALTIC, Adj. [Gr.] bituminous, or pitchy.

A'SPHODEL, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the day lily. There are six species; and were by the Antients planted near burying places to supply the manes of the deceased with nurture. Hence we may learn the beauties of Milton's lines—

“By those happy souls who dwell

“In yellow meads of *asphodel*.”

To A'SPIRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to lay a great stress of voice upon any syllable or letter. When used neuterly, to be pronounced with stress and vehemence, or a full breath.

A'SPIRATED, Adj. [Lat.] pronounced with some degree of roughness, stress, or vehemence of voice, or a full breath.

ASPIRATION, S. [Lat.] a fighting for, or longing after; an ardent desire, generally used in a spiritual sense. Among Grammarians, it denotes the pronouncing a syllable with some vehemence; as these words beginning with the letter *b*, *bear*, *beat*, if pronounced softly would be *ear*, *eat*.

To ASPIRE, V. N. [Lat.] to endeavour to attain something above our present circumstances, rank, or power. Used with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUINT, Adv. [Sax.] a position of the eyes, wherein they do not both seem to look the same way; obliquely.

ASS, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, a domestic animal, remarkable for its sluggishness, hardness, patience in labour, coarseness of diet, and long life. Figuratively, the word implies a person of mean, abject spirit; basely patient under provocations; despicable, and dull. Prov. *Every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the king's horses*.

A'SSA, S. [in Pharmacy, divided into *assa dulcis*, or benzoin, and *assa fetida*] a gum or resin, of a brownish colour, a sharp taste, and a very strong offensive smell; from whence it receives both the name above-mentioned, and likewise that of *devil's dung*.

To ASSAIL, V. A. [Fr.] to attack, or fall upon, in order to subdue, as an enemy. Figuratively, to attack with arguments.

ASSAILABLE, Adj. that which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, S. [Fr.] he who makes an attack, opposed to one who *defends*.

ASSAILANT, Adj. using acts of violence against another; attacking.

ASSART, S. in Law, an offence committed in a forest, by pulling or grubbing up by the roots those trees or bushes that form thickets or coverts for beasts.

ASSASSIN, or ASSASSINATOR, S. [Fr.] one who murders another, either for hire or by treachery.

To ASSASSINATE, V. A. to murder

another treacherously, revengefully, or for hire.

ASSASSINATION, S. the act of murdering by treachery, or for hire.

ASSAULT, S. [Fr.] in War, a general and furious attack of a camp, or fortified place, with an intention to carry, or become master of it. This has lately been styled a *coup de main*, or a strong and vigorous impression. In Law, a violent injury offered to man's person, which may be committed by offering a blow, or a terrifying speech. *Law. Iren. b. i. c. 3. 25th Edw. III. c. 24. 2d Lib. Affis. pl. 60.*

To ASSAULT, V. A. in War, to make a general and furious attack, without cover, on a camp, or fortified place, in order to carry, or become masters of it; to offer violence to; to attack, or invade.

ASSAULTER, S. one who uses violence against another.

ASSAY, S. [Fr.] examination, trial, attempt; attack. In Law, *assay* of weight and measures is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

To ASSAY, V. A. [Fr.] to put to the trial; to try.

ASSAYER, S. an officer of the mint who tries metals, in order to determine their fineness, and how much they are above or below standard.

ASSAYING, S. the art of separating metals, sulphurs, mineral salts, and other bodies, from each other.

ASSECUTION, S. [Lat.] in Canon Law, acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, S. [Fr.] the collection of a number of individuals together, so as to form a whole; it differs from *assembly*, because that is used of persons, and this of things.

To ASSEMBLE, V. A. [Fr.] to unite several things together, so as to form a whole, to bring several things together into one place. Used, neuterly, with the preposition *together*.

ASSEMBLY, S. [Fr.] a company gathered together, either upon business or for diversion. In the Military Art, it is the second beating of a drum before a march, as a signal for the soldiers to strike their tents, roll them up, and stand to arms. *Assemblies* of the Clergy are called convocations, synods, councils; the annual meeting of the church of Scotland is called a *General Assembly*.

ASSENT, S. [Lat.] that act of the mind whereby it takes, or acknowledges, any proposition to be true or false. In a more large sense, agreement, or consent.

To ASSENT, V. N. [Lat.] to receive any thing as true.

To ASSERT, V. A. [Lat.] to affirm any thing as true; to claim a thing as one's due, to defend both by words and actions.

ASSERTION, S. the affirming a thing

true; a proposition conceived or delivered in positive terms.

ASSERTIVE, Adj. positive; obstinate; dogmatical.

ASSERTOR, S. he who affirms any proposition as true; the author or supporter of an opinion.

To **ASSESS**, V. A. [Ital.] to rate or tax; to fine a person.

ASSESSMENT, S. the sum, fine, or tax, levied upon any person or community; the act of levying a fine.

ASSESSOR, S. in Law, one who sits on the bench with a judge, in order to assist him with advice; one who is next or equal to another in rank or dignity.

ASSETS, S. [used only in the plural. Fr.] the goods of a person deceased, which are appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To **ASSEVER**, or **ASSEVERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to affirm or deny a thing, not only with an oath, but likewise with imprecations, execrations, or curses.

ASSEVERATION, S. [Lat.] the act of affirming a thing with great solemnity by an oath or imprecation.

ASSIDUITY, S. [Fr.] a constant attention or application to business; unwearied diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] unwearied; constant; continual and unremitted.

ASSIDUOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to exercise diligence without weariness, and application without intermission.

ASIENTO, S. [Span.] a Spanish word, signifying a contract or bargain; but chiefly applied to the convention or contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves. The first *asiento* was made with the French Guinea company; and, by the treaty of Utrecht, transferred to the English, who were to furnish 4800 negroes annually.

To **ASSIGN**, [*assign*, the *i* is pronounced *ay*] V. A. [Lat.] to distribute; to allot; to appoint. In Law, to transfer property to another.

ASSIGNABLE, [*assignable*] Adj. that which may be determined, settled, fixed, or marked out.

ASSIGNATION, S. [Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. Commonly used in amours, for an appointment made for meeting by the two parties.

ASSIGNEE, [*assigné*] S. [Fr.] one appointed by another to do an act, or perform any business in his stead. Commonly applied to those persons who are entrusted with the estate of a bankrupt, and are by law empowered to collect his debts, and make a dividend of his effects to his several creditors.

ASSIGNER, [*assigner*] S. he who sets out, determines, or appoints.

ASSIGNMENT, [*assignment*] S. is the transferring, by deed, the interest one has in

a lease, or other thing, to another person. Assignments may be made of lands in fee for life or years, of an annuity, rent-charge, judgment, statute, &c.

ASSIMILABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be converted into the same nature, or be made like another.

To **ASSIMILATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to convert to the same nature; to bring to a resemblance.

ASSIMILATION, S. in Physics, is that motion by which bodies convert other bodies related to them, or at least such as are prepared to be converted, into their own substance and nature. Thus flame multiplies itself upon oily bodies, and generates new flames; air upon water, and produces new air; and all the parts, as well similar as organical, in vegetables and animals, first attract with some election or choice, nearly the same common, or not very different juices for aliment, and afterwards assimilate or convert them into their own nature.

To **ASSIMULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to put on a counterfeit appearance; to feign.

ASSIMULATION, S. [Lat.] a counterfeit, or specious resemblance.

To **ASSIST**, V. A. [Fr.] to relieve; to help.

ASSISTANCE, S. [Fr.] the act of helping; help.

ASSISTANT, Adj. that which supplies the defects of another; that which helps.

ASSISTANT, S. one who helps another.

ASSIZE, or **ASSIZE**, S. [Fr.] is used for the court, place, or time, when and where the writs and processes, whether civil or criminal, are decided by judges and jury. *Assize* is either general, when judges take their respective circuits, with commission to take all *assize*; or special, where a commission is granted to particular persons for taking an *assize* for one or two causes only. All the counties of England are divided into six circuits, and two judges are assigned by the king's commission for every circuit, who now hold the *assizes* twice a year, in every county (though by *Magna Charta* they were sent but once a year) except in *Middlesex*, where the courts of record sit, and the counties palatine. The term is likewise applied to signify the whole process of a writ; a jury; a statute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itself, as prescribed by the statute.

To **ASSIZE**, V. A. to fix the price, weight, or size of a commodity.

ASSIZER, or **ASSISER**, S. an officer who has the inspection into the weights and measures of commodities.

ASSOCIABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be joined or united to something else.

To **ASSOCIATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to join as a companion; to make one of a company. To join inseparably, applied to ideas.

ASSOCIATED, Adj. [Lat.] confederated; joined as accomplices; making part of a society, or company.

ASSOCIATE, S. one who is joined to another as assistant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSOCIATION, S. the act of uniting; union; society; a contract or treaty, by which two or more are united together for their mutual assistance, for the better carrying on any design. In Physics, combination, or union.

To **ASSOIL**, [Fr.] in Law, to deliver or discharge a person from excommunication.

A'SSONANCE, S. [Fr.] reference of one sound to another resembling it. In Rhetoric or Poetry, it is where the words of a phrase or verse have nearly the same sound or termination, but make no proper rhyme; these are accounted vicious in English, though an elegance among the Romans.

A'SSONANT, Part. [Fr.] to range things in classes, according to their resemblance with each other.

To **ASSORT**, V. A. [Fr.] to range in classes.

ASSORTMENT, S. [Fr.] in Trade, a stock of goods, consisting of various pieces of different sorts. In Painting, the proportion and harmony between the several parts.

To **ASSUA'GE**, [assuage] V. A. [Lat.] to cool, or lessen, applied to heat; to calm, applied to the wind; to pacify or appease, applied to passion or rage; to ease, applied to pain. In its general sense, it implies the lessening the violence of something furious. Neuterly, to abate, or grow less.

ASSUA'GEMENT, [assuagement] S. that which lessens the violence of any thing.

ASSUA'GER, [assuager] S. one who pacifies rage, appeases anger, or lessens pain.

ASSUA'SIVE, [assuasive] Adj. [Lat.] that which has a great influence; that which assuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSU'ETUDE, S. [Lat.] the being accustomed to a thing; custom.

To **ASSUME**, V. A. [Lat.] to take; to represent a character; to take upon one's self; to arrogate; or claim what is not one's due.

ASSU'MER, S. one who claims or arrogates more than is his due; an arrogant person.

ASSU'MPSIT, [pron. without the p.] S. a voluntary or verbal promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSU'MPTION, [pron. without the p.] S. [Lat.] the act of appropriating any thing to one's self; the supposing a thing true, without any formal proof. The *assumption* of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of August. In Logic, the minor, or second proposition in a categorical syllogism; sometimes the consequence drawn from the major and minor.

ASSU'MPTIVE, [pron. without the p.] Adj. that which a person may take, or appropriate to himself. In Heraldry, *assumptive* are those which a person may use as his own.

ASSU'RANCE, [the syllables *assu* at the beginning of this and the four following words are by some pronounced like *assu*] S. [Fr.] a certain expectation of something future; confidence; trust; conviction. In Commerce, a contract by which a person subjects himself to make good the damages to be sustained by another in a voyage, or by fire. See **INSURANCE**.

To **ASSU'RE**, V. A. [Fr.] to persuade a person of the certainty of a thing; to make a person confident, by removing the causes of doubt or fear; to be betrothed.

ASSU'REDLY, Adv. in such a manner as betrays no doubt; certainly; undoubtedly.

ASSUREDNESS, S. the state of a person who is certain, or entirely free from doubt.

ASSU'ER, S. [Fr.] one who removes the doubts of another. In Commerce, one who indemnifies another against hazards at sea.

ASSY'RIA, an ancient empire of Asia, comprehending the modern provinces of Chaldæa, Diarbee, and Irac-arabic.

A'STERISK, S. [Gr.] a character used to render any particular passage in an author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin, or at the bottom of the page marked thus [*]: when two or three are placed together in a line, they denote that some word is to be supplied, or is wanting ***.

ASTE'RN, Adv. a sea term, in the hinder part of a ship; or any thing situated behind the ship.

A'STHMA, S. [Gr. in pron. the *h* is dropped] in Medicine, a difficulty of breathing arising from a disorder in the lungs, attended with a great uneasiness in the diaphragm, or præcordia. The general indication of cure is bleeding, dispersing the collected matter, and keeping up a constant perspiration.

ASTHMATIC, or **ASTHMATICAL**, Adj. affected or troubled with an asthma.

ASTONIED, Part. a contraction of the word astonished.

To **ASTONISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to occasion surprize by the immensity and novelty of an object; to amaze.

ASTONISHMENT, S. a surprize, occasioned by an immense and new object; distinguished from *admiration*, both by the degree, and the nature of the object.

To **ASTOUND**, V. A. [Fr.] to astonish; to confound with wonder.

ASTRA'DDLE, Adv. to sit on a thing, so that one of our legs should be on each side of it. See **ASTRIDE**.

A'STRAGAL, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, a bone of the tarsus, with a convex eminent articulation with the tibia by a ginglymus, commonly called the ankle bone. In Architecture, a little round member, in the form

ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In masonry, the little moulding on a piece of masonry, of which there are generally three on each piece.

ASTRAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which belongs to, or depends on, the stars. *Astral* is the time which the earth takes to make its revolution round the sun.

ASTRAY, Adv. wandering from the direct or direct path. Figuratively, wrong, in an error.

ASTREA, according to the Heathen Mythology, was the daughter of Jupiter and Minerva, and goddess of justice; in the golden age, she came from heaven to dwell on earth; in the wickedness of the iron age was such, she fled to heaven again, and was placed in the Zodiac.

To **ASTRICT**, V. A. [Lat.] to lessen the distance between two objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other, opposed to relax. *Constringe* is most commonly used.

ASTRICTION, S. [Lat.] the act or power of making the parts of a body approach each other.

ASTRICTIVE, or **ASTRICTORY**, Adj. that which has a styptic, or binding quality.

ASTRIDE, Adv. a posture wherein the feet are placed at a distance from each other. When wide, applied to the legs, opposed to close, or together.

To **ASTRINGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to press close together; to force the parts closer to each other.

ASTRINGENT, Part. [Lat.] in Medicine, that which contracts the dimension of the vessels by its roughness and asperity, and thickens the fluids; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to styptic.

ASTROLABE, S. [Gr.] in Astronomy, a system or assemblage of the different circles of the sphere, resembling an armillary sphere, invented by Hipparchus; but being afterwards altered by Ptolemy to a plane surface, called a planisphere, the word is at present applied to a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles.

ASTROLOGER, S. [Lat.] one who pretends to predict future events from the supposed influences of the stars.

ASTROLOGIC, or **ASTROLOGICAL**, Adj. relating or agreeable to the principles of astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, Adv. according to the principles of astrology, or after the manner of an astrologer.

ASTROLOGY, S. [Gr.] the art of telling future events from the aspects, positions, and influences of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, S. [Gr.] a person who applies himself to the study of astronomy.

ASTRONOMIC, or **ASTRONOMICAL**, Adj. that which is founded upon the principles of astronomy. *Astronomical* place of a star, is its longitude, or place in the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, according to the natural order of the signs.

ASTRONOMY, S. [Gr.] a science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order, the conjunction and opposition of the planets, and any other of their mutual aspects, with the time when any of them did or will happen. Astronomy is divided into the ancient and modern. Ancient Astronomy is such as the art stood under Ptolemy and his followers, who supposed the earth quiescent in the center, and that all the heavenly bodies performed their revolutions round it. The modern, or new Astronomy, is that which has been cultivated since the time of Copernicus, who revived Pythagoras and Philolaus's opinion of the motion of the earth, and laid the foundation of the true solar system. In Painting, Astronomy is represented like a woman, with a silver crescent on her forehead, an azure mantle and a watchet scarf, besprinkled with golden stars.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, S. [Lat.] the proofs of a Deity drawn from an astronomical view of the heavens.

ASTWICK, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair on the Thursday before Whitsuntide for horned cattle.

ASUNDER, Adv. at a distance from each other; apart, or separate; dissolution of the union of two or more bodies.

ASYLUM, S. a sanctuary, or place of refuge, which sheltered a criminal, and secured him from falling into the hands of any officer of justice.

ASYMMETRY, S. [Gr.] a defect of proportion, harmony, or correspondence between the parts of a thing. In Mathematics, the incommensurability of two quantities, when they have no common measure.

ASYMPTOTES, S. [Gr.] are right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which would never meet.

ASYNDETON, S. [Gr.] a figure in Grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, Prep. [Sax.] before a place, it signifies sometimes, close to; and at other times, in it. Before a word implying time, it denotes the very instant in which a thing was, or will be, done; and sometimes is put without the word time in the same sense. Used instead of *with*, it implies cause, or on account of. "At this news he dies." *Shakespeare*. Before an adjective of the superlative degree, it implies manner, or perfection. Before a substantive, it sometimes denotes a particular circumstance, and gives it an adverbial meaning.

ing; as, *at ease*, i. e. *easy*. After *be*, it implies design, intention, or employment. "She knew what he would *be at*." *Hud.* Used with *command*, it implies subject. "Thou art least *at my command*." *Dryd.* Sometimes *at* signifies *from*; as, "Endeavour to deserve something *at our hands*." *Pope.* *At*, joined with *all*, implies, in any respect, degree or manner. "Most women have no characters *at all*." *Pope.*

ATE, the preter of EAT.

ATHA'NOR, S. a digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

A'THEISM, S. [Fr.] the opinion of those who deny the existence and being of a God, the creator and preserver of the world.

A'THEIST, S. [Gr.] one who denies the existence of a God, the creator and preserver of all things. Used adjectively, it implies something that partakes of the principles of an atheist.

ATHEI'STICAL, Adj. impious; or agreeable to the principles of an atheist.

ATHEI'STICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an atheist.

A'THEOUS, Adj. [Gr.] opposite, or contrary to the belief of a Deity; atheistical.

ATHERO'MA, S. [Gr.] a tumour, or wen, which neither yields to the touch, discolours the skin, or causes pain.

A'THERSTONE, a market-town in Warwickshire, distant from London 84 computed, and 103 measured miles. The fairs are held April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; July 18, for a holyday fair only; September 19, for horses, cows, and considerable for cheese; and December 4, for horses, and fat horned cattle; the market is on Tuesday. It is indifferently large and well built.

ATHI'RST, Adv. wanting drink, or adry.

ATHLE'TÆ, S. [Gr.] persons of strength and activity, exercised for the public games of Greece and Rome, and exhibiting their skill in such exploits as required bodily strength.

ATHLE'TIC, Adj. [Lat.] strong, vigorous, and active of body; robust.

ATHWART, Prep. transverse; across. Through. Used adverbially, it implies, in a manner vexatious and perplexing; wrong.

ATI'LT, Adv. like one making a thrust.

ATLA'NTIC, S. [from *Atlas*] in Geography, that part of the ocean which lies between Africa and America.

A'TLAS, S. [Lat.] a collection of maps, generally folio, in allusion to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his shoulders. In Anatomy, the first vertebra of the neck, which lies next to, and supports the head. In Architecture, those statues, or half-statues, of men, used instead of columns or pilasters to support any member of architecture, such as a balcony, &c. They are likewise named *Telamones*.

A'TMOSPHERE, S. [Gr.] air. In Phy-

sics, that thin elastic fluid with which the earth is covered to a certain height, gravitates towards its center, and on its surface, is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions both annual and diurnal: some confine the term only to that part of the air which is nearest the earth, receives its vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light. Its weight is 14,831,308,800,000,000,000 lbs. Troy, and its height, according to De la Hire, 16 leagues, or 48 miles. See AIR.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, Adj. that which belongs to the atmosphere.

A'TOM, S. [Lat.] such a small portion of matter as cannot be physically divided. Atoms are not accounted indivisible on account of their want of extension; but on account of their solidity, hardness, and impenetrability, which leave no vacancy for the admission of a foreign force to separate and disunite them, and consequently exclude a division. Therefore it is necessary they should be indissoluble, in order to their being incorruptible. The ancient philosophers ascribed gravity to Atoms, and considered them as endued with motion; and observing, that the falling perpendicularly could not join or unite them together, they added a fortuitous motion side-ways, and provided them with certain hooked parts, to enable them the better to hang together; whence, from a casual jumble of these hooked atoms, they supposed the universe to have been formed.

ATO'MICAL, Adj. consisting of, or relating to, atoms.

A'TOMIST, S. one who professes the Corpuscular philosophy.

To ATONE, V. N. to agree, or accommodate. Actively, to make satisfaction for; to compensate; to expiate; to make a recompense.

ATO'NEMENT, S. reconciliation, agreement, concord; the uniting two persons in variance with each other.

A'TONY, S. in Medicine, want of proper tension, or tone, in the solids of a human body.

ATOP, Adv. on the highest part of a thing.

ATRABILA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] that which affects with a disorder flowing from a black adust state of the blood; called melancholy.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, S. that quality which causes a person to be deemed melancholic.

ATRA'MENTAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which blackens, or has the qualities of ink.

ATRA'MENTOUS, Adj. black, or having the quality of ink.

ATRO'CIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] that which argues a great, if not the highest, degree of wickedness in the committer; that which is extremely, enormously, and flagrantly wicked.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, S. that quality which argues a person to be extremely, obstinately, and enormously criminal.

ATRO-

ATROCIOUSLY, Adv. in an atrocious

ATROCITY, S. [Lat.] that which denotes the enormity of a crime, and makes object of horror.

ATROPHY, S. in Physic, an universal consumption, proceeding from the whole habit of the body, without any distemper of the blood, or other entrail, or any remarkable

See CONSUMPTION.

ATROPOS, in Heathen Mythology, one of three fatal sisters, that cut the thread, and put a period to the life of man.

ATTACH, V. A. [Fr.] in Law, to attach either on a person or his goods; to have affection, desire, or inclination towards a

ATTACHMENT, S. [Fr.] in Law, is taking, securing, or detaining a person or thing by virtue of a writ or precept. It differs from an arrest in this, that an arrest lies only against the body, whereas an attachment is only against the goods only, and sometimes against both body and goods. An arrest, likewise, issues out of an inferior court by precept only, but an attachment out of a higher court, either by precept or writ. By the Statute of London, and several other places, a man can attach money or goods in the hands of a stranger, to satisfy himself. Attachment also signifies the love, zeal, affection, a man has for another's interest or welfare.

ATTACHMENT is strong; Passion is violent; Devotion has no reserve. The first unites us to what we love; the second, to what we love after; and the third makes us submit to the will of those we are desirous of serving.

ATTACK, V. A. [Fr.] in War, an assault or attempt made upon a person, or a place, in order to conquer or subdue them.

Figuratively, to set upon, invade, or treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTACK, S. [Fr.] in War, an attempt to conquer a body of troops, or master a fortified place. A false attack is that which is made only to divert the attention of the enemy, and to conceal that of the main one.

Figuratively, any hostile attempt, whether it consists in actions or words.

ATTACKER, S. the person who makes an attempt on a body of soldiers or a fortified place, in order to subdue or conquer them; or one who uses another with violence.

ATTAIN, V. A. [Fr.] to make one's own by labour or mental application; to procure, or obtain; to reach; to arrive at, or acquire.

ATTAINABLE, Adj. that which may be obtained, acquired, or procured.

ATTAINABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing possible to be attained.

ATTAINDER, S. [Fr.] is when a person has committed felony or treason, and judgment is passed upon him. The children of such a person are thereby rendered incapable

of being heirs to him, or to any other ancestor; and if he was noble before, his posterity are thereby degraded, and made base; nor can this corruption of blood be taken away, but by an act of parliament, or by reversing the judgment by a writ of error. A man is attainted two ways, either by appearance or process. By appearance, is either by battle or combat (as in former times); or by confession, or by verdict, according to modern practice. Attainder by process, or, as it is called, by default, is where a party flies, or does not appear, after being three times called in the county court, and at last upon his default is pronounced guilty.

ATTAINMENT, S. that which a person makes his own by labour or mental application; the act or power of attaining.

To ATTAINT, V. A. [Fr.] to pass sentence against a person, either for felony, or treason, whereby he forfeits all his lands or hereditaments, his blood is corrupted, and his children rendered base. Figuratively, to debase, corrupt, or make infamous.

ATTAINT, S. in Law, is a writ which lies against a jury for giving a false verdict in a court of record, in a real or personal action, if the debt or damages exceed 40s. In such cases the ancient Law was, that the jurors meadow should be ploughed up, their houses thrown down, their woods grubbed up, and their lands and tenements forfeited to the king: But if the person who brought the *Attaint* be cast, he shall be imprisoned, and ransomed at the king's pleasure. But by statute the severity of the common Law is mitigated, where a petty Jury is attainted, and a pecuniary mulct imposed. Figuratively, a blot or stain, in allusion to the consequences of an attainer.

ATTAINTURE, S. See ATTAINDER.

To ATTEMPT, V. A. [Lat.] to soften, applied to rigour; to render supportable, applied to heat; to lessen any quality by the mixture or addition of another. Figuratively, to suit, adapt, or fit, in allusion to the tempering metals.

To ATTEMPERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to render agreeable to; to make suitable to.

To ATTEMPT, V. A. [Fr.] to make a trial; to try, or endeavour. Sometimes used instead of *tempt*.

ATTEMPT, S. an undertaking; a trial to do a thing; sometimes applied to the attacks of an enemy.

ATTEMPTER, S. the person who makes an endeavour; who tries, tempts, or attempts.

To ATTEND, V. A. [Fr.] to fix the mind to an object, when applied to speculation; to listen; to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to stay for; to lay wait for. Used neuterly, it implies to yield attention; to stay, or delay.

ATTENDANCE, S. [Fr.] the act of waiting upon as a servant; service; the person in waiting; a servant.

ATTE'ND-

ATTENDANT, Adj. [Fr.] waiting on another as an inferior, including the idea of service.

ATTENDANT, S. one who accompanies another; a servant, or dependant of a nobleman; one who depends on another as a suitor; that which is inseparably united, as a concomitant or consequent.

ATTENDER, S. See **ATTENDANT**.

ATTENT, Adj. [Lat.] listening to, or applying the mind to the consideration of any object; intent.

ATTENTION, S. [Fr.] in Logic, an operation of the mind which fixes it to any particular object, and engages it to consider it in such a manner as to acquire a distinct idea thereof, absorbing, as it were, all other ideas which offer themselves to the mind. Applied to the hearing, it signifies the stretching the drum in such a manner, as to make it susceptible of the weakest impulse of air, or the lowest sound.

ATTENTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] the applying the mind or ear to one particular object.

ATTENTIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to consider, or listen to one particular object.

ATTENTIVENESS, S. that quality of mind wherein a person considers, or listens to a particular object, with a total disregard of all others.

ATTENUANT, Part. and Adj. [Lat.] that which makes thin or dilutes. Used substantively, in Medicine, for those medicines that resolve the viscosity of the humours in the human body, in order to promote their circulation, and discharge all noxious and excrementitious matter.

TO ATTENUATE, V. A. to liquify or make thin.

ATTENUATION, S. [Fr.] in Physics, applied to fluids, it is the act of rendering them more liquid and thinner than they were before; the effect of attenuating medicines, or certain efforts which nature itself makes to destroy the force of disorders. In a general sense, it implies the breaking or destroying the cohesion of the particles of any thing, and increasing their surface.

TO ATTEST, V. A. [Lat.] to give a proof of the truth of a thing by evidence or writing.

ATTESTATION, S. [Lat.] evidence, or proof of the truth of any fact, either by word or writing.

ATTIC, Adj. [Lat.] in Architecture, a kind of building or shorter story over another, wherein no roof is to be seen, which is generally decorated with an order peculiar to itself, composed of the other five, but should resemble that most which is under it; the breadth of its pilaster should be equal to that underneath it, and just half its height. In Literature, it implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an inexpressible elegance of style peculiar to the

people of Attica. Thus *Attic salt*, in Prologues, is a delicate, poignant sort of wit or humour, peculiar to the Athenian writers. *Attic wit* means one that cannot be interrupted. *Attic order* is a small order raised on a large one, by way of crowning, or to finish the building. *Attic of a roof* is a kind of rapet to a terras, platform, or the like.

Attic continued is that which encompasses the circumference of a building without interruption, following all the jets, returns of the pavilions, &c. *Attic base*, a peculiar kind of base used by the ancient Architects in the Ionic order, and by Palladio and some others in the Doric. This is the most beautiful of all bases; and was used by Sir Christopher Wren in building St. Paul's Church, London.

TO ATTIRE, V. A. [Fr.] to adorn with cloaths or drefs. Figuratively, to embellish or adorn.

ATTIRE, S. cloaths or drefs to adorn or embellish a person. Among sportsmen, the *Attire* of a stag consists of the bur, pearls, horns, gutters, antler, fur-antler, royal, fur-antler, and crotches; of a buck, of the bur, horns, brow-antler, advancer, palm, and spellers. In Botany, the third part of a division of a plant including its generative parts; and divided into semi-form and florid.

ATTIRER, S. one who attires or dresses another.

ATTITUDE, S. [Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, the posture of a statue, wherein it expresses some action, or passion of the mind. Applied likewise to the stage, to imply the posture of an actor to express the sentiment of the poet.

ATTLEBOROUGH, [*Atleboro*] a town in Norfolk, distant from London 80 computed, and about 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles, where fairs are held April 11; Holy Thursday; and August 15, for cattle and toys; the market on Thursday.

ATTOLLENT, Adj. [Lat.] that which raises or lifts up. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which raise the parts they belong to.

ATTORNEY, S. [Law Lat.] a person appointed by another to do something in his stead. *Attorney at Law* is one retained to prosecute, or defend a suit at Law. In the Civil Law they are called *Procur.* Attornies, by a late order of all the Judges, are not to be admitted of some of the inns of Court or Chancery (except house-keepers in London and Westminster, &c.) and no Attorney shall put himself out of that society into which he is admitted, till he is admitted to some other society, and delivers a certificate thereof; and all Attornies are to be in Commons in the times ordered by the society to which they belong, otherwise shall be put out of the roll of the Attornies. *Attorney-General* is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations, prosecute for the crown in criminal

al causes, and file bills in the Exchequer any thing concerning the king, in inheritance or profits. To him come warrants for suing out all patents, grants, pardons, &c. salary from the crown is 1000*l.* per an.

to ATTORNEY, V. A. to perform or employ as proxy.

ATTORNMENToRATTO'URNMENT, [Fr.] in Law, the agreement of a tenant for life to the transferring of property to another.

to ATTRACT, V. A. [Lat.] to draw towards itself; to allure or invite.

ATTRACT, S. that which has the power of alluring, engaging the affection, or attracting.

ATTRACTICAL, Adj. that which hath power of drawing something towards it.

ATTRACTION, S. [Fr.] in Mechanics, an act of a moving power, by which a thing may be moved is brought nearer, or drawn towards it. In the Newtonian system is an indefinite principle, not implying a particular manner nor physical cause of motion, but only a tendency of approaching, whether it proceed from any external cause, or inherent in bodies themselves, excluding the idea of impulse from its consideration. It is divided into the attraction of gravity, and the attraction of cohesion. The attraction of gravity, called the centripetal force by mathematicians, is that by which all bodies are drawn towards the center, or act on each other at a distance: from hence proceed almost all the motions and changes in the system; it is by this principle that light bodies ascend, and projectiles are regulated in their courses, the vapours ascend, and the rain falls; the waves roll, the air presses, and the sea is swelled or decreased by the vicissitude of its flux and reflux. The attraction of cohesion is that which unites the insensible particles of bodies together into their different masses, and causes the roundness we see in drops of water or quicksilver. Figuratively, the power of alluring, enticing, or engaging the affections of a person. *Attractions* may be said to engage the allurements to entice us; *charms* to seduce. The heart of man can scarce stand against the attractions of a pretty woman; it is with difficulty he can defend himself against the allurements of a coquette; but to resist the charms of a sweet-tempered beauty is impossible.

ATTRACTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] that which has the power of drawing another to itself; enticing, alluring, engaging, applied to personal charms.

ATTRACTIVE, S. that which can draw or engage the affections; differing from *allurement*, as that is used in a bad sense, but attraction generally in a good one. In Physic, *attractions* are medicines externally applied, that by their warmth and activity penetrate

the pores, mixing with, and rarefying all obstructed matter, so as to fit it for discharge, upon laying open the part. These are what we call *drawers*, *ripeners*, *maturants*, and *digestives*.

ATTRACTIVELY, Adv. in the manner of a thing, or person, which draws or allures something.

ATTRACTIVENESS, S. the quality by which a thing attracts, or allures.

ATTRACTOR, S. that which draws towards itself.

ATTRAHENT, Part. [Lat.] that which has the quality of drawing towards itself.

ATTRIBUTABLE, Adj. that which may be affirmed as belonging to a thing; that which may be ascribed or imputed to a thing or person.

To ATTRIBUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to affirm as belonging to a thing; to ascribe as a property; to impute, or charge, applied to a cause.

ATTRIBUTE, S. [Fr.] the thing attributed to another; quality adherent. In a general sense, it is that which agrees with some person or thing; or a quality determining something to be after a certain manner. Thus understanding is an attribute of mind, and extension an attribute of body. That attribute which the mind conceives as the foundation of all the rest, is called its essential attribute; thus, extension is by some, and solidity by others, esteemed the essential attributes of body or matter. *Attributes* in Divinity, are the several qualities or perfections of the divine nature, and such as can be applied to God only; under which is included all that we can imagine to go to make up a perfect being, such as infinite goodness, power, justice, &c. The Heathens appropriated a particular deity to each attribute; his power they called by the name of *Jupiter*; his wisdom, *Apollo*; his will, *Fate*; his wrath, *Juno*, &c. In Painting and Statuary, *Attribute* is some distinguishing addition to the principal figure; as the club to *Hercules*, the peacock to *Juno*, the eagle to *Jupiter*, &c.

ATTRIBUTION, S. something ascribed; character or reputation.

ATTRITE, Adj. [Lat.] worn off by rubbing two bodies together.

ATTRITENESS, S. quality produced by the rubbing of two bodies together, so as to wear off some of their surfaces; the being worn.

ATTRITION, S. [Fr.] the action of rubbing two bodies together, so as to wear away or rub off some particles on their surfaces.

To ATTUNE, V. A. to put an instrument into tune; to make the voice or any instruments accord together, and sound the same notes, or key.

To AVAIL, V. A. [Fr.] to turn to one's own use, benefit, profit, or advantage; to promote or procure; to be of use, or advantage.

AVAILABLE, Adj. applied to means, it signifies their suitability or efficacy to obtain the end; powerful, or proper.

AVANT-GUARD, S. [Fr.] in War, the first line or division of an army in battle array; or that part which is seen by the enemy, and marches first against him.

AVARICE, S. [Fr.] in Morality, an immoderate love and desire after riches, attended with extreme diffidence of future events, excessive precautions against the instability of fortune, making a person rob himself of the necessary comforts of life, for fear of diminishing his riches.

AVARICIOUS, Adj. that which partakes of the nature of avarice.

AVARICIOUSNESS, S. that quality which inclines a person to desire riches immoderately, to make no use of them when possessed of them, for fear of diminishing them, and denominates him an *avaricious* person.

AVA'NT, Adv. [Belg.] Sea-term; hold; stop.

AVAUNT, Interj. [Fr.] a word implying detestation or abhorrence; signifying begone! out of my sight!

AU'BURNE, Adj. brown; tan-coloured.

AUCTION, S. [Fr.] a method of sale wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder. Likewise, all the things to be disposed of at such a sale.

AUCTIONEER, S. the manager of an auction.

AUDA'CIOUS, Adj. [Fr.] a term relative to the nature of an action; the disposition of mind of one who undertakes it; and the manner in which it is executed. With respect to the nature of the action, it implies something difficult, and attended with many obstacles; that the person is of such a disposition of mind as not to matter what difficulties he encounters; and that he shews a great deal of impudence in rendering his attempt effectual; so that the word is properly applied in a bad sense only.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as bespeaks a daring impudence.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, S. that quality which argues a disposition of mind that will induce a person to undertake any action, let the difficulties be what they will. Always used in a bad sense, and including the secondary idea of impudence.

AUDA'CITY, S. [Lat.] a disposition of mind which makes a person capable of undertaking any difficult action, and frees him from those apprehensions which might render him inactive, or unfit for the offices of society. **SYNONIM.** There is a commendable *boldness* that proceeds from a self-consciousness of worth, but the *boldness* which is here meant springs from ignorance; is brazen and presuming. *Audacity* is a greater degree of *boldness*, such as is steeled against reproof. *Impudence* consists in being an utter stranger to all kind of modesty. *Effrontery* proceeds from

pride and self-sufficiency, is overbearing and insolent.

AUDIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is the object of hearing; that which may be heard.

AUDIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, S. that which renders a thing the object of hearing, or to be heard.

AUDIENCE, S. [Fr.] that attention which is given to a person while he is speaking. In a court sense, the admission of ambassadors or public ministers to a king, in order to deliver the credentials of their sovereigns, and to open the intentions for which they are sent. In History, the tribunals or courts of justice established by the Spaniards in America. Persons assembled in order to hear a public speaker. *Audience Court*, a court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, wherein differences upon elections, consecrations, institutions, marriages, &c. are heard of equal authority with the Court of Arches.

AUDIT, S. in Law, the hearing and examining the accounts of a person concerned in the receipt of money, by persons publicly appointed for that purpose.

TO AUDIT, V. A. [Lat.] to examine an account.

AUDITOR, S. [Lat.] one who hears; one who is present when any thing is delivered in public; one who examines and publishes either public or private accounts.

AUDITORY, Adj. [Lat.] that which conduces to hearing. In Anatomy, the *auditory nerves* are a pair of nerves arising from the medulla oblongata, and distributed, the one to the ear, the soft and spongy part of which is the immediate cause of hearing; and the other to the eye, &c.

AUDITORY, S. [Lat.] a place where persons assemble to hear any discourse; a collection of persons so assembled.

AUDLEY-END, a town in Essex; its distance is Aug. 5, for cheese. Dist. 48 m. from London.

AVE MARY, S. a prayer used by the Romish church, which begins with these words, and implores her intercession.

TO AVE'NGE, V. A. [Fr.] to punish in proportion to the enormity of crimes; and distinguished from *revenge*, because that is always used in a bad, but this in a good sense.

AVE'NGEMENT, S. the act of punishing for crimes.

AVE'NGER, S. one who inflicts punishment for crimes.

A'VENTURE, S. in Law-books, a risk or chance, causing a man's death without felony.

A'VENUE, S. [Fr.] a passage or opening. In Gardening, a walk of trees leading to a house. In Perspective, it is a passage, which is narrower at the end than at the beginning in order to make it appear the longer, straight, when viewed from the narrowest end. In Fortification, the opening, inlet to, or communications between, a fort and a battery.

To **AVER**, V. A. [Fr.] to affirm or assert a thing to be true with some degree of positiveness.

AVERAGE, S. [Law Lat.] in Law, due or service which a tenant owed his lord by his beast or carriage. In Sea Commerce, the accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ship or cargo, divided into simple, large or common, and small; an allowance given the master for his care of the goods, above the freight.

AVERMENT, S. in Law, the establishment of a thing by evidence; an offer to make good an exception pleaded in abatement of the plaintiff's action, and an actual doing it.

AVERSATION, S. [Lat.] a term alluding to the motion of a person who detests any thing, which is that of *turning away* from it.

AVERSE, Adj. [Lat.] hostile, or angry with; unwilling, abhorring.

AVERSELY, Adv. in a manner which shews great unwillingness, Backwards, opposed to forwards.

AVERSENESS, S. difficulty to be persuaded; unwillingness; backwardness.

AVERSION, S. [Fr.] dislike, arising from the disagreeableness of an object; the cause of dislike.

To **AVERT**, V. A. [Lat.] to turn aside, or keep off.

AUF, S. [Belg.] a person void of discretion, or common sense; a fool.

AUGER, S. [Belg.] in Mechanics, an instrument used by carpenters and coopers to bore holes with; consisting of a handle and bit.

AUGHT, Pron. [Sax.] any thing; applied to the extent of a person's knowledge, as *far as*.

To **AUGMENT**, V. A. [Fr.] to encrease the value or dimension of a thing by the addition of something else. **SYNONIM.** Our ambition *augments* with our fortune; and we are no sooner in possession of one hundred pounds, than we are eager to *add* to it another.

AUGMENT, S. [Fr.] increase, applied to the dimensions of a body, or the progress of a disease.

AUGMENTATION, S. increase, enlargement, improvement. Also a court so called, erected 27 Hen. VIII. when by the suppression of the monasteries, the revenue of the crown was *augmented*; and the office still remains, in which are many curious records, tho' the court has been long since dissolved.

In Heraldry, the additional charges to a coat of armour, frequently given as particular marks of honour, and generally borne either on the escutcheon or a canton; as have all the baronets of England, who have borne the arms of the province of Ulster in Ireland.

AUGUR, S. [Lat.] in Ancient History, one who pretended to foretell the success of any undertaking by the flight of birds, or the manner in which the poultry eat their food.

To **AUGUR**, V. N. to foretell; to guess; to preface.

To **AUGURATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to predict by signs, after the manner of an augur.

AUGURATION, S. the practice of determining future events in the manner of augurs.

AUGURIAL, Adj. according to the principles of an augur.

AUGURY, S. [Lat.] in Antiquity, a species of divination, or the art of foretelling future events, and distinguished into five sorts, *namely*, augury from the heavens; from birds; from chickens; from quadrupeds; and from portentous events. Of this kind are also the more modern magic, astrology, palmistry, &c. which, through formerly very much practised, are now justly exploded as inconsistent with reason and true philosophy.

AUGUST, Adj. [Lat.] that which may claim reverence on account of its dignity or rank, or expect awe from its appearance.

AUGUST, S. [from *Augustus*] since the alteration of the stile, the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextilis*, or the sixth month from March; but named *August* from Augustus Cæsar. It was represented by the ancients under the figure of a young man with a fair countenance, crowned with a garland of wheat, a basket of fruit on his arm, a sickle in his hand, and bearing a victim.

AUGUSTINES, S. a religious order in the church of Rome, who follow the rule of St. *Augustin*, prescribed them by pope Alexander IV. Among other things, this rule enjoins to have all things in common, to receive nothing without the leave of the superior; and several other precepts relating to charity, modesty, and chastity. There are likewise nuns of this order. The *Augustines* are clothed in black, and at Paris are known under the name of the religious of St. Genevieve, that abbey being the chief of the order.

AUGUSTNESS, S. that quality which renders a person an object of reverence, awe, and homage.

AVIARY, S. [Lat.] a place inclosed for keeping a collection of birds. Figuratively, the collection of birds kept in such a place.

AVIDITY, S. [Lat.] greediness, eagerness, an insatiable love of money.

AVISO, S. [Ital.] in Commerce, notice or information given by letter.

AU'KWARD, Adj. See **AWKWARD**.

AU'LCHESTER, a town in Warwickshire, distant from London 72 computed, and 102 measured miles. Its fairs are on Tuesday before April 5, May 18, and October 7, for cheese and horses; the market is on Tuesday.

AULIC, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the court. In History, applied to the highest court of the empire of Germany, originally instituted to determine the disputes between the emperor and his subjects.

AUNT, [ant] S. [Fr.] a female relation, who is a sister either to a person's father or mother,

To **AVOCATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to call a person from any thing he is engaged in.

AVOCATION, S. [Lat.] the diverting a person's attention from something he is already engaged in.

To **AVOID**, V. A. [Fr.] to forbear; to shun; to quit, or leave.

AVOIDABLE, Adj. the possibility of escaping the effects of a thing; that which may be escaped or shunned.

AVOIDANCE, S. the act whereby one frees himself from the effects of any cause; the act of emptying, or carrying off.

AVOIDER, S. the person who shuns, escapes, or carries away; the vessel used to carry things away in.

AVOIRDUPOIS, S. [Fr.] a kind of weight, supposed to be borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz. bearing the same proportion to a lb. troy, as 14 to 16. All coarser commodities are bought by this weight.

AVOLATION, S. [Lat.] the flying away; flight or escape.

To **AVOUCH**, V. A. [Fr.] to prove by vouchers or proper authorities; positively to maintain the truth of a thing; to justify, or vindicate. *Vouch* is in use, at present, in its stead.

AVOUCH, S. proof, witness, evidence.

AVOUCHABLE, Adj. that which may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOUCHER, S. he that proves the truth of an assertion by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To **AVOW**, V. A. [Fr.] to profess openly, without any dissimulation.

AVOWABLE, Adj. that which may be publicly owned without dissembling, and sometimes without shame.

AVOWAL, S. a public confession, without the least dissimulation.

AVOWEDLY, Adv. in a public open manner; professedly; publicly.

AVOWEE, S. [Fr.] the person to whom the presentation of any benefice, or the right of advowson, belongs.

AVOWER, S. one who openly professes, asserts, or declares, without dissimulation.

AVOWRY, S. in Law, the *avowing* or confessing the having taken a distress for rent, when the person distrained sues for a replevin.

AVOWTRY, S. adultery.

AURELIA, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, the second change of a caterpillar towards a moth or fly, in which it seems deprived of motion, receives no nourishment, and appearing sometimes with a yellow gold or coloured skin, is called by this name.

AURELIAN, S. a naturalist, who applies himself to study the various changes of insects; sometimes applied to one who breeds and describes the various states of moths and butterflies.

AURICLE, S. in Anatomy, the external

ear, or that part which is prominent from the head.

AURICULA, S. a flower.

AURICULAR, Adj. [Lat.] that which belongs to the ear; secret or private, as *auricular confession*, in the Romish church, is the private confession a person makes of his sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution.

AURICULARLY, Adv. in a private or secret manner.

AURIGATION, S. [Lat.] the driving a vehicle or carriage.

AURIPIGMENTUM, S. See **ORPIMENTUM**.

AURORA, S. [Lat.] in Geography, that faint dawn which appears in the E. when the sun is within 18 deg. of the horizon. In Mythology, the goddess who presides over day-break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, or of the Sun and the Earth. She is described in all the pomp of imagination by Homer, covered with a great veil, with rosy fingers and hair sprinkling the dew, and expanding the cups of flowers. *Aurora Borealis* is an extraordinary meteor, or luminous appearance, shewing itself in the night in the northern parts of the heavens. Various reasons have been given by philosophers for this phenomenon; but as no two of them agree, and perhaps are all mistaken as to the real cause, we shall not trouble the reader with their conjectures. It is very common in countries near the pole, but rarely in England, none being recorded in our annals from November 14, 1574, till the surprising one of March 6, 1716, since which time they have been and still continue very frequent.

AURUM FULMINANS, [Lat.] in Chemistry, a dissolution of gold in *aqua regia*, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Aurum potabile*, a dissolution of gold which makes it drinkable.

AUSCULTATION, S. [Lat.] a hearkening or listening to.

AUSPICE, S. [Lat.] the art of divination, confined to the flight or singing of birds; a prosperous event, or the favour and protection of a lucky person.

AUSPICIOUS, Adj. that which promises success; favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious, applied to persons.

AUSPICIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to promise success.

AUSTERE, Adj. [Lat.] applied to morals, rigid and mortified, opposed to effeminate, or luxurious. **SYNON.** We are *austere* by our manner of living; *severe* by our manner of thinking; we are *austere* only with respect to ourselves; but we may be *severe* as well with respect to others as ourselves. Applied to tastes, rough, sour, and astringent, like that of unripe fruits.

AUSTERELy, Adv. in a rigid, mortifying manner.

AUSTERITY, S. a state of rigid severity or mortification, sometimes including the secondary idea of sourness or moroseness: or harshness of discipline.

AUSTLE, a town in Cornwall; whose fairs are on Good Friday, Whit-Thursdays, November 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops.

AUSTRAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which is toward the South,

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Styria, and on the W. by the archbishopric of Saltzburg. The river Enns divides it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, Linz the capital of the Upper. Austria contains all the provinces of Germany in the vicinity of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wheat, and fruit are very plenty; and the soil is better than that of the East-Indies. We must not confound Proper Austria with the Circle of Austria, which is the chief of the Circles of the empire; nor with the territories of the house of Austria. It was long since made an archduchy, and enjoys great privileges.

AUTHENTIC, or **AUTHENTICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] a thing of established authority; which is attended with full proof, and attested by persons who deserve credit.

AUTHENTICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to procure credit.

TO AUTHENTICATE, V. A. to establish a thing by the necessary proofs of its genuineness.

AUTHENTICITY, S. the genuineness of a thing, supported by proper proofs and authorities.

AUTHENTICLY, Adv. in such a manner as to convince a thing to be genuine.

AUTHOR, S. [Lat.] in its more proper sense, one who creates, or produces any thing; the original inventor or discoverer of any new art or principle; one who writes upon any subject, opposed to a translator or compiler.

AUTHORITATIVE, Adj. that which has an influence over another; that which commands or obliges.

AUTHORITATIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to bespeak proper authority or reverence.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, S. that quality which shews a person to be properly licensed, or to have authority for the doing of any thing.

AUTHORITY, S. [Lat.] a power which gives a person the liberty of choice, arising from superiority of rank or reason; includes the secondary idea of respect, and is applied to God, with respect to his creatures; and to parents, with respect to their children: applied to arguments, it denotes their strength. There appears in the idea of *author-*

ity something just and respectable; in the idea of *power*, something strong and active; and in the idea of *dominion*, something great and elevated.

AUTHORIZATION, S. the act of communicating authority.

TO AUTHORIZE, V. A. [Fr.] to give a person licence or authority to perform a thing; to encourage; to justify; to give credit.

AUTOCRACY, S. [Gr.] independent power.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, Adj. [Gr.] that which is wrote by a person's own hand.

AUTOGRAPHY, S. a person's own hand-writing. An original, opposed to a copy.

AUTOMATICAL, Adj. that which hath the qualities of an automaton, or is endued with a power to move itself. In the animal æconomy, applied by Boerhaave to express those motions which arise purely from the structure of the body, and over which the will has no power.

AUTOMATON, S. [Gr.] in Mechanics, an engine which moves of itself, or a machine which has the principle of motion in itself.

AUTOMATOUS, Adj. that which has the power of motion in itself.

AUTOPSY, S. [Gr.] the seeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the ancients to the communications which the soul had with the gods in the Eleusinian mysteries.

AUTOPTICAL, Adj. that which is seen by a person's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as a person may be an eye-witness.

AUTUMN, [*autum*] S. [Lat.] the third season of the year, wherein the fruits are gathered in, commencing at the equinox, and ending at the winter solstice; including the months of August, September, and October. Some nations computed their years by autumns, the Saxons by winters, and, according to Tacitus, the Germans had no idea of this season. In Painting, *Autumn* is represented by a man at perfect age, clothed like the Spring, and girded with a starry girdle; holding in one hand a pair of scales equally poised, with a globe in each; in the other, a bunch of divers fruits and grapes. His age denotes the perfection of this season, and the Balance that sign of the zodiac which the sun enters when our Autumn begins.

AUTUMNAL, Adj. [Fr.] that which belongs to autumn; that which is produced in autumn. In Astronomy, the *autumnal point* is that point of the equinoctial line from whence the sun begins to descend towards the S. The *autumnal signs* are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. *Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the autumnal point.

AVULSION, S. [Lat.] the act of pulling asunder two bodies already united, implying the secondary idea of some exertion of force.

AUX

AUXILIAR, or **AUXILIARY**, S. [Lat.] a person who assists another, whether in war, peace, works of strength, or the products of the understanding. Sometimes applied to things.

AUXILIAR, or **AUXILIARY**, Adj. [Lat.] that which affords help or assistance. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as are prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenses, which are on that account named compound ones.

To **AWAIT**, V. A. to expect a thing future; to be reserved, or designed for.

To **AWAKE**, V. A. [Sax.] [pret. *awoke*] to raise from sleep. Figuratively, to reduce a thing in a dormant or latent state into action. Neuterly, it signifies to cease to sleep; also to be cautious; to be on one's guard; to take such measures as not to be surprized by an approaching calamity or enemy.

AWAKE, Part. shaking off sleep.

To **AWAKEN**, V. A. [Pret. *awakened*, Sax.] See **AWAKE**. This seems to be the best word.

To **AWARD**, V. A. [the *a* in the second syllable is pronounced broad, like *ay*. Sax.] to pass sentence, or determine a controversy, as an arbitrator. Figuratively, to give one's opinion.

AWARD, S. [see preceding word] the judgment or opinion of a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them.

AWARE, Adv. perceiving; cautious; or upon one's guard.

AWAY, Adv. [Sax.] after the verb *go*, or *be*, it implies absent, or out of sight. At the beginning of a sentence it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and signifies, leave this place. "*Away, old man.*" *Shakesp.* Sometimes joined to a verb, it implies to lose, including the idea of lavishing, squandering, or profusion.

AWE, S. [Sax.] a respect mixed with terror, including the idea of superior rank, authority, or parts.

To **AWE**, V. A. to influence a person by one's authority, dignity, or age.

AWFUL, Adj. that which causes respect joined with fear, on account of its dignity, authority, or age.

AWFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to command respect, joined with fear; including the secondary ideas of authority and dignity.

AWFULNESS, S. that quality which attracts respect mixed with fear.

AWHILE, Adv. space, or interval, applied to time; some time.

AWKWARD, Adj. [Sax.] applied to the mind, perverse; applied to the behaviour, clumsy; unhandy; clownish.

AWKWARDLY, Adv. in a clumsy manner.

AWKWARDNESS, S. that quality which

shews a person not to have been conversant with the elegancies of polite life; and denotes him to be clownish and clumsy.

AWL, S. [Sax.] a sharp-pointed instrument used by shoemakers to make holes, in order to expedite their work.

AWLESS, Adj. irreverent; without the power of causing reverence.

AWNING, S. [Fr.] the hanging a sail or tarpaulin over any part of a ship to keep the sun off.

AWR'Y, Adv. [in pron. the *o* is dropped] out of a straight line; out of a perpendicular direction; on one side; not even. Figuratively, erroneously.

AX, or **AXE**, S. [Sax.] a carpenter's instrument to hew wood; its edge tapers to the middle of the blade, and it has a long handle to be used with both hands.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on March 25, and June 11, for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys. It is seated under Mendips, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor town, consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow; ten miles N. W. of Wells, and 15½ W. of London.

AXIOM, S. [Gr.] a plain, self-evident proposition: as that nothing can act where it is not; that a thing cannot be, and be, at the same time; that the whole is greater than a part thereof; and that from nothing, nothing can arise. This word is principally restrained to Mathematics, and when used to other purposes is frequently called a Maxim. In an extended sense, it is an established principle in art or science.

AXIS, S. [Lat.] in Geometry, Astronomy, &c. is an imaginary line passing through the center of any figure or orbit. Thus the *Axis of the world* is a line conceived to pass through the center of the earth from one pole to the other, about which the sphere, or the world, in the Ptolemaic system, revolves in its diurnal rotation. The *Axis of a planet* is that line drawn through the center, about which the planet revolves. So likewise the sun, with all other planets, except Mercury and Saturn, are known by observation to move about their respective *Axis*. The *Axis of the earth*, during its revolution round the sun, remains always parallel to itself, and is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, making with it an angle of 66 degrees and a half. In Conic Sections, *Axis* is a right line, dividing the sections into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. In Mechanics, the *Axis of balance* is that line about which it moves, or rather turns about. *Axis of oscillation* is a right line parallel to the horizon, passing through the center, about which a pendulum vibrates. In Optics, *Axis* is that ray, among all others that are sent to the eye, which falls perpendicularly upon it, and which comes

ntly passes through the center of the eye. Architecture, *Spiral axis* is the *Axis* of a twisted column drawn spirally, in order to trace its circumvolution without. *Axis*, in Anatomy, is the second vertebra of the neck, so called from the head's turning on it like an axis.

A'XLE, or **A'XLE-TREE**, S. [Sax.] a piece of wood, &c. which passes through the center of a wheel, on which it turns.

A'XMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on St. Mark, April 25, Wednesday after June 24, and the first Wednesday after September 29, all for cattle. It is seated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons. It is governed by a baron; has one church, and about 200 houses; but the streets, though paved, are narrow. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow cloths; some carpets are also made here in the Turkey manner. It is 25 miles E. N. of Exeter, and 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of London.

AY, Adv. [Sax.] yes; used to affirm the truth of a thing.

AYE, Adv. [Sax.] generally used after *for*, and implies time without end; for ever; to eternity.

AYLESBURY, See **ALESBURY**.

A'ZIMUTH, S. is an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the meridian of the place and any given vertical, and is the complement of the eastern and western amplitude to a quadrant. The *magnetical Azimuth* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *Azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian. *Azimuth compass* is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical *Azimuth*. *Azimuth dial* is one whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuth circles*, called *Azimuths*, are great circles of the sphere, intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles in all the points thereof. The *Azimuths* are represented by the rhumbs on common sea-charts, and on the globe they are represented by the quadrant of altitude when screwed in the zenith. On the *Azimuth* is reckoned the height of the stars, and of the sun, when not in the meridian.

AZORES, certain islands in the Atlantic Ocean, about nine in number, subject to the King of Portugal. They take their name from the great abundance of hawks bred there, and tho' rocky, yet abound in corn, wine, &c.

A'ZURE, S. in the general sense, signifies the blue colour of the sky. Among Painters, it is the blue colour, with a greenish taint, prepared from the lapis lazuli, generally called *ultramarine*. It likewise signifies that bright blue colour prepared from the lapis armenus. This colour is called *Lambert's blue*. In Heraldry, *Azure* is the blue colour in the coat of arms of any persons below the

rank of a baron. In the escutcheon of a nobleman, it is called *Sapphire*; and in that of a sovereign prince *Jupiter*. In Engraving, this colour is expressed by lines or strokes drawn horizontally.

A'ZURE, Adj. that which is of a sky or faint blue colour.

B.

B, is the second letter of most alphabets, and in ours the first consonant. It is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It is used as an abbreviation: Thus, in Music, B stands for the tone above A, as Bb or bB does for B flat, or the semi-tone major above A; B also stands for bass, and B. C. for *basso continuo*, or thorough bass. As a numeral, B was used by the Greeks and Hebrews to denote 2; but among the Romans stood for 300, and with a dash over it thus, \overline{B} for 3000. The same people used B for *Brutus*; B. F. for *bonum factum*. They likewise used B and V indifferently for each other. B, in the chemical alphabet, signifies mercury. B. A. stand for bachelor of arts; B. L. for bachelor of laws; and B. D. for bachelor of divinity.

BA'A, S. a sound borrowed from, and expressive of, the bleating of a sheep.

To **BA'A**, V. N. To bleat like a sheep.

To **BA'BBLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to prate like a child, without sense; to betray secrets; to talk, without regard to place or circumstances.

BA'BBLE, S. [Fr.] senseless prating.

BA'BBLEMENT, S. See **BABBLE**.

BA'BBLER, S. one who talks without any fund of sense, or without proper ideas of the words he makes use of.

BADE or **BA'BY**, S. [Brit.] a young child of either sex. Sometimes applied to one that can neither walk nor speak.

BA'BISH, Adj. that which resembles the choice of a very young child; that which belongs to a very young child; childish.

BABOON, S. [Fr.] in Natural History, one of the species of monkeys of the largest size.

BA'BY, S. a young child, distinguished from *babe*, because that is applied to children who can both walk and speak; but this to those who can do neither.

BACCHANA'LIA, [*Bakkandalia*] S. the drunken, revelling feasts of the heathen god Bacchus. There were two of these festivals celebrated in the year, one in the spring and the other in the autumn; but both were accompanied with games, spectacles, and theatrical representations, and it was at these times the poets contended for the prize of poetry. Those who were initiated into the celebration of these feasts represented, some, Silenus;

Silenus; others, Pan; others, Satyrs; and in this manner appeared in public night and day, counterfeiting drunkenness, dancing obscenely, committing all manner of licentiousness and debauchery; and running over the mountains and forests, with horrible shrieks and howlings, crying out *Io Bacche*. In Rome they committed such shocking disorders, that the senate suppressed them.

BACCHANA'LIAN, [*Bakkanálian*] S. one who attended the feast of Bacchus. Figuratively, a riotous, drunken person.

BA'CCHANALS, [*Bákkhanáls*] S. See **BACCHANALIA**.

BACCIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, such vegetables as bear berries. &c.

BA'CHELOR, S. a man who still continues in the state of celibacy, or who was never married. Anciently, it was a name given to those superior in quality to esquires, but had not a number of vassals sufficient to have their banner carried before them in the field of battle. They were usually young gentlemen, who endeavoured to acquire the title of *Bachelors* by their prowess; and being an order inferior to those called Chevaliers or Knights, Fauchet supposes they took their name from *bas chevaliers*, or the lowest order of knights. It was also a title given to young cavaliers, who having made their first campaign, received the military girdle. It was likewise used to denominate him who had overcome another in combat, the first time he ever engaged. In an University sense, *Bachelors* are those who have attained to the baccalaureate; who have taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences. At Oxford, a person must be a student four years before he is entitled to be *Bachelor of Arts*; three years more before he attains the degree of *Master of Arts*; and in seven years more, he may commence *Bachelor of Divinity*. At Cambridge, the degrees are taken much the same as at Oxford, except in Law and Physic, in either of which the *Bachelor's* degree may be taken in six years.

BA'CHELORSHIP, S. the state of an unmarried man; the state, dignity, or office of a graduate, or bachelor, at an university.

BACK, S. [Sax.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the human structure, from the neck to the thighs. Applied to the hands, that part opposite to the palms. Applied to the array of an army, the rear. Applied to situation, the hind part, or that which is not in fight. Applied to any edge-tool or instrument, the thickest part of the blade, opposed to the edge. A large square trough or cistern, used by brewers to hold liquor in. Figuratively, a supporter, or one who will second another in an attempt. Used with the words *turn* and *his*, it implies absence. "*His back was no sooner turned.*" *Davies*. **PROV.** *His back is broad enough to bear jests.*—That which is good for the *back* is bad for the head.

BACK, Adv. [Sax.] applied to motion, the place from whence a person came. Applied to action, to retreat. Applied to time, that which is past. After *keep*, applied to the increase of plants, to stop or hinder the growth.

To **BACK**, V. A. to mount a horse; to break him for the saddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. Figuratively, to second, support, or assist.

To **BACKBI'TE**, V. A. to speak against a person in his absence.

BACKBI'TER, S. one who censures the conduct, or vilifies the actions of a person in his absence.

BA'CK-BOARD, S. the board in a ship for passengers to lean their backs against; also the stiff-milled paper put into the covers of books to preserve them from injury.

BACK-DO'OR, S. a door or passage out of a house behind, opposed to the front. Figuratively, a private passage.

BA'CKED, Part. having a back. From to go backwards.

BA'CK-FRIEND, S. a false friend; a secret enemy.

BA'CK-GA'MMON, S. a game played with dice and men on a board, or table, resorted to for that purpose.

BA'CK-HOUSE, S. the building which lies behind a house.

BACKSI'DE, S. the hinder part of any thing. Applied, with decency, to the posterior of a human creature, as not conveying so coarse an idea as the proper term. Figuratively, a yard or ground behind a house.

To **BACKSLI'DE**, V. N. in Divinity, to return to idolatry, after having quitted it; to apostatize; to quit the true mode of worship.

BACKSLI'DER, S. one who quits the true religion, in order to embrace a false one; an apostate.

BA'CK-STAFF, S. an instrument used at sea to take the sun's altitude. This instrument, commonly called Davis's Quadrant, from the name of the inventor, and by the French the English Quadrant, is not so accurate as could be wished; and a large, heavy, brass astrolabe is to be preferred before it.

BA'CK-STAIRS, S. the private stairs of a house, generally appropriated to the use of servants.

BA'CK-STAYS, S. in Ship-building, the ropes belonging to the main and fore-masts, which keep them from pitching overboard.

BA'CK-SWORD, S. a sword with only one sharp edge, and blunt back. Used figuratively, for a cudgel, or the art of defending one's self with a cudgel.

BA'CKWARD, or **BA'CKWARDS**, Adv. [Sax.] applied to motion, it signifies the going from a person with the face towards him, the legs being moved towards the hind, instead of the fore part of a person; towards the back, or behind upon the back. "*Backwards and forwards.*" *Newton*. Applied to the success

undertaking, it implies, not to prosper
ance; to want success.

ACKWARD, Adj. unwilling, in allusion
making advances anticipating or meeting
son's wishes; reluctant; slow; dull;
quick or apprehensive.

ACKWARD, Adv. applied to time, some
that is past; or a portion of time already

ACKWARDLY, Adv. applied to the
on whereby a person retreats or goes from
her with his face towards him; in a per-
unwilling manner; reluctantly.

ACKWARDNESS, S. that quality which
ceeds from a dislike of the measures a per-
is to put in practice, the undertaking he
accomplish, or the person he is to oblige,
ending the idea of slowness. Dulness; want
apprehension.

ACKWELL, a town in Somersetshire,
the fair is Sept. 21, for cattle, sheep, and

ACON, S. [Brit.] the flesh of a hog
ed and dried, having the bristles burnt with
w. To *save one's bacon* is a low phrase
preserving one's self from hurt or mischief.

ACULE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a
of portcullis, or gate, make like a pit-
with a counterpoise supported by two
es, placed before the corps du garde, ad-
ced near the gate.

ACULOMETRY, S. the art of mea-
ing accessible or inaccessible heights by
ans of staves or rods.

BAD, Adj. a relative term. Confined to
rual agents, that which lessens or destroys
happiness of ourselves or others. Applied
moral agents, that which they voluntarily
form, in order to lessen or destroy their
n happiness or that of others. Applied to
sons, one who habitually transgresses the
of duty prescribed by the Deity. Applied
actions, that which is performed contrary
any moral law. Applied to things, that
which is prejudicial to our health, happiness,
&c. Prov. *A bad shift is better than none.*
Where bad's the best, nought must be the
vice.—A bad bush is better than the open
field; that is, better to have any, though a
friend or relation, than to be quite desti-
te and exposed to the world.

BA'DDLESMORE, a village in Kent,
whose fair is Sept. 9, for linen and toys.

BADE, or BAD, is the preter tense of BATH.

BADGE, S. [Sax.] a mark worn by a per-
son to denote his dignity, profession, trade,
rank, &c.

To BADGE, V. A. [Sax.] to set a mark
on a person; to stigmatize.

BADGER, S. [Fr.] in Law, one who is
sented to buy corn in one place, sell it in
another, and is exempted from the punish-
ment of an engrosser, by 6 Ed. VI. In Na-
tural History, a wild four-footed beast, some-
times larger than a fox, and resembling a hog

and dog. It dwells in burrows, lives on insects,
carrion, and fruit, stinks very much, fattens
by sleeping, and shews its age by the number
of holes in its tail, one being added every
year.

BA'DLY, Adv. not agreeable to a person's
wishes; in a manner inconsistent with a per-
son's undertakings. Applied to health, sickly.
Applied to the execution of any thing, not
suitable to the ideas of taste, elegance, or pro-
portion.

BA'DNESS, S. a quality which denotes a
person habitually to transgress against the laws
of his nature. Applied to things, it denotes
that they are inconsistent with the good, ease,
or pleasure of rational or irrational beings.
Applied to roads, it signifies that they cannot
be travelled with ease or pleasure. Applied to
weather, it denotes a want of serenity, calm-
ness, or sunshine. Applied to health, that it
is infirm, and interrupted with sickness.

To BA'FFLE, V. A. [Fr.] to render the
care of another insignificant; to frustrate the
intentions of another.

BA'FFLER, S. the person, or thing, which
defeats, or renders any design abortive.

BAG, S. [Sax.] in its primary sense, a re-
ceptacle made of linen, silk, or leather, to con-
tain any thing, in the shape of a long square
when empty, and open only at one of its ends;
which is called the mouth. Likewise a kind
of smaller bag, made of black silk, worn by
gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair or
perukes, as an ornament. In Natural History,
the thin membrane, or cystis, containing the
poison of vipers, which they lay out of their
mouths when eating their food; that which
contains the honey in bees, &c. In Com-
merce, a term of quantity; as a bag of pepper,
of aniseed, almonds, &c.

To BAG, V. A. to put into a bag; to load
with a bag. Used neuterly, to swell so as to
resemble a full bag.

BAGATE'LE, S. [Fr.] a trifle; a toy.
Not English.

B'AGBOR-WEST, a village in Somers-
etshire, whose fair is May 12, for cattle of all
sorts.

BA'GGAGE, S. [Fr.] the utensils of
an army, so called from their being packed up
in bags. *Bag and baggage*, a low phrase, to
signify all a person's goods; a woman of no
character; a prostitute.

BA'GNIO, S. [báño] [Ital.] a house for
bathing, cupping, sweating, and swimming.

BA'GPIPE, S. a musical instrument, con-
sisting of two pipes, a large one and a smaller,
both supplied with wind by a pair of bel-
lows.

BAHA'MA ISLANDS, often called the
Lucaya Islands, are the easternmost of the An-
tilles, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. They
are very numerous, but twelve only are taken
notice of. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama,
through which the Spanish galleons sail in
their

their passage to Europe, lies between these islands and the continent of Florida.

BAIL, S. [Fr.] the act of freeing or setting a person at liberty who is arrested or imprisoned for an act civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance; likewise the person who gives such security. *Bail* is either common or special. *Common bail* is in actions of small concern, and is so called because any securities are taken. *Special bail* is in causes of greater weight, as debts amounting to 10 l. where the sureties must be subsidy men, answerable to the value.

To **BAIL**, V. A. to deliver a person from arrest, or imprisonment, by being surety for his appearance at a certain day; to admit to bail.

BAIL'ABLE, Adj. that which the law permits to be set at liberty on proper sureties.

BAILIFF, S. [Fr.] an inferior officer of justice, appointed to execute writs and other processes directed to the sheriff, and to summons county courts, sessions, assizes, and the like. There are also bailiffs of forests, and of manors, who direct husbandry, fell trees, gather rents, pay quit-rents, &c. A *water-bailiff* is an officer appointed in port-towns, for the searching of ships, gathering the toll for anchorage, &c. and arresting persons for debt, &c. upon the water. *Bailiff* is likewise the chief magistrate of several corporations. Governors of some of the king's castles are likewise called *Bailiffs*.

BAILIWIC, S. the place or jurisdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchise.

BAI'RAM, S. in the Mahometan customs, a yearly festival of the Turks, which they keep after the feast of Ramazan. It is concluded with a solemn prayer against the infidels, to extirpate Christian princes, or to arm them against one another, that they may have an opportunity to extend the borders of their law.

To **BAIT**, V. A. [Sax.] to put meat on a hook, &c. in order to catch fish or other animals; to refresh one's self or cattle by eating on a journey; to attack with violence; to set dogs upon.

BAIT, S. [Teut.] a piece of flesh, or other lure, made use of to catch fish, or ensnare animals. Figuratively, an allurements, or enticement; any thing which, under a specious appearance, contains mischief in itself, or produces it by its consequences. A refreshment on a journey, generally applied to cattle.

BAIZE, S. a coarse open woollen cloth, with or without a frize, without a wale, and wrought like flannel, in a loom with two treadles.

To **BAKE**, V. A. to dress, or heat any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat.

BA'KE-HOUSE, S. a place where bread is made, rendered eatable by the heat of an

oven, and exposed to sale; and where the meat or pastry is dressed.

BA'KER, S. one who subsists by making bread and baking. This trade is both ancient and useful, and was a brotherhood in England before 1155, in the reign of Henry I. The white bakers were incorporated in 1282 by Edw. II. and the brown in 1514, in Jam. II.'s time.

BA'KEWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August-Monday after October 10, and Monday November 22, all for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Wye, among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby and 15 1/2 from London. It lies in a deep vale and has a large church with a lofty spire.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, in North-Wales, with a market on Saturdays and two fairs, on May 14 and July 10, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on a flat near Pemble-moor, by the Wye called Lhin Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guiniad, resembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for salmon. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Bala, and 195 N. W. of London.

BA'LAN'CE, or **BA'LLANCE**, S. in Mechanics, is that simple power which determines the equality or difference of weight in bodies, and is sometimes called scales, and sometimes steel-yards, of which there are many different forms. Also, the beating part of a watch; equipoise. In Commerce, it is the equality between the value of the commodities bought of foreigners, and the value of the native productions transported into other nations. In Astronomy, it is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. The sun enters this sign about the 22d of September at the autumnal equinox; this constellation consists of four stars of several magnitudes; when it is represented on a globe or planisphere, it is under the form of a pair of scales. In Physics, the *balance of the air* is the weight thereof, whereby it precesseth where it is least resisted, till it becomes of equal weight in all its parts. *Hydrostatical balance* is an instrument which determines the specific gravity of fluids and solids, by weighing them in water. Figuratively, the act of comparing two ideas in the mind.

To **BALANCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to weigh in a pair of scales; to bring two bodies to an equipoise in a pair of scales. In Mercantile affairs, the making the creditor and debtor side of an account equal by the addition of as much as the one is less than the other. Figuratively, to atone for former failings by one's future conduct; to be in a state of suspension. The seeming equality of opposite motives, applied to the mind.

BLANCER, S. the person who weighs things, or makes weights in opposite scales.

BLACOME, a village in Suffex, whose name is June 4, for pedlars wares.

BALCONY, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, a structure beyond a wall or building, generally before a window, supported by pillars or columns, and surrounded by bannisters or balustrades.

BALD, [*bauld*] Adj. [Brit.] that which is lost its hair. Figuratively, applied to a man stripped of their leaves. Applied to stile writing, unadorned; void of elegance.

He is bald as a turnip.—*You'll not see him bald till you see his brains.*

BALDERDASH, [*baulderdash*] S. any thing jumbled together without taste, judgment, or discretion.

BALDLY, [*bauldly*] Adv. without hairs, applied to animals; without leaves, applied to plants; without ornaments, or elegance, applied to writings, or buildings.

BALDNESS, [*bauldness*] S. applied to a man, the want of hair; applied to trees, the want of leaves; and applied to writings, paintings, and buildings, want of ornament or elegance.

BALDOCK, [*Bauldock*] a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and fairs; on Wednesday after St. Matthias, January 24, the last Thursday in May, August 6, October 2, and December 11, all these, household goods, and cattle. It is a town, lying on the N. road, and seated between the hills in a chalky soil fit for corn, chiefly of note for its trading in malt. Nine miles W. of Royston, and 37 N. N. of London.

BALDRICK, S. [Sax.] a belt, worn hanging from the shoulder across the breast, which the sword was formerly hung, not like that worn by our soldiery at present, which they fasten their pouches. Figuratively, the zodiac circle, which cuts the globe obliquely, as the belt formerly was suspended.

BALD, S. a quantity of goods or commodities, packed in cloth, corded round very tight. *Bale goods* are such as are exported in bales.

BALD, S. [Sax.] something which denotes a person of happiness, or health; misfortune, anguish, calamity.

BALD, V. N. [Fr.] to pack goods up in bales. Used actively by sailors, for laving water out of a vessel, instead of pumping.

BALDFUL, Adj. full of anguish, pain, grief, mischief, and grief; very fatal, or destructive to the health.

BALDFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as produces sorrow, anguish, calamity, and grief.

BALK, [*baulk*] S. [Belg. and Teut.] a piece of timber; a beam; a rafter or beam over any out-house or barn. In Husbandry, a ridge of land left unplowed between

two furrows, or at the end of a field. Figuratively, the disappointment of a person's curiosity or expectations, after having excited them. *Prov. Make no balks of good ground.*

To **BALK**, [*baulk*] V. A. to disappoint a person's expectations, after exciting them; to render a person's endeavours ineffectual; to frustrate; to miss; to omit, when the contrary is expected.

BALKERS, [*baulkers*] S. in Fishery, persons who stand on a cliff to inform the fishermen which way the shoal of herrings goes.

BALL, [*baul*] S. any thing of a round form. *Ball and socket*, in Mechanics, consists of a ball or sphere of brass, fixed in a concave semi-globe with an endless screw, that it may be moveable horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, and is generally added to surveying instruments, to fix them in any position. An entertainment wherein people are assembled to dance. The public dances, wherein masters display the abilities of their scholars in this qualification, go by this name.

BALLAD, S. [Fr.] words set to music, and performed by a singer. At present the word is appropriated and confined to trifling pieces set to music, and sung about the streets.

To **BALLAD**, V. N. to make a person the subject of a ballad.

BALLAD-SINGER, S. one who sings ballads in the public streets; including the secondary idea of something very mean.

BALLAST, S. a quantity of stones, sand or gravel, laid in a ship's hold, to sink it to a proper depth, i. e. to make it draw more water, to sail upright, and to prevent its oversetting; and a ship is said to be in ballast when it has no other lading. Figuratively, that which is used to keep any thing steady.

To **BALLAST**, V. A. to load a ship with stones, sand, &c. to keep her steady. Figuratively, the addition of something to keep a thing steady.

BALLE'TTE, S. [Fr.] a stage dance, which is mixed with dramatic characters, and alludes to some actions in real life or fabulous history.

BALLIAGE, S. a small duty paid to the city of London by aliens and denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BALLOON, or **BALLOON**, S. [Fr.] in Chemistry, a large, short-necked, round vessel, or matras, to receive the spirits which come over, or are drawn off by fire. In Architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar, &c. by way of a crowning. In Fire-works, a ball of pasteboard, filled with combustibles, which mounts to a considerable height, and bursts into stars.

BALLOT, S. [Fr.] a little ball made use of at elections, &c. in giving votes; the sum of votes so collected. At present applied to the votes which are given at elections, by each person's holding up his hand; sometimes by a ticket dropped into some receptacle.

To BALLOT, V. N. [Fr.] to choose, by dropping a small ball into a box; to choose or elect, by dropping in a ticket; to elect, by holding up the hand.

BALLOTATION, S. the act of voting or electing by ballot.

BALM, [in pron. the *l* is sometimes dropt] or BA'LSAM, S. [Lat.] an oily, resinous substance, flowing either spontaneously or by means of incision from several plants of sovereign virtue. There are many kinds of balsams, but the most noted are these. 1. *Balsam*, or *Balm of Gilead*, so much valued in the country where it is produced, that it is esteemed as a rich present from the chief prince of Arabia Felix to the Grand Signior. In Medicine, it opens obstructions of the lungs, and heals erosion from acrimony and the worst kind of ulcerations. It is prescribed in asthma, pleurisy, and whatever requires expectoration; in inward bruises and sores, particularly those of the reins, and urinary passages; and externally it is used to discharge and incarnate. 2. *Balsam of Peru*, which is distinguished into two sorts, white and black. The former is called the *Balsam of Incision*, and of a white colour; and is excellent for green wounds. The black is obtained by boiling the wood of the tree which produces it. The best is of a dark red colour, and of admirable fragrantcy. It heals, dries, and discharges, and is much used externally, not only in wounds, but in palsies, ischiadic and rheumatic pains, and by perfumers, for its excellent smell. 3. *Balsam of Tolu* is produced from a tree, a species of the pine; which grows in New Spain. It is of a deep yellowish colour, and of a most delicate scent. It flows from the tree in the consistence of turpentine, but by keeping becomes brittle. Its virtues are the same, in general, with those of the Peruvian and Gilead kinds. 4. *Balsam of Capivi*, or of *Copaiba*, is likewise the produce of a tree. It is of a thinner consistence than the common turpentine, but much more fragrant and deterfive. It passes away quickly by urine, and mightily cleanses those passages, and all obstructions and ulcerations of those parts. 5. *Balsam of liquid amber*. It drops from a tree of Mexico, called *arbor styracifera*, by an incision in the bark. It is a resinous and pinguis liquor, of a reddish yellow colour and an acrid aromatic taste, and of the consistence of Venice turpentine. Its essence strengthens the head and nervous system, and its oil is of singular efficacy, both for external and internal uses. There are also many sorts of factitious or artificial balsams, made up by apothecaries and chemists, which it would be endless to specify. In Botany, Balm is a species of mint.

To BALM, V. A. to anoint, to sooth; to mitigate.

BA'LMY, Adj. having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; mitigating.

BALSA'MICS, S. in Pharmacy, medicines that soften, restore, heal, and cleanse; of attenuating principles, very friendly to nature.

BA'LTIC SEA, a great gulph between Germany and Poland; from which run several other gulphs, particularly those of Bothnia, Finland, Livonia, and Dantzick. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a current sets through the Sound into the Ocean. It is generally frozen over three or four months in the year. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

BA'LUSTER, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, a small column, or pilaster, from 1 to 4 inches high, and from 1 to 4 inches square, or sometimes adorned with mouldings of no certain form, and placed with rails on stairs, or in the fronts of galleries in churches.

BALUSTRADE, S. in Architecture, an assemblage of one or more rows of balusters high enough to rest the elbow on, fixed on terraces, bridge, or building, by way of fence, or for separating one part from another.

BA'MBOO, S. [Ind.] in Natural History, a large kind of reed or cane, growing in the maritime parts of the East Indies.

To BAMBOO'ZLE, V. A. to trick, to impose on a person, under the appearance of a friend; to confound, under pretence of assisting. A word of low and ludicrous origin, and never found in polite writers.

BAMBOO'ZLER, S. one who, under specious pretences, tricks another; a charlatan.

BAMF, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the S. by Aberdeenshire, on the N. by the bay of Cromarty, on the W. by Murray, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is 20 miles in length, and thirty in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Strathbogie, Boyn, Enzy, Strathawin, and Balveny. It sends one member to parliament.

BAMF, a capital town of the shire of Buchan in the N. E. part of Scotland. It is seated on the mouth of the river Doveney, but has no harbour, and consequently little trade, except for corn and salmon. It is 32 miles W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburgh.

BA'MPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, distant from London 56 computed, and 40 measured miles. Its fair is Aug. 26, for horses and toys; the market is on Wednesday. Also a town in Devonshire, whose fairs are Whit Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle. Distant from London 167½ miles.

BAN, S. in its primary signification, anything publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In Church Government, a prohibition of the intention of two parties to enter into matrimony, which is done thrice in the church they belong to, before the marriage ceremony can be performed. A curse, or excommunication. The *ban of the empire* is a public act or proclamation, whereby a person

suspended of all his rights as a member or to.

To BAN, V. A. [Belg.] to curse or de-
to destruction; to excrete.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, with
market on Thursdays, and eight fairs; on the
Thursday after January 17, for horses, cows, and
sheep; on the first Thursday in Lent, for the
sheep and fish; on Holy Thursday, Corpus Christi
day, June 13, and August 12, for horses, cows,
and sheep; on Thursday after October 10, for
ring servants; and on October 29, for cheese,
hops, and cattle. It is a large well-built
borough-town, containing several good inns, and
markets are well served with provisions.

It is the second town for beauty in the county,
and seated on the river Charwell. The houses
are generally built with stone, and the church
is a large handsome structure. It has been
noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 17
miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, and 74 N. W.
of London. It sends one member to parliament.

BAND, S. that which ties, or keeps a per-
son to a certain place, without liberty of going
either; that by which a person or animal is
kept from exerting their natural strength; the
same as a bond. Figuratively, that which has
the power of knitting a close alliance or con-
nexion between persons; a company of per-
sons so united; that which is bound round a
person or thing, applied to dress; particularly
a linen neckcloth, consisting of two square
pieces, hanging down from the chin to the
waist, worn by clergymen and lawyers. In
architecture, any flat, low member, or mould-
ing, that is broad. In surgery, a fillet, or
piece of cloth, to surround or swathe certain
parts that need assistance; called likewise a
roller. *Band of Penitents*, consisting of 120
gentlemen, who have 100 l. a-year each, for
attending the king on solemn occasions.

To BAND, V. A. to unite together by some
common tie; to cover or bind with some nar-
row cloth, fillet, or band.

BANDAGE, S. a fillet, roller, or swathe,
to bind up wounds, dislocated bones, &c.

BANDBOX, S. a light box made of paste-
board, designed for keeping bands, ribbands,
head-dresses, and other light and small pieces
of dress in.

BANDELET, S. [Fr.] in Architecture,
any little band or flat moulding, like that which
crown the Doric architrave.

BANDEROL, S. [Fr.] a little flag, in
form of a guidon, extended more in length
than breadth, and formerly hung out at the
top of vessels.

BANDITTO, S. [Ital. the plural *banditti*]
a set of outlawed thieves on the continent,
who generally herd together in woods, and live
on the plunder of passengers.

BANDOG, S. a large, furious species of dog.

BANDOLIER, [S.] a large leathern belt,
thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging
down under the left arm, worn by the ancient

musqueteers, both for the sustaining of their
fire-arms and the carriage of their musquet
charges, which were put in 12 wooden cases
coated with leather; but now out of use.

BA'NDROL, S. See BANDEROL.

BA'NDY, S. [Fr.] a crooked piece of wood
towards the bottom, broad, flat on one side,
rounded on the other and at the handle, used
in the game of cricket; now called a *bat*, from
battre, Fr. to beat.

To BA'NDY, V. A. to beat or to toss to and
fro; to give and take; to exchange. Used
with the particle *with*, to contend; alluding
to the endeavour of two persons to beat a ball
the contrary way.

BA'NDY, Adj. crooked. Thus *bandy-leg*
is a crooked leg; and *bandy-legged* is applied
to a person who has crooked legs.

BANE, S. that which destroys life. Figu-
ratively, poison, ruin, destruction.

To BANE, V. A. to destroy, kill, or poi-
son.

BA'NEFUL, Adj. abounding with qualities
destructive to life; poisonous.

To BANG, V. A. [Belg.] to cudgel; a
low familiar word. Figuratively, to use a
person roughly, applied either to words or
actions.

BANG, S. a blow with a stick or cudgel.

BA'NGOR, an episcopal city of Carnar-
vonshire, in North Wales. It has a market
on Fridays, and three fairs, on April 5,
June 25, and October 28, all for cattle. This
place was so considerable in ancient times, that
it was called Bangor the Great, and defended
by a strong castle. Its situation is low; the
principal buildings are the cathedral, and the
bishop's palace; it is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph,
and 246 N. W. of London.

BA'NHAM, a town in Norfolk, which
has one fair, Jan. 22, for horses and toys.
Dist. 121 miles from London.

BA'NIANS, S. a religious sect of Asia, in
India, whose professors never eat any thing
that has life. They are dispersed all over the
East, being the greatest merchants in the world,
and may, in some sense, be compared to the
Jews in other parts. There is scarce a mer-
chant in the East-Indies but has one of these
Banians to take care of his accounts. They
believe the transmigration of souls, and think
cleanness of the body a considerable part of
sanctity. They marry their children very
young, seldom staying till they are 12 years
of age.

To BA'NISH, V. A. [Fr.] to make a per-
son quit his own country. Figuratively, to
drive from the mind; to expel.

BA'NISHER, S. one who expels from, or
causes another to quit his native country.

BA'NISHMENT, S. the state of a person
banished. In Law, a kind of civil death,
whereby a person is cut off from all benefits
arising from the society, or country in which
he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a
foreign

foreign country. Oftentimes the punishment of capital crimes is remitted, and converted into banishment for life; but it is then termed *transportation*.

BANK, S. [Sax.] a great shoal of sand in the sea; a rising ground on each side of a river washed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing; earth cast up on one side of a trench between two armies. A bench where rowers sit in vessels. In Commerce, a common repository, wherein persons agree to keep their cash, to be always ready at their call or direction. Likewise the place where the public bank is kept.

To BANK, V. A. to inclose with banks. In Commerce, to raise a sum of money; or to place money in a bank.

BA'NK-BILL, S. a promissory note given by the Bank for money placed there, which is payable on presenting it.

BA'NKER, S. a private person entrusted with the cash of others, payable on demand.

BA'NKRUPT, S. [Fr.] in Law, one who living by buying and selling, has got the goods of others in his hands, and concealeth himself from his creditors. After a statute of bankruptcy is taken out, a bankrupt not surrendering within forty days, and not discovering his estates, is adjudged guilty of felony. It is necessary a person should owe 100 l. and more to a single creditor, to entitle him to this statute.

BA'NKRUPTCY, S. the state of a person declared a bankrupt; wherein his goods are sold, and a dividend made to his creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective debts.

BA'NNER, S. a square flag, standard, colour, or ensign in any army.

BA'NNERET, S. an ancient order of the knights, or feudal lords, who possessing large fees, led their vassals to battle under their own banner, when summoned by the king. This is certainly a very honourable order, as it was never conferred but on some heroic action performed on the field; but this order is now extinct.

BA'NNIAN, S. a morning gown, or undress.

BA'NNOCK, S. a cake made with oatmeal and pease mixed with water; common in the north countries.

BA'NQUET, S. [Fr.] a feast, or grand entertainment.

To BA'NQUET, V. A. to entertain, or give a feast to one or more persons; to feast, or regale.

BA'NQUETER, S. a person who entertains another at a sumptuous feast; one who lives sumptuously, or keeps a good table.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, S. a house where public feasts are given. *The banqueting room* at Whitehall, intended for the king to feast in, is a structure of the great Inigo Jones.

BA'NQUETTE, S. in Fortification, a bank for soldiers to mount upon, when the fire behind an entrenchment.

BANTER, S. the turning any thing to jest; the being pleasant; ridicule, or railing.

To BA'NTER, V. A. to represent a person or thing in such a light as to make them laughed at, or become objects of ridicule; to rally; to play upon.

BANTERER, S. one who represents the actions or expressions of another in a ridiculous light; one who plays on another, on account of some fault.

BA'NTLING, S. a sucking child; an infant.

BA'NWELL, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Axbridge, with two fairs, on January 18, and July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

BAPTISM, S. [Gr.] is a sacrament by which a person is initiated into the Christian church. Among the Jews, when a person was made a proselyte to their religion, if a male, he was first circumcised, and soon afterwards baptized during which time a summary of their religion was read. *Baptism* is practised by all professors of the Christian religion, except Quakers. In primitive times, the ceremony was performed by immersion, as it still is in the Oriental churches, agreeable to the original signification of the word, which means dipping, or plunging. The practice of the Western churches is to sprinkle the water upon the head or face of the person baptized, except the church of Milan, in whose ritual it is ordered that the head of the infant be three times plunged into the water. In primitive times, it seems probable that none were baptized but adults, though several learned men contend that infants were admitted into this sacrament.

BAPTIS'MAL, Adj. relating to, or done at, our baptism.

BAPTIST, S. [Gr.] one who administers baptism; applied, by way of eminence, to St. John, our Saviour's fore-runner; likewise one who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adult persons.

BAPTIST'RY, S. [Lat.] the place in a church where the sacrament of baptism is administered; the font.

To BAPTIZE, V. A. [Gr.] to perform the ceremony of baptism; to christen.

BAPTIZER, S. one who administers the sacrament of baptism.

BAR, S. [Fr.] a piece of wood, or iron, made use of to secure the entrance of any place from being forced; a rock or sand bank, at the entrance of a harbour, or river, to keep off ships of burden; the part of a court of justice where the criminal generally stands, and within which the counsel and judge sit to try causes, so called from a wooden bar being placed there to keep off the crowd; an inclosed place at a tavern, coffee-house, &c. wherein a person sits to take care of, and receive the reckoning.

ing. Figuratively, any obstacle, or which hinders; any thing which keeps parts of a thing together. In Law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea made by a defendant in an action, that defeats the action of the plaintiff for ever, and is a bar to common intent or special. A lump of gold or silver is a lump of either, and cast into a mould, without ever having been wrought. In Music, the straight lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music, between as many notes as the measure of time consists of, in which the air is pricked. In Heraldry, an ordinary resembling the *fess*, differing from it in narrowness, and that it may be placed in any part of the shield: it is generally drawn horizontally across the field, dividing it into two unequal parts, and containing one-fifth of the shield. *Bar-shot*, two half-bullets joined together by an iron bar, used in sea engagements for cutting down masts and rigging. *Bar*, V. A. to fasten or secure any entrance by a piece of iron or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, except against; to hinder, to stop to.

BARATRY, S. in Law, is when the master of a ship endeavours to cheat the owners or crew, either by running away with the ship, or embezzling the goods.

BARB, S. [Lat.] in its original signifies a beard. In its secondary, any thing grows in its place, or resembles it. The end of wire at the end of a fish-hook, which makes an angle with the point, and hinders it from being extracted; likewise the pieces of wood which run back in the same manner to the point of an arrow, and serve for the same purpose. In Antiquity, an armour of iron or leather, which covered the neck, shoulders, and shoulders of a horse, called like-
wise a *barde*.

BARB, S. [a contraction of *Barbary*] a quality brought from Barbary, esteemed for its vigour, and swiftness, for its never giving down, and for its standing still, when the rider drops his bridle.

BARBACAN, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, a narrow canal, or passage for water in a city, where buildings are liable to be over-looked; likewise to drain off water from a city; an aperture in the walls of a city, to admit muskets through at an enemy. In Fortification, a fort at the entrance of a bridge; a tower of defence or fortification to a city; a watch tower.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in America; it is in general level country, though not without hills, 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It was formerly a good deal of wood, but is now almost all consumed with carrying on the sugar-works. The commodities which they export are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and nutmeg; and they have most of the fruits com-

mon to the climate. A college has been built here by Col. Codrington and other benefactors; but it has not answered the intention of the founders. The number of the white inhabitants are about 20,000, who have 100,000 negro slaves. They have no manufactures, nor do they breed many cattle; receiving most of their corn, cattle, flesh, and salted fish, from our colonies in North America; and their cloaths and furniture from England. They are subject to hurricanes in July and August; but not so much as in the other Caribbees; and it is the most healthy island of any in these parts, because, unless when there is a hurricane, they have always the advantage of a constant easterly wind, commonly called the Trade-wind. The sugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ach, and in distempers of the breast. It is 70 miles E. of the island of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridge-town, which lies in lon. 59. 2. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BARBARIAN, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, applied by the Greeks and Romans to all that were not of their own nation, i. e. a foreigner; but in process of time it acquired a secondary idea of cruelty, and was used to denote a person void of all the elegant embellishments of life, and the social affections of benevolence, kindness, good-nature, and humanity.

BARBARIC, Adj. [Lat.] foreign; brought from countries at a great distance.

BARBARISM, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, an offence against the purity of style or language; uncultivated ignorance. Applied to manners, rudeness; want of politeness; savageness; cruelty.

BARBARITY, S. [Lat.] applied to the behaviour, incivility, unpoliteness. Applied most commonly to manners, cruelty, savageness, want of pity, kindness, and humanity. Applied to language, an improper application of a word.

BARBAROUS, Adj. [Lat. or Gr.] applied to learning, ignorant; unacquainted with the polite arts and sciences. Applied to manners, void of benevolence, pity, or compassion; cruel; savage; inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, Adv. in such manner as shews a mind unpolished with learning; as a stranger to politeness, pity, compassion, or humanity.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itself along the sea-shore on the side of the Mediterranean. However, some reckon that it extends southward as far as Negro-land, but

very

very improperly. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoly, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in some places 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits; particularly citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in the sale of their fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco-leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

To **BARBECUE**, V. A. [Ind.] to dress a hog whole, by splitting it to the back-bone, and broiling it upon a gridiron, raised two feet above a charcoal fire.

BARBECUE, S. a hog dressed whole after the West Indian manner.

BARBEL, S. [Fr.] a large, strong, but coarse river fish; so called from its having a barb or wattle under its chin.

BARBER, S. [Fr.] one who shaves.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, S. [pronounced *barber-furgeon*] one who practises the lower operations of surgery; such as bleeding and drawing of teeth, together with the trade of a barber.

BARBERRY, S. in Botany, the piperidge bush, which grows in hedges to the height of eight or ten feet.

BARD, S. [Brit.] among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Irish, an order of men who used to sing the great exploits of heroes to the harp, were persons in the highest esteem among all ranks of people, and revered as persons of extraordinary abilities, even by crowned heads, who paid them so much deference, as to be reconciled to their most inveterate enemies at their instances. Even in the present times, the word implies a poet.

BARDFIELD, a village in Essex, four miles E. of Thaxted, with one fair on June 22, for cattle and toys.

BARE, Adj. [Sax.] uncovered; without any dress; naked. Figuratively, without ornament; destitute, or in want of necessities; not joined with any thing else; alone; solitary; very much worn; that which has lost its nap; threadbare. Used with *of*, before the thing wanted. "*Bare of money.*"

To **BARE**, V. A. to strip.

BARE, or **BORE**, the preter of **BEAR**.

BARBONE, S. a very thin or lean person, who has scarce any flesh to cover his bones. A low word.

BAREFACED, Adj. with the face uncovered. Figuratively, without dissimulation or disguise; with great effrontery, or impudence. Generally used in a bad sense.

BAREFACEDLY, Adv. in such a manner as shews a bold, daring impudence.

BARFOOT, Adj. one who is without shoes, or any covering to his feet.

BAREHEADED, Adj. without a hat, or any covering to the head.

BARELY, Adv. without cloaths, applied to dress; without any thing else, or only, applied as an exceptive.

BARENESS, S. applied to dress, either total nakedness, or a want of some necessary part of attire; meanness, with respect to the quality of cloathing. Applied to circumstances, indigence; poverty.

BARGAIN, (in common pronoun, the *g* dropped) S. [Brit.] a voluntary agreement made between traders to deliver or sell a commodity at a price agreed on; the thing bought or sold, the conditions of sale. **SYNON.** *Bargain* is more limited, relating to sale. *Agreement* and *Contract* are more general, implying any kind of stipulation; with this difference between them, that *Agreement* seems to denote a verbal one; *Contract*, one that is written.

To **BARGAIN**, V. N. to agree to, or make terms for the sale of any thing. Used with the particle *for*.

BARGAINEE, S. the person who agrees to the condition of a bargain or purchase.

BARGAINER, S. one who proposes the conditions of a bargain.

BARGE, S. [Belg.] a large flat-bottomed vessel used for the carriage of goods in rivers; likewise a state or pleasure boat, built with room capable of containing several persons.

BARK, S. [Dan.] in Botany, the outside covering of a tree, which increases every year.

BARK, or **BARQUE**, S. [Fr.] a small vessel with one deck only, used in transporting merchandizes either by sea, or on rivers.

To **BARK**, V. A. to strip off the rind or bark of a tree.

To **BARK**, V. N. [Sax.] to make a noise like a dog, when he gives the alarm.

BARK-BARED, S. stripped or barked of the bark.

BARK-BINDING, S. in Gardening, a disease incident to trees, wherein the bark is so close, that the vegetation, and the circulation of the sap, is hindered. It is cured by slitting the bark, or cutting along the grain of the bark.

BARKER, S. applied to litigious, noisy, or clamorous persons; it alludes to the noise made by a dog.

BARK-GALLING, S. is when the bark or rind of a tree is galled or fretted with the bark-eater, which is cured by binding clay on the galled places.

BARKING, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair on October 22, for horses. It is seated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls and a gate-house. It is 9 miles E. of London.

BARKING

BAR

ARKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, a market on Wednesdays, and one fair May 14, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Severn; and formerly of some note for a nunnery; and has still title of a barony. It is 18 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 112 W. by S. of London.

ARKWAY, a town in Hertfordshire, which had formerly a market on Fridays, and still one fair on July 20, for pedlars ware. It is on the great road from London to York, 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 34½ N. of London.

ARKY, Adj. that which consists of, or the properties of, bark.

ARLEY, S. [Sax.] in Botany, the grain whence beer is extracted. A grain of which malt is made. From this, historians say, was taken the standard English weights and measures.

ARLEY-BRAKE, S. a kind of rural which consists of swiftness of running.

ARLEY-CORN, S. a grain of barley; in long measure as the third part of an

ARLEY-MOW, S. a heap of barley laid together, and formed into a rick or stack.

ARM, S. [Brit.] that which is put into a machine to make it work, or into bread to swell it and make it light; called by the Londoners

ARMY, Adj. that which has been well fermented or worked with barm, or yeast.

ARN, S. [Sax.] a place, or house, wherein grain, hay, &c. is stored.

ARNACLE, S. a small sea animal frequent among the western isles of Scotland, the generation has much puzzled the learned. At first, it appears like a little shell-fish lying on old timber, or at the bottom of a rock, resembling a mussel for colour and consistence, crossed with futures; it hangs to the rock by a neck longer than the shell, of a fleshy substance, by which it receives nourishment within the shell, where is a feathered tongue called a Solan goose. In Farriery, *Bar* is an instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end by a hinge, to put upon the horses' noses to make them stand quietly when shod, blooded, or dressed.

ARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the County of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs; on Easter-Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, St. James's day, and July 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated in a bottom on the river Tees, is formerly large, and has a manufacture of linings; 50 Miles S. W. of Durham, and 112 N. W. of London.

ARNET, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are April 8, 9, 10, for cattle. Sept. 4, 5, 6, for English, Welch, and Irish cattle. It is a great thoroughfare town, and provided with good inns, and the market

BAR

very remarkable for hogs. It is 11 miles N. W. of London.

BARNSTAPLE, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; on Sept. 19, Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December, for horned cattle. It is a corporation-town, and sends two members to parliament; is seated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge; and the market is large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 193 W. of London.

BARNSLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs: On the last Wednesday in February preceding the 28th; if Wednesday be the 28th, it is held the Wednesday before, so that it can never be later than the 27th, or sooner than the 21st; on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, swine, and cheese, and geese; seated on the side of a hill, and has a manufacture of wire. It is commonly called Black-Barnsley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 177 N. W. of London.

BAROMETER, S. [Gr.] in Hydrostatics, an instrument to measure the weight or pressure of a column of air, to discover the heights of mountains, &c. which consists of a tube hermetically sealed, filled with quicksilver, and immersed in a vessel of the same.

BAROMETRICAL, Adj. relating to, or tried by, the barometer.

BARON, S. [Lat.] a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now used as a degree of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a baronet. *Parliamentary barons* are not barons by name only, but are all, by birth, peers, noblemen, and are summoned by the king, "to treat of the weighty affairs of the nation, and to give counsel upon them." They have the following immunities and privileges; in criminal causes, they are judged by their peers only, and are not put on oath, but deliver the truth upon honour; are not impannelled on a jury, nor liable to the writs *supplicavit*, *capias*, *essoigns*. They had no coronet till Charles II. gave them a gold one, with six pearls. Besides these, the two archbishops, and all the bishops of England, are parliamentary barons, and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers; for being not to be present in sanguinary causes, in such cases they are judged, as a fact, by a jury of 12. *Barons of the Exchequer*, are four judges, who determine causes between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the exchequer. *Barons of the Cinque ports*, are members elected two for each, who have seats in the House of Commons. *Baron and femme*, in Law, are husband and wife. *Baron and femme*, in Heraldry, is when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne per pale in the same escutcheon.

BARONAGE, S. [Lat.] the body of barons;

sons; the dignity, or lands which give title to a baron.

BARONESS, *S.* [Ital.] the lady or wife of a baron.

BARONET, *S.* is a degree of honour next to a baron, created by King James I. in order to propagate a plantation in Ulster in Ireland, for which purpose each of them was to maintain 30 soldiers in Ireland, for three years, after the rate of 8 d. per day for each soldier; and they have the precedence of all knights, except those of the Garter, Bannerets, and privy counsellors. The title *Sir* is allowed them by their patent, though they are not knighted. There was at first but 200, which was afterwards increased. No honour is created between Barons and Baronets.

BARONY, *S.* the lordship or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal.

BAROSCOPE, *S.* [Gr.] an instrument to shew the alteration of the weight of the atmosphere.

BARRACAN, *S.* [Fr.] a kind of stuff resembling camelot, wove in a loom with two treddles.

BARRACK, *S.* [Span.] small huts erected by the Spanish fishermen along the shore; likewise buildings raised to lodge soldiers in.

BARRATOR, *S.* [Fr.] a litigious person, or one who is fond of quarrels and law-suits.

BARRATRY, *S.* [Fr.] in Common Law, the moving or maintaining of suits in disturbance of the peace; and the taking and detaining houses, land, &c. by false pretences.

BARRAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the east side, arable land on the west. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with these fish.

BARREL, *S.* [Brit.] a round wooden vessel, and serves for holding several sorts of wares and merchandize. The English barrel, wine measure, contains the eighth part of a ton, the fourth part of a pipe, and one half of a hoghead, i. e. $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; beer-measure 36 gallons, and ale-measure 32 gallons. It denotes also a certain weight of several merchandizes, which differs according to the several commodities. A barrel of Essex butter weighs 106 pounds, and of Suffolk butter 256 pounds. The barrel of herrings ought to contain 32 gallons, wine-measure, which amounts to about 28 gallons, old standard, making about 1000 herrings. The barrel of salmon must hold 42 gallons; of eels the same; and of soap 256 pounds. In Mechanics, it is the cylinder of a watch, about which the springs turned. In Gunnery, it is the cylindrical tube of a gun, pistol, &c. through which the bullet is discharged. In Anatomy, it is a pretty large cavity behind the tympanum of the ear, about four or five lines deep, and

five or six wide, lined with a fine membrane on which are several veins and arteries. In this cavity are four small solid bones, not covered with the periosteum, as the rest of the bones of the body are. *Thundering Barrels* called in the Art Military, are filled with bombs, grenades, and other combustible, and be rolled down a breach.

TO BARREL, *V. A.* to put into, or close in a barrel.

BARREN, *Adj.* [Sax.] applied to animals or soils, not able to produce its kind. Applied to genius, not able to produce anything new.

BARRENLY, *Adv.* in an unfruitful manner.

BARRENNESS, *S.* that imperfection in any animal or vegetable, that renders it incapable of bringing forth, or propagating its kind. Also, want of invention, sterility of thought, &c.

BARRICADE, *S.* [Fr.] any defence in the military art raised against an enemy, usually made with vessels, carts, bushes of earth, trees, or palisades. Figuratively, anything which obstructs or hinders the making of a thing.

TO BARRICADE, *V. A.* to stop up a passage; to hinder the advance or motion of any thing.

BARRICA'DO, *S.* [Span.] in Fortification, a defence made with stakes fixed upon iron, crossed at the top with battens, and erected in passages or breaches.

TO BARRICA'DO, *V. A.* to block up a passage; to hinder an enemy from passing any defile or place.

BARRIER, [*barrier*] *S.* [Fr.] that which keeps an enemy off, or hinders him from entering into any country; a fence made to stop a passage, retrenchment, &c. to stop up in a country. Figuratively, an obstruction, or hindrance; a boundary, or limit.

BARRISTER, *S.* one who is qualified from his having performed his exercises at the inns of courts, and by licence from the high chancellor, after a proper standing, to plead the cause of clients in a court of justice.

BARROW, *S.* [Sax.] any carriage moved or set in motion by the hand; hence a *barrow* is a frame of boards, on which things are carried by handles at its extremities between two men. A *wheel-barrow* is that with a wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forward by the handles at the other end.

BARROWS, *S.* [Sax.] hills or mounds raised by the Saxons, in honour of those who died in the field of battle.

BARRY, *S.* in Heraldry, is when a cutcheon is divided bar-ways, i. e. across from side to side, into an even number of portions, consisting of two or more tinctures, interchangeably disposed; expressed in the blazon by the word *barry*, and the number of parts.

be specified; but if the divisions be odd, the field must be first named, and the number bars expressed. *Barry-bendy* is when an archeon is divided evenly, bar and bend, by lines drawn transverse and diagonal, interchangeably varying the tinctures of which consists. *Barry-piely* is when a coat is divided by several lines drawn obliquely from side to side, where they form acute angles.

BARTER, S. in Commerce, the purchasing of a commodity by another, or exchanging one for another. **SYNON.** *Barter* is a mercantile expression, and intimates the exchange of different commodities by way of traffic. The word *truck* is used when speaking of service-things; such as the *trucking* of horses, wares, utensils, &c.

BARTER, V. A. [Fr.] to exchange one thing for another; the original method of carrying on all trade and commerce, till the invention of money.

BARTERER, S. he that trades by exchanging one commodity for another.

BARTON, S. [Sax.] the demesne lands of a manor; a manor-house; the fields, out-let, &c. a term in great use in the west of England.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on Trinity day for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, where there is a considerable ferry that carries over into Yorkshire, of considerable advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place, 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 165 of London.

BARTON, a town in Hampshire, whose market is kept July 31, for millenery goods and toys.

BARTON UNDERWOOD, a town in Northamptonshire. Its fairs are on May 3, for cat-
tle and sheep; and November 8, for cows.

BARTWICK-HILL, a town in Wiltshire, whose fair is Nov. 6, for cattle, sheep, &c.

BASELITES, S. in Natural History, a kind of marble, of a very fine texture, of a glossy black, like polished steel. Its figure is very remarkable, being never found in regular angular columns, composed of number of joints, one placed on, and nicely fitted to another, as if formed by the hand of a skilful workman. It is extremely hard and heavy, will not strike fire with steel, and is a touch-stone. They are found in several parts of the world; but the noblest store seems to be that called the Giants Causeway in Ireland, where it rises far up in the country, and then descends into the sea, and rises again on the opposite land.

BASE, Adj. [Fr.] applied to actions, proceeded from a mean, narrow, abject, and sordid disposition. Applied to rank, low, mean, and of dignity. Applied to birth, descended from mean parents. Applied to metals, counterfeit, or adulterated. Applied to sounds, low, grave,

BASE, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, the lower part of a column or pedestal, being the same to a column, as a shoe is to a man. *Base*, in Fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it. *Base of a figure*, in Geometry, is the lower part of it. *Base of a triangle*, is properly that side parallel to the horizon. *Base*, in Anatomy, is the broader or upper part of the heart, to which the two auricles are fixed. *Base fee*, is a tenure in fee at the will of a lord. *Base*, in Music, the large string of a musical instrument. See **BASS**, or **BASSO**.

To BASE, V. A. [Fr.] to lower the value of a thing by mixtures; to debase; to adulterate.

BA'SELY, Adv. meanly, dishonourably. In baseness.

BA'SENESS, S. applied to actions, that which is void of generosity, magnanimity, or nobleness of soul, and proceeds from a narrowness or meanness of spirit. Applied to metals, their want of the standard value. Applied to birth, dishonourable, or produced from unlicensed embraces. Applied to sound, low, grave.

To BASH, V. A. to be ashamed.

BASHA'W, S. [Turk.] a Turkish governor of a province, city, or district, who has two horse-tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL, Adj. one who is soon put out of countenance.

BA'SHFULLY, Adv. in a timorous, sheepish manner.

BA'SHFULNESS, S. timorousness, fear, or shame.

BA'SIL, BA'SLE, or BALE, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland. It is a large, rich, populous city, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, 220 streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The lesser stands in a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, particularly the picture done by Holben, which represents the passion of Christ, are much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manuscript as printed: and there is a rich collection of medals, among which there are several exceeding scarce. The clocks here always go an hour too fast, because they did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. This town is surrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions, and yet it is not a strong place. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here, Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

BA'SIL, [*bazil*] S. among joiners, the sloping edge of a carpenter's or joiner's tool, which varies according to the work it is to do; the skin of a sheep tanned. In Botany, a plant named ocymum.

To **BA'SIL**, [*bazil*] V. A. to grind away the edge of a tool to a certain thickness or angle.

BA'SILIC, S. in ancient Architecture, a term used for a large hall, or public place, where princes sat and administered justice in person; but is now applied to such churches, temples, &c. which, by their grandeur, as far surpass other churches, as princes' palaces do private houses; also, to such stately buildings as the Royal-Exchange at London, where merchants meet and converse.

BASILIC, or **BASILICAL**, Adj. in Anatomy, something belonging or relating to the basilical vein.

BASILICA, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, the middle vein of the arm.

BASILICON, S. [Gr.] in Pharmacy, an ointment called tetrapharmacon, from its being composed of four ingredients, viz. resin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives; by some, of Burgundy pitch, turpentine, resin, and oil.

BA'SILISK, [*bazilisk*] S. [Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of serpent about three palms long, with white spots on its crown, said to drive all others away by its hissing, and to kill by its very look; called likewise a cockatrice. In Gunnery, a species of cannon or ordnance of the larger sort.

BA'SINGSTOKE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for trifling matters; and on October 10, for cattle and hiring servants. There are also two fairs on Basingstoke Downs, on Easter-Tuesday, and September 16, for cattle and cheese. It is a corporation, and a great thoroughfare town on the western road; seated on a small brook, 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 46½ W. by S. of London.

BA'SIS, S. [Lat.] the foundation, or that on which any thing is established or supported. See **BASE**.

To **BASK**, V. A. [Sax.] to warm by exposing to, or laying in, the heat of the sun. Neuterly, to lie in a warm place.

BA'SKET, S. [Brit.] a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c. woven together.

BA'SON, or **BA'SIN**, S. [Fr.] a small vessel to hold water, or other liquors; an hollow place which contains water; a pond; a canal; a dock for repairing or building ships; a concave piece of metal made use of by opticians to grind their convex glasses in; a round shell, or case of iron, placed over a furnace, wherein hatters mould their hats. In Anatomy, a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitary glands, and the veins. *Basons* of a *balance* are the same as scales, one of which

contains the weight, and the other the commodity whose weight is required.

BASS, [pron. *bass*, which way it is frequently spelt] S. [Ital.] in Music, the lowest of all the parts, serving as a foundation to the others. That part of a concert consisting of the gravest, deepest, and most solemn sounds. *Counter-bass* is the second, where there are several in the same concert. The *rough-bass*, is that which proceeds without intermission from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by bass-viol, theorbo's, &c. playing both while the singing and other instruments perform; and filling the intervals when they stop. Also a mat used in churches to kneel on, made of rushes, in a cylindrical form, and stuffed with hay; commonly called a *bass*.

BA'SSET, S. [Fr.] a game at cards.

BA'SILDON, a town in Essex, where a fair is kept September 14, for toys.

BA'SSO, [Ital.] in Music, sometimes extended to the bass universally, and at other times restrained to that only which is low. *Basso concertato* is the figured or thorough bass, going through the whole piece, playing chords, or whatever can convey harmony to the ear. *Basso ripieno*, the bass of the grand chorus, which is heard only or comes in at intervals, in order to make the composition have a greater effect.

BA'SSON, or **BASSOON**, S. in Music, a wind instrument, blown with a reed, and inches diameter at the bottom, with several holes; stopped like those of a flute, divided into two parts, and used for the bass in concerts with hautboys.

BASSO-RELIEVO, or **BASS-RELIEF**, S. [Ital.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out much from the ground or plane on which they are formed; and where that work is low, flat, and but little raised, as upon coins, medals, counters, &c. it is called *low relief*; if the figures are raised high, as to be well distinguished, it is called *bold relief*.

BASS-VIOL, S. of the same form with that of a violin, but much larger; is played upon in the same manner, and has the same number of strings, and eight stops, which are subdivided into semi-stops. Its sound is grand, and has a much nobler effect in a concert than that of a violin.

BA'STARD, S. [Brit.] in Law, a person born of parents which have not been lawfully married, and cannot inherit land as to his father. In the hundred of Middlesex in Kent, whoever gets a bastard forfeits his goods and chattels to the king. Figuratively, any thing which degenerates from the genuine, which produces it; any thing spurious, genuine, or adulterated.

To **BA'STARD**, V. A. to convict of getting a bastard; to prove a person not begotten in lawful wedlock.

To **BASTARDIZE**, V. A. to prove

son not begotten in lawful marriage; to a bastard.

BA'STARDLY, Adv. like a bastard; in a generate, spurious manner.

BA'STARDY, S. in Law, an unlawful act of birth, wherein a person is produced from a couple not married, and is therefore disabled from succeeding to an inheritance.

To **BASTE**, V. A. [Fr.] to beat with a stick. In Cookery, to moisten meat, while broasting, with butter or dripping. Among sempstresses, from *baster*, Fr. to stitch, to sew up selvees together.

BASTILLE, S. a royal castle built by Charles V. in 1369, for the defence of Paris, now used as a place of confinement for state prisoners.

BASTINA'DE, or **BASTINA'DO**, S. [Fr.] the act of beating with a stick or cudgel; the punishment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the soles of a person's feet with a heavy piece of wood, having a large knob or round head at the end.

To **BASTINA'DE**, or **BASTINA'DO**, V. A. to beat with a stick or cudgel.

BASTION, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a large mass of earth faced with fods, seldom with brick or stone, standing out from a rampart.

BA'STON, or **BATTOO'N**, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, a mould at the base of a column called a *torse*. In Heraldry, a kind of bend, not reaching quite across the shield; a sign of bastardy, and ought not to be removed till the third generation.

BAT, S. [Sax.] any large club; particularly one curved, and flat on one side towards the bottom, used in the game of cricket. In Natural History, an animal with the body of a mouse, and wings like a bird, consisting of a membrane, which it extends in its flight; it appears only in summer evenings.

BATABLE, Adj. in Law, applied to grounds whose property is disputable.

BATAVIA, a handsome, large, and very strong town of Asia, in the island of Java and kingdom of Bantam; the capital of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East-Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little distance from the town, of stone brought from Europe. Besides this, they have five other forts about the city, to defend it from all insults. In general the place is very beautiful, and built with white stone; and they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in these parts; particularly a great number of Chinese, till many thousands of them were massacred in cold blood in 1741, and their wealth confiscated by the Dutch. It is the residence of the general governor of all the Dutch colonies in the East-Indies, who continues but three years, and is replaced by another, sent by the United Provinces. It has a handsome hos-

pital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the East-Indies are laid up here till they are exported to the places of their destination. There is always a fleet here, sufficient to maintain their power in these parts, and hinder other nations from molesting their trade, particularly in spices, which they have all to themselves. The harbour is excellent, and seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, and N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 105. 5. E. lat. 6. 10. S.

BATCH, S. the quantity of bread baked at one time. Any quantity of a thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

BA'TCHELOR, S. See **BACHELOR**.

To **BATE**, [contracted from *abate*] V. A. to lessen a demand, or lower the price of a commodity; to abstain or refrain from a thing; to except, or take away.

BA'TEMENT, S. the lessening the quantity of stuff; used by carpenters, and low mechanics.

BAT-FOW'LING, S. a method of catching birds in the night, practised by lighting straw, or carrying a lantern near the bushes, which being beat with a stick, they fly towards the light, and are caught in nets provided for that purpose.

BATH, S. [Sax.] a sufficient quantity of water collected into some convenient place for persons to wash in. *Baths* are divided into hot and cold. The most celebrated of this kind in England are those near Wells in Somersetshire. They produce a perspiration of 5 oz. in an hour, and are of great use in disorders of the head, palsy, diseases of the skin, scurvy, stone, constipations of the bowels, and most chronic disorders. Cold bathing operates both by its cold and constringing power, and its weight, which, at the depth of two feet under water, presses on the human frame with a weight of 2280lb. troy. It dissolves the blood, removes any viscid matter adhering to the sides of the vessels; generates spirits; forces urine; and removes obstructions in the viscera. *Knights of the Bath*, a Military order in England, instituted by Richard II. who limited their number to four; but his successor, Henry IV. increased them to forty-six. Their motto was *tres in uno*, signifying the three theological virtues. This order received its denomination from a custom of bathing before they received the golden spur. The order of the Bath, after remaining many years extinct, was revived under George I. by a solemn creation of a great number of knights.

BATH, a town or city of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 3, and June 29, for cattle. It is famous for its hot baths, which draw every year a great number of polite company, partly for the sake of recovering their healths, and partly for diversion. It is seated on the river Avon,

Avon, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, in a bottom, surrounded by steep hills. Of late years its has been adorned with very handsome public and private buildings, particularly a magnificent hospital for the benefit of the poor, who come hither for the sake of the waters. The springs, or wells, are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. It is 12 miles E. S. E. of Bristol, and 108 W. of London.

To **BATHE**, V. A. to wash in a bath; to fatten or supple by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash any thing.

BATH-KOL, THE DAUGHTER OF THE VOICE, S. a name whereby the Jewish writers distinguish the revelation which God made of his will to his chosen people, when, upon the death of Malachi, all prophecies had ceased in Israel.

BATH-METAL, S. mixed metal, otherwise called *Prince's Metal*.

BAT'ING, Prep. except.

BATTALIA, S. [Ital.] the drawing up an army in order of battle.

BATTALION, S. [Fr.] a small body of infantry drawn up in order of battle. A battalion seldom falls short of 700, or exceeds 1000, men. It is generally ranged in six ranks.

BATTEL, a town in Sussex, distant from London 48 computed, and 56 measured miles. Its fairs are kept on Whit-Monday and November 22, for cattle and pedlary. The market is on Thursday.

BATTEN, S. a name given by workmen to a long, thin piece of wood, of an inconsiderable breadth, seldom exceeding four inches; it is generally about an inch thick. Its length is pretty considerable, but various at the workman's pleasure.

To **BATTEN** V. A. [Teut.] to glut, or satiate one's self; to grow fat, to live luxuriously. Applied to land, to make fruitful. Neuterly, to grow fat, to indulge one's self.

BATTER, S. in Cookery, a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk, beaten together with some liquor.

To **BATTER**, V. A. [Fr.] to beat; to beat down. Most commonly applied to the battering of walls by engines, cannon, &c. When applied to persons, it signifies to wear out with use or service.

BATTERY, S. in Fortification, a place where artillery is planted in order to play upon the enemy. In Law, the beating any person unjustly.

BATTLE, S. [Fr.] a fight between two numerous bodies of men. The fight of two individuals is frequently, but improperly, called a battle instead of a *combat*, for a battle supposes a number on both sides. **SYNON.** We use the word *battle* when speaking of the conflict between two armies. *Engagement* is applied to the encounter between two fleets.

To **BATTLE**, V. A. [Fr.] to engage in battle, or contend in any manner whatever.

BATTLE-ARRAY, S. arrangement, or order of battle; the proper disposition of men in order to engage an enemy.

BATTLE-AXE, S. a weapon made use of in former times; frequent mention is made of it by historians, though none of them have left us a description of it.

BATTLEDOOR, S. an instrument used to strike a shuttle-cock; it consists of a handle and broad blade.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It has one fair on August 2, for horned cattle and sheep; is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long broad street, paved; but no manufactory.

BATTLEMENTS, S. notches on the top of a tower, wall, parapet, &c. to look through, in order to annoy an enemy.

BATTOLOGY, S. [Gr.] a tedious circumlocution, or the frequent repetition of the same word without any reason.

BATTOON, S. [Fr.] a truncheon or staff, borne by a marshall as a mark of his dignity; likewise, any short stick or club.

BAVARIA, a considerable country of Germany, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; on the E. by Austria, the archbishopric of Salzburg, and the bishopric of Passau; on the S. by the bishopric of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Iser, and the Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country having little trade is poor. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the duke is one of the electors since the year 1623. We must not confound the duchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extensive, comprehending, besides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbishopric of Salzburg, the bishopric of Freisingen, Braunsau, and Ratibon, and the duchy of Neuburg: bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Austria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Nottgaw, and whole capital is *Munich*.

BAVIN, S. a sort of brush faggots, used by bakers to heat their ovens, and by others for other uses; in War, they are used to fill up ditches.

BAUBLE, S. [Lat.] a play-thing; and figuratively, any thing of a trifling insignificant nature.

BAWBEE', S. in Scotland, a halfpenny.

BAWCOCK, S. a fine fellow.

BAWD, S. a person of either sex, who lives procuring women for lewd purposes.

BAWDILY, Adv. in an obscene, unchaste, immodest manner.

BAWDRY, S. the acting like a bawd in bringing persons together for immodest purposes. Applied to language, that which is chaste and obscene.

BAWDY, Adj. that which expresses obtnity or unchaste ideas in plain terms, and tries with it the idea of impudence.

BAWDY-HOUSE, S. a place whereumpets carry on their immodesty, and prostitution is practised.

To BAWL, V. A. [Lat.] to cry or speaky thing with a loud voice. A low term.

BAWSIN, S. in Natural History, a badger.

BAUTRY, or BA'WTRY, a town in the Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on Holy-Thurday, Old Martinmas, and November 22, for cattle and horses. It is three furlongs in length on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for mill-stones and grind-stones, brought hither by the river Idle, on which it is seated. It is eight miles S. by E. of Lancaster, and 152½ N. of London.

BAY, S. [Lat. Fr. or Ital.] applied to the colour of a horse, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a chefnut. The light and gilded bays have a greater cast of the yellow; the dun, scarlet, and bloody bay, a greater mixture of red; and the chefnut bay, that which resembles the colour of a chefnut.

In Geography, a part of the sea which runs to the land, and is broader in the middle than at its first entrance, called the mouth. Figuratively, the state of one surrounded by enemies, which cannot be escaped but by making head against them. In Architecture, used to signify the largeness of a building: thus a barn, which has a floor and two heads, is called a barn and two bays. In Botany, *laureus*, a kind of ever-green, which used to be formed into wreaths as a reward for poets, &c. Hence it is used as a token of honour, and a mark of merit.

To BAY, V. N. [Fr.] to bark at; to surround, in the same manner as hounds do their prey.

BAY-SALT, S. that which is made of sea-water, exhaled by the heat of the sun.

BAY-WINDOW, S. a window which projects or projects outwards.

BAY'ARD, S. a horse of a bay colour.

BAYONET, S. [Fr.] a short broad dagger made lancet-fashion, with a round hollow iron handle, which goes over the muzzle of a musquet, and fixes it to it. It is of great service in passing defiles, defends the foot against the horse; and, when ammunition is spent, is a bad resource.

BA'Y-YARN, S. yarn proper for making baize.

BA'YZE, S. See BAIZE.

BDE'LLIUM, [in pron. the *b* is generally dropped] S. a gum-resin, somewhat resembling myrrh in appearance, brought from the Levant; it is met with in single drops of a very irregular size, some of which are as large as a hazle-nut. Its colour is dusky, and its taste bitterish. People are no more agreed about the true nature of *Bdellium*, than they are about the manner how it is produced; and it is much doubted whether the *Bdellium* of the ancients be the same with the modern kind. In Pharmacy, this gum is allowed to be an emollient and discutient, and to be a powerful aperient and detergent, according to its age; for it is more so when new and fresh than afterwards. *Hill's Hist. of the Mat. Med.*

To BE, V. N. [Sax.] an auxiliary verb, by which we form the passive; sometimes used to confirm the state or condition of a thing, and at others its existence. To be reserved for a person future, in opposition to present. "Man never *is*, but always to *be* blest." *Pope.*

BE, an article used in composition, and borrowed from the Sax. sometimes a mere expletive, and otherwise signifies *upon*, *about*; as, to *be-spatter*, to *be-sprinkle*.

BEACH, S. that part of the sea-shore which is washed by its waves.

BEA'CHED, Adj. that which is exposed to its waves.

BEA'CHY, Adj. that which abounds in beaches.

BEA'CON, S. [Sax.] a signal, or combustibles raised on an eminence to be fired as the signal of an enemy's approach; signals and marks erected at sea, for the security of vessels.

BEA'CHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Suffex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in June 1690.

BEA'CONAGE, S. a tax paid for the use and maintenance of a beacon.

BEA'CONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a small market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on February 13, and Holy-Thurday, for horses, cows, and sheep. It stands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford, and has several good inns; contains about 100 well-built houses, and is eight miles N. W. of Uxbridge, and 24 W. N. W. of London.

BEAD, S. [Sax.] a small round piece of glass or other substance, moving on a string which runs through it, used by those of the Romish church to count their sins and prayers. Hence to *tell beads*, or *be at one's beads*, signifies to be at prayers. Likewise used as ornaments for women, and worn round their necks in necklaces. Figuratively, any thing

of a round or spherical form. In Architecture, a round moulding, or astragal, carved so as to resemble a necklace.

BEAD'LE, S. [Sax.] a public crier, herald, or messenger. In Law, one who cites people to appear at a court; one whose office is to punish, or apprehend strollers, vagrants, and petty offenders in a parish. At the university, one who walks before the masters in public processions. *Squire beadles* are those who attend peculiarly on the vice-chancellor, give notice of convocations at each college, and are generally masters of arts.

BEADPROOF, S. among Distillers, is a fallacious way of determining the strength of their spirits, from the continuance of the bubbles or beads, raised by shaking a small quantity of the spirit in a phial.

BEADROLL, S. a list or catalogue of a certain number of prayers for souls of the dead, which are generally counted by the members of the Romish church on their beads.

BEADSMAN, S. one who devotes himself entirely to prayer; one who undertakes or professes to pray for another.

BEA'GLE, S. [Fr.] in Natural History, an English hound, or hunting dog, of a small size, known by its deep sound, and used in hunting hares.

BEAK, S. [Fr.] the bill of a bird, or any thing which resembles it. In Geography, a sharp promontory, like the spout of a cup, so called from its resembling the beak of a bird.

BEA'KED, Adj. sharp-pointed, resembling the beak of a bird.

BEAL, S. a pimple, or any eruption in the skin, which raises or protuberates beyond it; a welt.

BEALT, **BEALTH**, or **BU'LITH**, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales; with a large market on Mondays for live cattle, and two lesser on Thursdays and Saturdays for provisions. There are also three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and consists of about 100 houses, whose inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, 92 S. of Chester, and 171 from London.

BEAM, S. [Sax.] in Building, a large piece of wood lying across the walls of a building, supporting the principal rafters of the roof. Applied to a balance, that piece of iron, &c. which supports the scales. Among Weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood placed length-ways on the back part of the loom, on which the threads of the warp are rolled, and unrol as the work advances; likewise the cylinder, or round piece of wood, on which the stuff is rolled as it is weaved, placed on the forepart of the loom. A ray of light darted or emitted from any luminous body. We say *rays of light*; *beams of the sun*; by the first of

which expressions we mean, that those rays which shine early in the morning; the second, that those are *beams* which gleam at noon. Applied to an anchor, the strain part or shank, to which the hooks are fastened. *Beam compasses* are made with sliding sockets to draw circles with very long radii, and used in drawing wall dials.

TO BEAM, V. N. to emit or dart rays.

BEA'MINSTER, or **BE'MINSTER**, town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on September 19, for horse bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is a prebendary place, seated on the river Bert, 15 miles W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 141 W. by road of London.

BEA'MY, Adj. that which darts rays, shining; radiant. Applied to deer, having horns.

BEAN, S. [Sax.] in Botany, a kind of pulse. The germen becomes a long compressed leathery pod, containing compressed kidney-shaped seeds. The Windsor bean is the best.

TO BEAR, V. A. in its primary sense, to support, to stand under, or carry a burden; to deliver or carry; to wear. Used with a name, to go by. "*Bore that name.*" Dryd. To support, sustain, or keep from falling; to endure; to permit, or suffer without resentment to produce, or bring forth. Joined with *testimony*, to give; "*Your testimony bear.*" Dryd. Joined with *charges*, to defray, or pay. "*Somewhat that will bear your charges.*" Dryd. To carry away by violence. Joined with *down*, to overcome, or carry along with one like a torrent. "*He bore down all opposition.*" To *bear a bead*, in Distillery, to bear itself to be proof by frothing when shook. To *bear a body*, in Painting, capable of being well ground down, and mixing with oil, so as not to shew any grits or particles. Joined to *price*, to sell well, or at a certain value. To *endure the frown of adversity*; to suffer without remonstrance or complaint. To produce fruit applied to vegetables. In Navigation, used with *in*, to sail towards. Joined to *with*, to endure, implying some reluctance: "*To bear with my absence.*" To *bear in hand*, to amuse with false pretences. To *bear off*, to carry away by force. To *bear upon*, to stand firm without falling. To *bear out*, to support or maintain one's opinion.

BEAR, S. in Natural History, a wild beast with long shaggy hairs, hooked claws, feeding on fruits, honey, bees, and flesh. The females go no longer than thirty days, when they generally produce five young ones. *Bear*, in Astronomy, is applied to two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *greater* and the *less*. In the tail of the last is the pole star, never distant above two deg. from the pole. *Prov.* *You dare not well take a bear by the root.* — *He hath as many tricks as a dancing bear.* — *If I but see*

to be fair, again and again, quoth Bunny to
 BEAR, *to be fair, again and again, quoth Bunny to*
 BEAR, *to be fair, again and again, quoth Bunny to*

BEAR'LSTON, a small town in Devon-
 re, that had a market on Thursdays, now
 ased; nor has it any fairs; but sends two
 members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of
 mouth, and 212 W. by S. of London.

BEARD, S. [Sax.] the hair which grows
 a person's cheeks, lips, and chin, which
 given no small cause of contention in the
 ilitary, civil, and ecclesiastic world. The
 hinese are very fond of long ones; but
 have been very sparing to them, they
 on the Europeans as very great men on
 ount of this advantage. Applied to vege-
 les, it signifies the prickles which grow on
 ears of corn. In an arrow, it is the barb,
 forked point at the head. In Astronomy,
 beard of a comet is the rays emitted to-
 wards the part to which it moves.

To BEARD, V. A. to take a person by
 beard, including the idea of strength and
 contempt in the agent. Figuratively, to op-
 ize publicly; to defy a person.

BEARDED, Adj. applied to persons, one
 who has a beard. Applied to vegetables, that
 which has long ears, like those growing on
 ears of corn. Applied to instruments, that
 which is forked like a fishhook, not easily to
 pulled out; jagged.

BEARDLESS, Adj. without a beard.
 Figuratively, young, or not arrived to the state
 manhood.

BEARER, S. one who carries or conveys
 thing from one to another. One who sup-
 orts, or sustains, applied to dignity. That
 which produces or yields fruit, applied to ve-
 tables.

BEAR-GARDEN, S. a place wherein
 are kept for diversion. Figuratively,
 place where low diversions are exhibited,
 and tumult and confusion are customary.

BEARING, S. the act of supporting a
 right; the carrying a burden. In Geography,
 and Navigation, the situation of one place
 another, with regard to the points of the
 compass. In Sea-Language, when a ship
 towards the shore, before the wind, she is
 said to bear in with the land or harbour. To
 the ship sail more before the wind, is to
 bear round. A ship that keeps off from the
 land, is said to bear off. When a ship to the
 landward comes under another ship's stem, and
 gives her the wind, she is said to bear under
 her lee. A ship is likewise said to bear, when
 lying too slender or lean a quarter, she will
 sink too deep into the water with a light
 weight, and so carry but a small quantity of
 goods. In Architecture, the space between
 two fixed extremes, if it has no other sup-
 port; or that between one extreme and a post,
 trimmed up to shorten its bearing.

BEAST, S. [Fr.] an animal not endued
 with reason, generally four-footed, and having

no other covering or dress, but that which
 nature has furnished it with. Figuratively, a
 person who acts inconsistent with the cha-
 racter of a rational creature.

BEASTLINESS, S. that which is unwor-
 thy of a man; indecent, nasty, and highly
 disgusting.

BEASTLY, Adj. that which resembles a
 beast, either in its form or other of its pecu-
 liar qualities.

To BEAT, V. A. [preter *beat*, part. pass.
beat or *beaten*] [Fr.] to strike a person; to
 pound, or reduce to powder; to forge; to sub-
 due, overcome, or vanquish; to mix together
 by violent stirring. Used with the particle
down, to lessen the price. Used with *brains*,
 or *head*, to apply one's thoughts to a difficult
 subject. "To beat his brains about things im-
 possible." *Hayw.* "Waste his time, and beat
 his head about the Latin Grammar." *Locke.*

Neuterly, to move, or throb, applied to the
 pulse, or the heart. To beat up for soldiers, to go
 about with a drum, in order to raise recruits.
 The word *up* is an expletive, and might be left
 out. *SYNON.* In order to *beat*, we must re-
 double the blows; but to *strike*, we give only
 one. We are never *beaten* without being *struck*;
 but we are often *struck* without being *beaten*.

BEAT, S. a stroke; the sound made by a
 drum, when struck by the sticks; the stroke
 or throb of the pulse or the heart.

BEATER, S. an instrument by which
 blows or strokes are given; a pestle.

BEATIFIC, or BEATIFICAL, Adj.
 [Lat.] that which can render a person com-
 pletely happy. Used by divines for the bliss
 of heaven.

BEATIFICALLY, Adv. in such a man-
 ner as to make a person perfectly happy.

BEATIFICATION, S. in the Romish
 Church, an acknowledgement that a person is
 in heaven, and may be esteemed as blessed;
 but not allowed the honours of saints, con-
 ferred by canonization.

To BEATIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to make
 perfectly happy; to bless with a place in the
 heavenly mansions.

BEATING, S. punishment inflicted by
 blows.

BEATITUDE, S. [Lat.] in Divinity, a
 state of perfect happiness, free from defect or
 interruption, applied to that of the deceased
 saints and angels in heaven.

BEATS, S. in Clock or Watch-work,
 the strokes made by the fangs or pallet of the
 spindle of the balance, or of the pads, in a
 royal pendulum.

BEAU, S. [Fr. pronounced *bo*, and has the
 French plural *beaux*] an effeminate person of
 the male sex, who is passionately fond of dress.

BE'AVER, S. [Fr.] in Natural History,
 an animal which lives sometimes by land, and
 sometimes by water, about four feet long, and
 weighs from 40 to 60 lb. Its hair is either
 brown, white, or black; that on the belly is
 of

B E A

of a very fine down, about an inch long, and is used for hats. Its tail resembles that of a fish more than any land animal; serves it instead of a trowel in building, and of a rudder in swimming. Figuratively, *beaver* is used for a hat made entirely of beaver's hair. Like-wise, that part of the helmet which covers the face, from the Fr. *bévere*.

BEAU'ISH, [*bo-ish*] Adj. resembling a beau; effeminately nice; foppish.

BEAULIEU, a village in Hampshire, four miles S. W. of Southampton, with two fairs on April 15, and September 4, for horses and cattle.

BEAU'MARIS, a town of Anglesea, in North Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on February 13, Holy Thursday, September 19, and December 19, all for cattle. It stands on the freight of Menai, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty-one common-council men, and sends one member to parliament. Here the general quarter-sessions are held, and the county gaol is kept. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheese. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 241½ N. W. of London.

BEAU'TEOUS, [*beütous*] Adj. that which is formed with so much elegance and symmetry, as to raise an agreeable sensation in the mind.

BEAU'TEOUSLY, [*beütously*] Adv. in such a manner as to raise an idea of regular features, fineness of shape, and elegance of complexion.

BEAU'TIFUL, [*beütiful*] Adj. that which has all the symmetry of parts necessary to convey the idea of beauty, applied both to persons and things.

To **BEAU'TIFY**, [*beütify*] V. A. [Lat.] that which recommends any thing to the love or approbation of a person, by heightening or increasing its charms.

BEAU'TY, [*beuty*] S. [Fr.] a certain composition of colour and figure, which raises delight and approbation in the beholder. Figuratively, applied to Music, Painting, Architecture, Statuary, and Literary compositions, implying an idea of excellence in the object, capable of raising delight in the mind. A person blest with all that symmetry of features, &c. that raise delight in the mind of a beholder, and extort approbation by its excellencies. **SYNON.** By a *handsome* woman, we understand one that is graceful and well shaped, with a regular disposition of features; by a *pretty*, we mean one that is delicately made, and whose features are so formed as to please; by a *beautiful*, a union of both. When applied to other things, *beautiful* relates to something more serious and engaging; *pretty*, to somewhat more gay and diverting; this is

B E D

the reason why we say a *beautiful* tragedy, a *pretty* comedy.

BEAU'TY-SPOT, [*beuty-spot*] S. thing artfully made use of to heighten the charms of a person; a patch.

To **BECA'LM**, V. A. to reduce or tempestuous commotion of the elements to rest and quietness. Figuratively, to the turbulent passions that disturb the mind.

BECA'USE, Conj. [Sax.] used to introduce a reason, or cause of an assertion or truth that comes before it.

BE'CCLES, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Thursday, June 29, and October 2, for chapmen; as also, on July 15, for toys. A large town, with a handsome church, tall bulky steeple, seated on an eminence, at a distance from the church; 15 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 108 N. E. of London.

BE'CHICS, [*béchts*] [Gr.] S. in pharmacy, medicines to relieve a cough.

BECK, S. an external sign, generally as is made with the head.

To **BE'CKEN**, V. A. to make figure to a person to approach, or come to one, with the particle *to*.

BE'CKLY, a village in Sussex, six miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with two fairs, on Thursday, and Dec. 26, for cattle and poultry.

To **BECO'ME**, V. A. [pret. I have become] to be made; to alter or change from one state to another. Used with *of*, to happen, to fall to be the end of. "What will become of me?" *Dryd.* This phrase is generally with the interrogative particle *what*.

To **BECO'ME**, V. N. applied to persons, to appear worthy of; to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to suit; to be proper for; to agree, or be so adapted to the circumstances of a person as to be graceful.

BECO'MING, Part. that which acquires a grace from its suitableness or propriety.

BECO'MINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to suit the circumstances, rank, or character of a person.

BED, S. [Sax.] a place designed for a person to sleep, or lie on, made of a sack, covered with feathers, flocks, &c. Figuratively, lodging; marriage. In Gardening, a piece of made ground, enriched with dung, &c. for raising plants and other vegetables; the channel of any river. In Natural History, a range or layer of earth of a general substance; a stratum. To *bed* a son, to be delivered of, &c. To *bed* a bed, to shake it, lay the cloaths smooth, make it fit to be lain on. *Bed*, in Gardening, a solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle to receive the breech and half the trunk of a tree.

To **BED**, V. A. to place in a bed; to bed. Neuterly, to cohabit.

To **BEDA'BLE**, V. A. to wet, so as to occasion inconvenience or uncleanliness.

BED

BEE

BEDA'GGLE, V. A. to daub, dirt, or the bottom of a garment, by walking in wet weather, and not holding it up.

BEDALE, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, with a good market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, July 5, 6, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, millenary goods; on October 10, 11, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather; on the day before Christmas, for horned cattle and sheep. It is a small place, seated on the bank of the Great Ouse, 10 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, and 210 N. N. W. of London.

BEDA'SH, V. A. to wet a person with by beating it with a stick, or casting a stone for that purpose.

BEDA'WB, V. A. to cover a thing with dirt. Figuratively, to apply or lay on in a rough and ignorant manner.

BEDA'ZZLE, V. A. to overpower the senses by too much brightness or lustre.

BED-CHAMBER, S. a room furnished with a bed, and set apart for sleeping in. Of the bed-chamber are 10, of the first rank, who attend, in their turns, one week in the king's bed-chamber, laying on a pallet-bed all night, and waiting on him whenever he is in private. The first of them is called the *chief of the stole*.

BED-CLOATHS, S. the blankets, quilt, &c. which are spread over a bed.

BEDGE'LEERT, a town in Caernarvonshire, whose fairs are held Aug. 18, and Sept. 18, for cattle.

BEDDING, S. [Sax.] the bed, blankets, &c. which are on a bedstead.

BEDE'CK, V. A. to embellish; to grace.

BEDEHOUSE, S. [Sax.] an hospital, or almshouse.

BEDE'W, V. A. to moisten by sprinkling in allusion to the manner in which the earth is moistened.

BE'D-FELLOW, S. one who lies in the bed with another.

BE'DFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, with two markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on the first Tuesday in April, 21, July 5, August 21, October 10, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge of two gates, one at each end, to stop the river occasionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. The Tuesday-market is on the south-side for corn; and that on Saturday on the North-side for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 51½ N. by W. of London. It has the title of a duchy, and sends two members to parliament.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in the dio-

cese of Lincoln, 24 miles long, and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houses, 67,350 inhabitants, 116 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county, and diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

To **BED'I'GHT**, V. A. to set off with dress, or other external ornaments.

To **BED'IM**, V. A. to darken, to obscure by great brightness.

To **BED'I'ZEN**, V. A. to dress out.

BE'DLAM, S. [formerly spelt *Bethlehem*, a religious house near Moor-gate, in London, converted into an hospital for mad people] a house set apart for the abode and cure of mad people.

BE'DLAM, Adj. belonging to a mad-house.

BEDLA'MITE, S. an inhabitant of Bedlam; a mad person.

BE'DMAKER, S. a person in universities who makes beds.

BE'DPOST, S. the post at the head or foot of a bed, which supports the tester, or canopy.

BE'D-PRESSER, S. a person fond of lying in bed; a heavy, lazy fellow.

To **BEDRA'GGLE**, V. A. to dirt or soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it drag in the dirt.

To **BEDRE'NCH**, V. A. to soak with an abundance of some fluid.

BED-RID, Adj. confined to one's bed by age.

BED-RID'DEN, Adj. one who, being worn out by age or sickness, is unable to quit his bed.

BE'DRITE, S. the privilege of the marriage-bed.

BE'DSTEAD, or **BE'DSTED**, S. the frame on which the bed is laid.

BE'D-TIME, S. the hour of rest.

To **BEDU'NG**, V. A. to cover with dung.

To **BEDU'ST**, V. A. to sprinkle with dust.

BE'DWIN-MAGNA, a village five miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair; but has a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. Some tell us it was a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, and that the traces of fortifications are still remaining. It is 71 miles W. of London.

BEE, S. [Sax.] an insect that makes honey. Figuratively, an industrious, busy, careful person.

BEECH, S. [Sax.] a tree from whose fruit an oil is extracted, much esteemed by the French.

BEE'CHEN, Adj. [Sax.] consisting of beech; belonging to beech.

BEE'DING, a village in Sussex, whose fair is kept July 21, for pedlars wares.

BEEF, S. [Fr.] the flesh of black cattle dressed up for the markets.

BEEF-EATER, S. a yeoman of the guards.

BEEN, Part. Pret. of To BE.

BEER, S. [Sax. or Brit.] a liquor prepared from malt and hops, and rendered vinous by fermentation.

BEE-STINGS, S. See **BRE-STINGS**.

BEET, S. [Lat.] the name of a plant, of which there are several species. It is boiled like parsnips, and often makes one of the ingredients of a soup.

BEE-TLE, S. [Sax.] an insect that flies about in summer-evenings, having four wings, the two outward being only sheaths for the others: they are black, and abound in damp places, such as vaults under ground. Also a great sledge, used to beat down piles, stakes, wedges, &c. A wooden mallet made use of in beating hemp. *Beetle-browed*, having prominent lowering brows. *Beetle-headed*, having a dull, stupid, unthinking head.

To **BEE-TLE**, V. N. to jut out; to hang over.

BEEVES, S. Pl. oxen, cattle, bullocks.

To **BEFALL**, [befaill] V. N. to happen. This word is most commonly taken in a bad sense.

To **BEFIT**, V. A. to suit; to tally with.

To **BEFOOL**, V. A. to delude; likewise to deride, and treat a person as a fool.

BEFORE, Prep. [Sax.] further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the presence of; in sight of, under the cognizance of; in the power of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to.

BEFORE, Adv. earlier in time; in time past; previously to; to this time, hitherto; already.

BEFOREHAND, Adv. in a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; previously, by way of preparation; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended; at first, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, Adv. formerly.

To **BEFORTUNE**, V. N. to betide.

To **BEFOUL**, V. A. to daub, smear, or dirt.

To **BEFRIEND**, V. A. to do a kindness to a person; to confer a favour.

To **BEG**, V. N. [Teut.] to pray, intreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or assistance.

To **BEGE'T**, V. A. [preter. *I begot*, or *begat*, *I have begotten*, or *begot*. Sax.] to generate, or bring forth. To produce, as effects, or accidents.

BEGE'TTER, S. he that generates, or gets a child.

BEGGAR, S. one who lives upon alms; one who assumes what he does not prove; as, to beg the question. Prov. Set a Beggar on horseback, and he'll a-gallop.—You'll scratch a Beggar before you die.—It is one Beggar's woe to see another by the door go.

To **BEGGAR**, V. A. to reduce a person from plenty to want.

BEGGARLINESS, S. a quality which would permit a person to submit to any means for the sake of a subsistence.

BEGGARLY, Adj. poor; mean.

BEGGARLY, Adv. meanly; despicably.

BEGGARY, S. extreme poverty.

To **BEGIN**, V. N. [preter. *I began*, or *begun*; *I have begun*, Sax.] to enter upon some thing new; to commence any action or state to enter upon existence; to have its original to take rise.—Actively, To do the first act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the first ground. To begin with; to enter upon.

BEGINNER, S. he that gives the first cause or original to a thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, S. the first original cause; the entrance into act or being; the state in which any thing first is; the rudiments or first grounds; the first part of any thing.

To **BEGIRD**, V. A. [preter. *I begird*, or *begirded*; *I have begirt*] to bind with a girdle; to surround; to encircle; to shut in with a siege; to beleaguer.

BEGLERBEG, S. [Turk.] the chief governor of a province among the Turks.

BEGONE, Interject. go away; hence, away.

To **BEGUILE**, V. A. [Sax.] to cheat, impose upon, or deceive.

BEHALF, S. interest; side; party. To speak on a person's behalf; to speak in his favour.

To **BEHAVE**, V. A. to demean, act, or conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, S. manner of behaving one's self; elegance of manners; conduct, demeanour; course of life. To be upon one's behaviour, a familiar phrase, implying such state as requires great caution.

To **BEHEAD**, V. A. to cut off a person's head. In Europe, this is the punishment of the great and nobly born. In China, it is the punishment of the lower sort of people, while their superiors are hanged on account of their quality.

BEHEMOTH, S. a monstrous creature mentioned by Job, which some imagine to be the whale; others the sea calf, or ox. Some of the fathers thought it to be the devil, and others the elephant. In the Hebrew language, it signifies a beast in general, and particularly the larger sorts that are fit for service.

BEHEN, S. in the Materia Medica, the name of two roots, the one white, the other red, both accounted cordials and restoratives, but the white to possess these qualities in the highest degree. They are likewise said to be good in nervous cases; but neither is received in the present practice.

BEHEST, S. [Sax.] the positive commands of a superior to an inferior.

BEHIND, Prep. [Sax.] at a person's back, backwards.

backwards; following; remaining after a person's departure, or death. Applied to motion, at a distance from that which moves or goes before, used with the verb *leave*: "It *leaves* its sense behind." Dryd. Used comparatively, it implies great inferiority, or less worth. Used adverbially, it implies something not yet discovered or perceived by the mind.

BEHIND-HAND, Adv. applied to persons who live beyond their income, and are in debt. Used as an adjective in this sense by Shakspeare, "My *behind-hand* slackens."

To **BEHO'LD**, V. A. [pret. *I beheld*; *I have beheld*, or *beholden*. Sax.] to take a view of a person; to have a person in sight, including the idea of attention, or looking on him for some time. **SYNON.** We see what-*ever* strikes the sight: We *look* at an object when we designedly cast our eye upon it: We *behold* it, when we look with attention; *view*, when we survey it.

BEHO'LD, an Interjection of the same force with *lo*.

BEHO'LDEN, Part. indebted to; lying under an obligation to a person.

BEHOLD'ER, S. one who casts his eyes upon an object.

BEHO'LDING, S. obligation. This word is seldom used by elegant writers.

BEHOOF, S. [Sax.] an obligation which a person lies under; also the profit, benefit, or advantage, which may accrue from any thing.

To **BEHOO'VE**, V. N. [Sax.] to be incumbent on a person as a duty; or to be fit and suitable in point of convenience.

BE'ING, the participle of the verb To **BE**.

BE'ING, S. an abstract term, signifying the existence of a thing: thus we say, the Supreme *Being*; a finite *Being*, &c.

BE'ING, Conj. since.

To **BELA'BOUR**, V. A. to beat a person severely. A low and vulgar expression.

To **BELA'CE**, V. A. in Navigation, to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

BELATED, Adj. benighted; used to express something which ought to have been done, but was omitted at a period past.

To **BELA'Y**, V. A. to lie in ambush; or to lie in wait for.

To **BELA'Y**, V. A. [Belg.] in Navigation, to fasten.

BELLBROUGHTON, a town in Worcester-shire. Its fairs are the first Monday in April; Monday before St. Luke; and Oct. 18, for horned cattle, horses, and cheese.

To **BELCH**, V. A. [Sax.] to break wind upwards.

BELCH, S. the act of breaking wind upwards.

BELCHAMP ST. PAUL, a town in Essex, whose fair is held Nov. 30, for cattle and toys.

BEL'DAM, S. [Fr.] a name given in derision to an old woman.

To **BELEA'GUER**, V. A. [Belg.] to block up, or besiege a place.

BELEMNITES, S. [Gr.] usually called a thunderbolt, arrow-head, or finger-stones. Their forms are various, as well as their sizes, from a quarter of an inch to eight inches in length; of different colours, and have a peculiar smell when scraped. They are found in all sorts of strata, in beds of chalk, clay, gravel, stones, and often in loose flints.

BELFORD, a town in Northumberland. Its fairs are held on Tuesday before Whit-sunday, and Aug. 23, for black cattle, sheep, and horses. Dist. from London 319 miles.

BEL'FRY, the tower or place where the bells of a church are hung and rung.

BELIE'F, S. credit, persuasion, opinion; faith, or firm assurance of the truths of religion; the creed, or form, containing the articles of faith.

To **BELIE'VE**, V. A. [Sax.] to assent to the truth of a proposition founded on probable arguments; to put a confidence in the veracity or truth of any one. **PROV.** *Believe well and have well.—Better believe it, than go where it was done to prove it.*

BELIE'VE, S. one who gives assent or credit to a thing; one who assents to the truth of Christianity, upon the probable arguments produced in its favour.

BELI'KE, Adv. perhaps; probably.

BELL, S. [Sax.] a popular machine or vessel, ranked by musicians among the instruments of percussion; made of a compound metal of tin and copper, or pewter and copper, in the proportion of 20 lb. of pewter, or 23 lb. of tin, to 100 wt. of copper; hung in steeples of churches, and in houses. Its sound arises from a vibratory motion of its parts, like that of a musical chord. Those of the Egyptians are made of wood. The Turks have a very great aversion to bells, and prohibit Christians the use of them in Constantinople, pretending that the sound of them would be troublesome to the souls of the departed. *To bear the bell*, is to surpass others, or to be the first in merit.

To **BELL**, V. N. in Botany, to grow in the shape of bells.

BELLE, S. [the feminine of *beau*, Fr. pron. *bell*] a person who dresses with elegance, behaves with gentility, and has all the polite accomplishments that can adorn a lady.

BELLES LE'TTRES, S. those branches of education that polish and adorn the mind. Languages, classical learning, both Greek and Latin, Geography, Rhetoric, Chronology, and History, may be accounted the chief parts of learning contained under this term.

BELL-FA'SHIONED, Adj. that which resembles a bell in its shape.

BELL-FOUNDER, S. a person who casts bells.

BELLI'GERENT, Part. [Lat.] a modern term, that which is at war; that which is engaged in war.

BEL

BEM

BELL'GEROUS, Adj. engaged in, or waging war.

BELLING, Part. [a corruption of *bellowing*, Sax.] applied to the noise made by a doe at rutting time.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, whose fair is kept on Saturday after Sept. 15, for black horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth; the markets are on Tuesday and Saturday. Distance 300 miles from London.

BELL-MAN, S. a superior kind of watchman, with a bell which he rings at certain places in his parish, before he repeats some verses on the eve of a festival. In country towns, applied to the crier, who bears a bell which he rings, to give notice to the neighbourhood before he makes his proclamation.

BELL-METAL, S. the metal of which bells are made.

BELLONA, S. in Mythology, the sister of Mars, and goddess of war. When war was proclaimed, the herald set a spear upon a pillar before her temple; the priestesses, in their motions to her, used to cut themselves with knives to render her propitious.

To **BELLOW**, V. N. [Sax.] to make a very loud noise; applied to that of a bull, the sea in a storm, or the outcries of human creatures; but, in the last sense, includes the idea of contempt.

BELLOWS, S. [Sax.] an instrument into which air is alternately drawn and expelled, rushing in at some apertures in its bottom called feeders, and rushing out of a metal tube called its muzzle. Their use in increasing the power of the fire is well known.

BELLUINE, Adj. [Lat.] beastly; brutal.

BELLY, S. [Sax.] that part of the body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, and contains the entrails both in men and beasts; used figuratively, for gluttony, or luxury in eating. *Prov. Better belly burst than good drink and meat lost.—Little difference between a feast and a belly-full.—The belly is not filled with fair words.*

To **BELLY**, V. N. to swell; to protuberate, applied to the thing which grows larger in one part than it is in another.

BELLY-ACHF, [*belly-ake*] S. a pain in the belly, arising from wind, or other flatulencies; the colic.

BELLY-BOUND, Adj. affected with costiveness.

BELLY-FULL, S. a sufficiency of food, or as much as takes away the sensation of hunger, and satisfies the appetite.

BELLY-PINCHED, Adj. denied, or in want of, sufficient food; hungry.

BELLY-ROLL, S. in Husbandry, a roller or cylinder, made use of to roll ground after it is plowed.

BELLY-TIMBER, S. food, or that which suffices hunger, and supports the human fabric,

in the same manner as props or timber do building. A low word.

BELLY-WORM, S. a worm which feeds in the belly or entrails.

To **BELONG**, V. N. [Belg.] to be the property of a person; to be the province business of; to have relation to, applied the heads of a discourse; to be dependent as a subject, or domestic; to be appropriate to; to have for its peculiar object.

BELOVED, Part. [from *Belove*, which hardly ever used, though nothing can be more frequent than the use of the participle; thus we say, you are *beloved* by me, but never *belove* you] caressed with the greatest warmth of kind affection; as an object worthy to be *beloved*.

BELOW, Prep. [Belg.] applied to place, not so high as another object. Applied to dignity or excellence, inferior. Applied to character, or rank, unbecoming account of its meanness; unfit, or degraded on account of its baseness or viciousness. Used adverbially, in a low situation, or near to the earth. On earth, when opposed *above*, signifying heaven; the regions of woe hell.

BELSWAGGER, S. one who makes noise, and puts on an air of importance.

BELT, S. [Sax.] a girdle fastened round a person's middle. When a sword is hung to it, it is called a *sword belt*. In Astronomy two bright marks like girdles, surrounding the body of the planet Jupiter. In Geography certain streights, called the Great and Little Belt, between the German ocean and the Arctic. The Belts belong to the king of Denmark, who exacts toll from all ships passing through them, except those of Sweden.

BELTON, a village in Leicestershire, 10 miles W. of Loughborough, with one fair on Monday after Trinity-week, for horses, cows, and sheep; but principally for horses.

BELTON, a village in Lincolnshire, 10 miles N. of Grantham, with one fair on Sept. 25, for flax and hemp.

BELWETHER, S. a sheep which leads the rest of the flock together, and draws them after him by the sound of a bell hanging round his neck.

To **BELY'E**, V. A. to invent a falsehood; to feign; to calumniate; and to misrepresent.

To **BEMI'RE**, V. A. to daub; or to soil with dirt.

BEMIDED, Part. covered with dirt. Figuratively, stuck or sinking in a dirty or base place.

To **BEMO'AN**, V. A. [Sax.] to express sorrow for any disaster or calamity.

BEMO'ANER, S. one who pities, laments, or is affected with sorrow, on account of disasters of another.

To **BEMO'IL**, V. A. [Fr.] to bedaub, fall, to be rolled in, or incumbered with.

To BEMO

To BEMONSTER, V. A. to make a thing hideous, horrible, or monstrous.

BE'MSTER, or BE'MINSTER, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and fair on Sept. 19; for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on the river Bert, 14 miles N. of Dorchester, and 141 W. by S. of London.

BEMU'SED, Adj. given to rhiming or poetry. A term of ridicule.

BENCH, S. [Sax.] a seat made of a long board, distinguished from a stool by its length. Used for the prison or liberties of the King's Bench, which see. The seat whereon judges sit. Figuratively, the persons sitting in the trial of causes. Free-bench signifies that estate in copy-hold lands, which the wife, being separated a virgin, has, after the decease of her husband, for her dower, according to the custom of the manor. It is the custom of the Manors of East and West Emburn, Chadlesworth in the County of Berks, Tor in Devonshire, and other places of the west, that, if a customary tenant die, the widow shall have her Free-bench in all his copy-hold land, *ita sola et casta fuerit*; but if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her estate; yet, if she will come into the court, riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and say the words following, the Steward is bound, by the custom, to re-admit her to her Free-bench.

Here I am,
Riding upon a black ram,
Like a rovere as I am;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have lost my Bincum Bancum;
And, for my Tail's game,
Have done this worldly shame;
Therefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward,
Let me have my land again.

To BENCH, V. A. to furnish with, erect, or make benches in any place; to place, seat, or prefer a person to a seat or bench.

BENCHERS, S. in Law, the senior barristers of an inn of court, intrusted with the government and direction of it, out of which is annually chosen a steward.

BENCŌ'LEN, a fort and town of Asia, on the S. W. coast of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. Lat. 101. 5. E. lat. 4. 5. S.

To BEND, V. A. [pret. and part. pret. *bent* or *bent*. Sax.] applied to shooting with a bow, to stretch; to force from a straight line to a curve, or crooked one; the point or direction to which a motion is directed. Figuratively, to apply the mind to the consideration of any subject; to be disposed to; to make submission. To bend the brow, to knit the brow. In Navigation, to fasten; "Bend the cable," i. e. fasten it to the ring of the anchor. To hang or jut over; to be strongly inclined to, or resolved on; to bow the body,

or the knee, in token of submission or respect.

BEND, S. the part of a line, &c. which is not straight, and forms an angle. In Heraldry, *Bend* is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. It is sometimes, like other ordinaries, indented, ingrained, &c. and is either dexter or sinister. *Bend Dexter* is formed by two lines drawn from the upper part of the shield on the right, to the lower part of the left, diagonally. It is supposed to represent a shoulder-belt, or a scarf. *Bend Sinister*, is that which comes from the left side of the shield to the right. *In Bend*, is when any things, borne in arms, are placed obliquely from the upper corner to the opposite lower, as the Bend lies.

BENDABLE, Adj. that which may be forced from a straight to a crooked line; that which may be bent.

BENDER, S. one who bends any thing; an instrument by which any thing may be forced from a straight to a crooked line.

BE'NDLETS, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, marks or distinctions in a shield, of the same length, and but half the breadth of a bend.

BENDS, S. in a ship, are the wales, or the outmost timbers of a ship's side, on which men set their feet in climbing up. They are the chief strength of a ship's sides, and have the beams, knees, and futtocks bolted to them.

BE'NDY, S. in Heraldry, is the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and colour.

BENE'APED, Adj. [Sax.] a sea term, implying that a ship has not depth of water enough to set her a-float, bring her over a bar, or out of a dock.

BENE'ATH, Prep. [Sax.] applied to situation, not so high as, or under, something else. Joined with *sink*, it implies the pressure of something heavy on a person. Applied to rank or dignity, inferior to. Applied to actions, not becoming; unworthy of a person. Adverbially, in a lower place; below, as opposed to heaven.

BENEDI'CTINES, S. an order of monks who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict. They wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a capuche or cowl on their heads, ending in a point behind. In the Canon Law, they are styled Black-friars, from the colour of their habit. The rules of St. Benedict, as observed by the English monks before the dissolution of the monasteries, were these: They were obliged to perform their devotions seven times in 24 hours; the whole circle of which devotions had a respect to the passion and death of Christ; they were obliged always to go two and two together; every day in Lent they were obliged to fast till six in the evening, and abated of their usual time of sleeping and eating; but they were not allowed to practise any voluntary austerity, without leave

of their superior; they never conversed in their refectory at meals, but were obliged to attend to the reading of the scriptures. They all slept in the same dormitory, but not two in a bed; they lay in their cloaths; for small faults they were shut from meals; for greater, they were debarred of religious commerce, and excluded from the chapel; and as to incorrigible offenders, they were excluded from the monasteries. Every monk had two coats, two cowls, a knife, a needle, and a handkerchief; and the furniture of their bed was a mat, a blanket, a rug, and a pillow.

BENEDICTION, or **BLESSING**, S. [Lat.] among the Hebrews, signifies the present usually sent from one friend to another; as also the blessing conferred by the patriarchs, on their death-beds, on their children. It was also one of those early instances of honour and respect paid to bishops in the primitive church. The custom of bowing the head to them, and receiving their blessings, became universal. In the western churches, there was anciently a kind of *Benediction* which followed the Lord's prayer; and after the communion, the people were dismissed with a *Benediction*. **SYNON.** *Benediction* appears to be limited to the decretory pronouncement of happiness. *Blessing* is a more general expression, intimating the various means of happiness. Religious men find as much comfort in the *Benediction* of the church, as others experience in the *Blessings* of life.

BENEFACTION, S. [Lat.] a good and benevolent action; generally applied to charitable gifts, for the relief of persons in distress.

BENEFACTOR, S. a man who confers a benefit, or does an act of kindness to a person in want.

BENEFACTRESS, S. a woman or female, who contributes to the relief of the indigent by some charitable gift.

BENEFICE, S. [Lat.] a word borrowed from the Romans, who used to distribute the lands conquered on the frontiers to their soldiers; they were called *beneficarii*, and the lands themselves *beneficia*, which were at first given for life only, but afterwards were made hereditary. Hence *benefice*, in the Church, signifies either a church endowed with a reward or salary for the performance of divine service, or the salary itself given on that account. All church preferments, except bishoprics, are called *Benefices*; and all *Benefices* are styled by the Canonists sometimes *Dignities*; but now *Dignity* is usually applied to bishoprics, deaneries, arch-deaconries, and prebendaries; and *Benefice* to parsonages, vicarages, rectories, and donatives. The Canonists have divided *Benefices* into simple and sacrodotial; in the first there is no obligation but to read prayers, sing, &c. such are canonries, chaplainships, chantries, &c. The second are charged with the cure of souls, or the direction and guidance of consciences; such are

vicarages, rectories, &c. A *benefice in commendam*, is that which is given to a person on vacancy for a certain time, or till it is provided for.

BENEFICED, Adj. possessed of a church living.

BENEFICENCE, S. [Lat.] a disinterested inclination to do a good action, or to promote the welfare of another.

BENEFICIENT, Part. [Lat.] performing acts of kindness and assistance, without any views of interest.

BENEFICIAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which assists, relieves, or is of service to.

BENEFICIALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to relieve, assist, or be of service to a person.

BENEFICIARY, Adj. he that holds a dignity as dependant on, and tributary to another. Used substantively, it implies one who is in possession of a church living or benefice.

BENEFIT, S. [Lat.] that which turns to the profit of another; an act of kindness or love, done to help or assist another. Among players, the whole takings of the theatre which are applied to their own use. In Law *benefit of the clergy*, was an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any priest might on petition, even in case of murder, be delivered to his ordinary in order to purge himself. It is at present confined to signify a person's being only burnt in the hand for felony, and free for the first time.

To **BENEFIT**, V. A. to do something for or for another, whereby he may receive advantage or improvement; to promote, increase, or render better. Used neuterly, improve. Applied to the mind, to reap advantage from.

BENENDEN, a town in Kent, whose fair is kept May 15, for horses and cattle.

BENEVOLENCE, S. [Lat.] a disposition to do good; kindness; the good done; the charity given. According to the ancient statutes of this realm, it imports a voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king. **SYNON.** Of the two words *beneficence* and *benevolence*, one is the intention, the other the act; *benevolence* being the desire of doing good; *beneficence* actual goodness. A *benevolent* man delights in *beneficence*.

BENEVOLENT, Part. [Lat.] inclined to do good from an affectionate regard to a person.

BENFLEET SOUTH, a village in Essex, whose fair is kept August 24, for toys.

BENGAL, the most easterly province of the Mogul's dominions in India, on the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the province of Patna and Jessat; on the E. by Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and Orissa; and on the W. by Narvar and Malva; extending 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth from N. to S. and is annually

flowed by the Ganges, in the same manner as Egypt by the Nile. One of the East India company's settlements is here; this place affords rich cargoes for 50 or 60 vessels yearly, besides what is carried in small vessels to the neighbouring countries. Likewise a fine fluff composed of silk and hair, used by women, and made in this place.

To BENIGHT, V. A. to be overtaken by darkness in a journey; to be without light; to wander in the dark. Applied literally to the eyes, and figuratively to the mind.

BENIGN, [*benus*] [Lat.] Adj. having a disposition that inclines a person to do a good action to another; kind, generous, or liberal. Medicine, wholesome, gentle.

BENIGNESS, [*benignus*] S. that which inclines a person, or fits a thing, to do good to another.

BENIGNITY, S. [the *g* is retained in the form of this word, though dropped in the former] [Lat.] a disposition of mind inclining a person to be kind to another. In Surgery, that which promotes or favours any operation.

BENIGNLY, [*benigne*] Adv. in such a manner as to show kindness and condescension.

BENISON, S. [Fr.] a blessing, applied to the benediction of a parent.

BENNINGTON, a town in Hertfordshire, whose fair is kept June 29, for pedlars' wares.

BENT, S. that which forms an angle, or crookedness, in opposition to *straight*; the declivity, or slope of a hill. Utmost power; application of the mind; disposition or inclination towards something; determination; fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency; flexion. In Agriculture, a kind of grass, called *bent-grass*.

BENTHAM, a town in Yorkshire, whose fair is held June 24, for cattle.

BENTLEY, a town in Essex. Its fairs are on Monday after St. Swithin, and on July 15, for toys.

To BENOUM, V. A. [Sax.] to take away or destroy the sense of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the extreme parts of the body; or the approach of death, and stupifying violence of any disorder.

BENZOIN, [vulgarly called *Benjamin*] S. a dry and solid resin, brought from the East Indies. It should be chosen fresh, is of a quick fragrant smell, easily broken, and full of the white almond-like granules. It is a powerful expectorant, and is given with success in disorders of the lungs, and inveterate coughs.

To BEPAINT, V. A. to cover with artificial colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion.

To BEP'ISS, V. A. to be unable to retain one's urine, joined with the personal pronouns *myself*, *himself*, &c.

To BEQUEATH, V. A. to leave a person any thing by will.

BEQUEATHMENT, S. the leaving something, or the thing left by will. Seldom used.

BEQUEST, S. something left by will; a legacy.

To BERA'TTLE, V. A. to make a noise at, including the idea of contempt; to scold.

To BERE'AVE, V. N. [preter *bereaved*, or *bereft*] [Sax.] to take away by force, including a want of pity; to spoil; to rob; to strip a person of his property.

BERE'AVEMENT, S. the act of taking away, or leaving a person destitute of any thing.

BE'RE-RE'GIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fair. It is a small place, 12 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 115 S. W. of London.

BE'RGAMO, S. [Fr.] a coarse tapestry, manufactured with several sorts of spun thread, or of flocks of wool, silk, or cotton, ox, cow, or goat's hair.

BE'RGAMOT, S. [Fr.] in Gardening, a fine juicy pear, of a globular form, and a coat of an olive colour, mixed with brown. An essence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree, ingrafted with the stock of a bergamot pear-tree. Likewise a kind of snuff, of a large grain, said to be only pure tobacco, with some of this essence rubbed into it.

To BERHYME, V. A. to make a person or thing the subject of a poem; used by way of contempt.

BE'RKLEY. See BARKLEY.

BE'RKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt, and three fairs, on Shrove-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's-day, for cheese. It had formerly a strong castle built by the Normans, and has now a good free-school, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 26 N. W. of London.

BE'RKSHIRE, an English county, 37 miles in length, and 25 in breadth: bounded on the N. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire and Surry; and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 140 parishes, 12 market-towns, and 17000 houses. The principal town is Reading. In general, it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of White-Horse; it has the title of an earldom. Its principal commodity is broad or woollen cloth; and its chief rivers are the Isis, Oke, and Kennet.

BERLIN, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have lately been much improved,

and there is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and German Ocean; seated on the river Spree, 360 miles N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 37. E. Lat. 52. 53. N. *Berlin* is applied to a carriage of the chariot kind, very convenient for travelling, being both lighter and less apt to be overturned than a chariot.

BERMUDA ISLANDS, a cluster of very small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks; which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English; enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden-stuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops; and the making women's hats, well known in England by the name of Bermudas hats. Lon. 65. 10. W. Lat. 32. 30. N.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, and seated in a peninsula formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 40. 00. N.

To **BEROB**, V. A. to steal; to take away the property of a person. Seldom used.

BERRY, S. [Sax.] a small fruit containing one or more seeds in a soft pulp, covered with a skin.

To **BERRY**, V. N. to produce berries. In the North, it signifies to *strike*, from *ber*, Ill. to beat, or thresh.

BERVY, a sea-port and parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Merns, 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen.

BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Friday in Trinity-week, for black-cattle and horses. It is a town and county of itself, and is a place of great strength, as well by art as nature, being defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is seated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handsome bridge of 16 arches; sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 334½ miles distant from London.

BERWICK, a shire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S. by Lothian on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. and by Tiviodale on the W. It abounds with corn and grass, and has in it several seats of persons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteater, Blackadder, Eye, and Edneb. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunse, the best place for trade in

the county. It sends two members to parliament, one for the burgh of Lauder, &c.

BERWICK NORTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on Frith of Forth. Near this place general O was defeated by the rebels in 1745; and his escape to Berwick upon Tweed. It is 20 miles N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, 20 W. N. W. of Edinburgh.

BERYL, S. [Gr.] a precious stone bluish green, found in the East Indies, about the gold mines of Peru.

To **BESCRE'EN**, V. A. to conceal or any thing. Seldom used.

To **BESE'CH**, V. A. [preter *I besought*] [Belg.] to entreat with earnestness; to ask as a favour, in an humble and suppliant manner.

To **BESE'EM**, V. N. [Belg.] to suit, plied to a means; to become, or be worthy applied to character or dignity.

To **BESE'T**, V. A. [preter *I beset*, *I beset*] [Sax.] to surround, so as not to be to escape without difficulty, alluding to enemy's surrounding a body of men, or a fortified place. To endanger, to encompass, used with the particle *with*.

To **BESHRE'W**, V. A. [Teut.] to any thing unhappy or miserable to a person.

BESIDE, or **BESIDES**, Prep. [Sax.] the side, or near, applied to situation. "To down *beside* him." Bacon. "*Beside* him his bow." Par. Lost. In the enumeration of particulars, something more, and above. "In man there is a nature *beside* the senses." Davies. "Great number *beside* those whose names are in the Church records." Addis. Inconsistent with; relating to; not discoverable by. "A man *beside*, and above the discoveries of mankind." South. "It is *beside* my presentness." Locke. Before a reciprocal pronoun *himself*, &c. it implies the loss of reason and madness. "Thou art *beside* thyself." Used adverbially, it implies an additional circumstance, of something more than what has been mentioned. "*Besides*, you know." Dryd. The rest; or that which has not already spoken of, or mentioned. "Thou any here *besides*?" Gen. xix. 12.

To **BESIE'GE**, V. A. to surround, to attack a place with an army, in order to conquer and get master of it.

BESIE'GER, S. a person who attempts to take a town by encamping against it.

To **BESLU'BBER**, V. A. to daub or smear with any thing that raises a disagreeable idea.

To **BESME'AR**, V. A. to cover or with any thing which alters the colour of things, and raises an idea of something uncleanly. Figuratively, to tarnish, or diminish of its lustre, applied to character, &c.

To **BESMI'RCH**, V. A. to soil, blacken, or discolour.

BES

BET

To BESMO'KE, V. A. to soil; to foul, dry in smoke.

To BESMUT, V. A. [Sax.] to smear with any thing black; especially applied to colouring a thing by smoke, soot, &c.

BESOM, S. [Sax.] an instrument consisting of a long handle, to which birch or whips are fastened, used by housewives to sweep their floors from sand or dust.

To BESORT, V. A. to suit; to fit.

BESORT, S. company; attendance; train.

To BESOT, V. A. to stupify with glut and drunkenness. Used with the particle *on*, to doat, or be extremely in love with.

BESOUGH, [pron. *bésât*] Part. Pass. *BESUCH*.

To BESPA'NGLE, V. A. to make a thing finer, by the means of some small shining object.

To BESPATTER, V. A. to wet, by throwing small quantities of water. Figuratively, to soil or tarnish the character of a person.

To BESPE'AK, V. A. [preter *I bespoke*, *I bespake*; *I have bespoken*, or *bespoken*] [Sax.] to give orders for the making of a thing; to make a bargain for the purchase of any thing, in order to prevent others from buying it; to engage beforehand. To discover beforehand, to forebode; to address in discourse; to speak of; to declare; to shew.

BESPE'AKER, S. he that gives orders for the making of any thing to an artificer or manufacturer.

To BESPECKLE, V. A. to mark with spots.

To BESPEW, V. A. to vomit upon.

To BESPICE, V. A. to season with spices, especially applied to liquors.

To BESPI'T, V. A. to wet with spittle; to spit upon.

BESPOKE, irregular Part. from BESPEAK.

To BESPO'T, V. A. to mark with spots.

To BESPRE'AD, V. A. [Sax.] to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover.

To BESPRINKLE, V. A. [Sax.] to scatter, or throw water upon a thing, so as to make it fall upon it in drops.

To BESPUTTER, V. A. to wet any thing, by forcing spittle in drops from between the lips.

BEST, Adj. [the superlative degree of good; the comparative *better*] [Sax.] the highest degree of good. Used with the verb *do*, the most exertion of power or ability. "Let *do* man *do* his *best*." *Shak.* To make the best, to carry to its utmost perfection; to improve to the utmost. Taken adverbially, in the highest degree of goodness.

To BESTAIN, V. A. to mark with spots; to spot.

To BESTEAD, V. A. to profit; to accommodate.

BESTIAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which has the nature of a beast. Applied figuratively, to one that seems to have no regard for reason, delicacy, virtue, shame, or humanity.

BESTIALITY, S. that quality which is contrary to the right use of reason; opposite to every principle of humanity.

BESTIALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to resemble a beast, and below the dignity of humanity.

To BESTICK, V. A. [preter *I bestuck*, or *barve bestuck*] to fix darts, or any pointed thing or mark upon a subject; to wound all over.

To BESTIR, V. A. to exert one's power vigorously. Generally used with the reciprocal pronouns, *him*, *her*, *himself*, &c.

To BESTOW, V. A. [the *ow* in the last syllable is pron. like *o* long] [Belg.] to give a person a thing which he had no right to demand. To give in marriage, used with the preposition *upon*, before the receiver. To apply. To lay out upon. To place, to lay up in a place.

BESTOWER, S. he that gives a thing; he that confers a favour.

To BESTREW, V. A. [part. *bestrewed*, or *bestrown*] to scatter, or sprinkle over; to cover with.

To BESTRIDE, V. A. [preter *I bestrid*, or *bestrode*; *I have bestrode*, or *bestrown*] to stand over any thing, so as to have it between our legs, or a leg on each side of it. As this posture is that of a person on horseback, it is put figuratively for a person riding.

To BESTU'D, V. A. to adorn with shining dots, marks, or studs.

BET, S. [Sax.] the money deposited by each of the parties who lay a wager, to be given to him who wins.

To BET, V. A. to lay a wager.

To BETA'KE, V. A. [preter *I betook*, part. passive *betaken*] [Sax.] to apply; to have recourse to, with the reciprocal pronouns *him*, *her*, &c. and the particle *to*. To take to, fly, or go, applied to motion.

To BETE'EM, V. A. to bestow or give. To produce, alluding to the teeming-time of animals.

BETHERSDEN, a village in Kent, whose fair is kept July 31, for pedlars wares.

To BETHINK, V. A. [pret. *I betought*, Sax.] to recal back something past into the mind; to recollect one's self; to suspend our thoughts.

BETHLEHEM, S. [the house of bread, Heb.] the name of a city in Judea, famous for being the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hospital; and at present appropriated to that where lunatics are confined, near Moorgate, London. See BEDLAM.

BETHLEHEMITE, S. a person confined, or fit to be confined, in a mad-house, called a Bedlamite.

To BETHRAL, [*betraul*] V. A. to bind and fetter as a captive. Seldom used.

To BETHUMP, V. A. to bang, or beat. A ludicrous word.

To BETIDE, V. N. [*preter. it betided, or betid, Sax.*] to happen to a person; to befall; used both of good and bad events.

BETIME, or BETIMES, Adv. [*Sax.*] in season; without delay; soon; in a short time. Joined with *morning*, early.

BETLE, BETEL, or BETRE, S. [*Ind.*] in Botany, a plant in great repute all over the East, resembling that which bears pepper; but so weak as to need a prop to support it.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fair. It is seated on the confines of the county next to Cheshire, in a barren sandy soil, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 137 on the same point from London.

To BETOKEN, V. A. to declare, to shew, to discover by marks or signs.

BETO'OK, irreg. part. from BETAKE.

To BETOSS, V. A. to be tossed about; to be agitated, disturbed, troubled, or tormented.

To BETRAY, V. A. [*Fr.*] to deliver a person up to his enemies, though bound to the contrary; to disclose a secret entrusted to one; to discover some failing. To discover.

BETRAYER, S. the person who treacherously delivers another into the hands of his enemies; one who discloses a secret. Applied figuratively to things, with great elegance.

To BETRIM, V. A. to adorn or embellish the person with dress; applied with great beauty to the flowery creation.

To BETROTH, V. A. to promise a person in marriage. In Law, to nominate to a bishopric.

To BETRUST, V. A. to trust or rely upon the fidelity of another, applied both to persons and things.

BETTER, Adj. [the comparative degree of *good*, of which *best* is the superlative] that which exceeds, is better or preferable to the thing it is compared with. Used as a substantive, a person of rank or authority superior to ourselves.

BETTER, Adv. in a more perfect, exact manner; more advantageous, or profitable.

To BETTER, V. A. to improve; to increase the value of a thing; to amend by change; to surpass; to excel; to strengthen, or add strength to.

BETTER, S. one who lays wagers.

BETTUS, a village of Merionethshire, in North Wales, 6 miles N. N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 16, June 22, August 12, September 16, and December 12, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

BETTYWEYS, a village of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, 10 miles S. by E. of Aberconway, with two fairs, on May 15, and December 3, for cattle.

BETWEEN, Prep. [*Sax.*] applied to situation, it signifies the middle, or the having of the two things mentioned on each side of it. Applied to time, the middle space, that which is included within the periods mentioned. Applied to qualities, partaking each. Applied to things opposite or contrary to each other, it implies separation, or idea of difference acquired by comparison, reciprocation on both sides, applied to friendship. By themselves, privately, exclusive of any others. *Between* is properly used of two persons; but *among*, when more are included.

BETWIXT, Prep. [*Sax.*] used indifferently for *between*; which see.

BEVEL, or BEVIL, S. among Joiners, a kind of square, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the sweep of an arch vault. *Bevil angle* is that which is not square, whether it be obtuse or acute.

To BEVEL, or BEVIL, V. A. to form a bevil angle, in opposition to a right one.

BEVERAGE, S. [*Ital.*] any common drink, or any thing drinkable; a treat at putting on a new suit of cloaths; a treat a person's first coming to prison, called *garnish*.

BEVERLEY, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and four fairs, Thursday before St. Valentine's day, Thursday, July 5, and November 5, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is a large built town, having two parish churches, a minster, and sends two members to parliament; seated on the river Hull, well inhabited by the better sort of people and tradesmen; 9 miles N. of Hull, and N. of London.

BEVY, S. [*Ital.*] a flock, or number of birds collected together; an assembly, or company.

To BEWAIL, V. A. [*Sax.*] to grieve for any calamity.

To BEWARE, V. A. to act with forecaution as to provide against any future evil or misfortune.

BEWOLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 23, for horned cattle, horses, and linen and woollen cloth; on December 11, for hogs only; and on December 18, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and linen cloth. It is pleasantly seated on the Severn, is neat and well-built, enjoys a trade for malt, leather, and caps; 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 127 from London. It sends one member to parliament.

To BEWET, V. A. to make wet.

To BEWILDER, V. A. to lose in a way, or in wood, which has no certain path. Figuratively, to puzzle and perplex the mind in difficulties.

To BEWITCH, V. A. to injure by, or subject to, the power of diabolical charms and incantations. In a secondary sense, to operate so powerfully on the mind by personal or mental charms, as to captivate and be irresistible.

BEWITCHERY, S. in the times of ignorance, supposed to be an irresistible power, which persons, dealing with magic, or with the devil, had over others. In its secondary sense, a charm, either personal, mental, &c.

To BEWRA'Y, V. A. [in pron. the *w* is dropped] [Sax.] to discover a thing that is hid or secret, either through simplicity or treachery.

BEWRA'YER, S. [in pron. the *w* is dropped] a person who discovers a thing which should be concealed; a divulger of secrets.

BEY, S. among the Turks; is the governor of a country or town; the Turks write it *Beys* or *Be*, a lord or sangiac.

BEYOND, Prep. [Sax.] a word used to signify excess in any thing. Applied to a place, the farther side of any things, or that which is at the greatest distance from us; farther than; across, or over; too great for, or out of the reach of; exceeding; above; superior.

BEZIL, or BE'ZEL, S. that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BEZOAR, S. if oriental, is a stone moderately hard and heavy, variable in size, shape, and colour. It is generally of a round form, and its size between that of a horse bean and a small walnut, of a dusky olive or green brown. It is always smooth and glossy; but when broken, is found to consist of several coats or crusts of stony matter, laid one over another, on a piece of stick, or seed of a fruit, for a nucleus or basis. The oriental *Bezoar* is, like the pearl, a distemper in the animal that breeds it, and is a concretion of stony matter in the stomach of a quadruped of the goat kind. It is brought from Persia and the East Indies; it is esteemed as an antidote against poison. *Occidental Bezoar* is brought from Peru and Mexico, and is produced in the stomach of the same sort of creature; its virtues are the same as in the oriental, though in a less degree. *Monkey Bezoar* is a rare and valuable stone found in a species of monkey common in the East Indies and America. *Porcupine Bezoar* is of a yellowish brown colour, greatly valued by the Indians as an universal remedy, especially in poisons and malignant fevers. *German Bezoar* is a stone found in the stomach of an animal of the goat-kind, and its virtues are said to equal, if not to exceed, the oriental *Bezoar*. There are likewise several sorts of fictitious *Bezoars* prepared from antimony by Chemists, and given with good effect in several distempers.

BEZOARDIC, Adj. medicines compounded with bezoar.

BIA'NGULATED, or BIA'NGULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] that which has two angles.

BIAS, S. [Fr.] the weight lodged in one side of a body to direct or regulate it in its

course, and to turn it from a straight line. Figuratively, an influence, propensity, or any thing which directs the course of a person's actions to a particular end. *SYNON.* These words rise gradually; *inclination* implying something less strong than *propension*; *propension* than *bias*: The first leads us to an object, the second draws us, the third drags us. *Inclination* is greatly owing to education, *propension* to custom, *bias* to constitution.

To BI'AS, V. A. to influence a person to any particular measures of conduct.

BIB, S. [Lat.] a piece of linen put under the chins of infants when feeding, to keep the victuals which are spilt from their cloaths; likewise a piece of linen pinned on the front of the stay of those of more advanced years.

BIBA'CIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] much addicted to drinking; or drinking to excess.

BIBA'CITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of drinking too much.

BI'BBER, S. [Lat.] a person who drinks to excess.

BI'BLE, S. [Gr.] the volume containing the great truths of religion and conduct revealed from heaven by God, comprehending the Old and New Testaments; though sometimes applied to the Old only, as the word Testament is restrained to the New. The translation of this sacred volume was begun very early in this kingdom, and some part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Ecbert, in 730; the whole by Bede, in 731. Trevisa published the whole in English, in 1357. Tindal's was brought hither in 1534; revised and altered in 1538; published, with a preface of Cranmer's, in 1549. In 1551, another translation was published, which being revised by several bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1607, a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, S. [Gr.] one who writes or copies books.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL, Adj. belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] that which sucks or drinks any fluid or moisture.

BICE, S. in Painting, a blue, or bluish-green colour.

BI'CESTER, or BU'RCESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Fridays, for cattle and sheep; and four fairs, on Friday in Easter-week, first Friday in June, August 5, Dec. 13, for horses, cows, pigs, sheep, wool, toys, &c. It is a long straggling place, and 56 miles from London.

To BI'CKER, V. N. [Brit.] to skirmish, or quarrel; to tremble, or quiver, or move backwards and forwards.

BI'CKERER, S. one who is quarrelsome.

BI'CKERING, S. a quarrel, skirmish, or sudden

Sudden attack, opposed to a set or pitched battle.

BICO'RNE, or **BICO'RNOUS**, Adj. [Lat.] that which has two horns.

To **BID**, V. A. [preter. *I bid, bad, bade*; *I have bid, or bidden*. Sax.] to request, or invite a person as a guest; to order or command; to offer a sum for the purchase of a thing; to publish, or proclaim. **SYNON.** To *bid*, intimates direction to perform, whether the person directing has any authority for so doing. To *order*, implies the exercise of authority.

BID'DEN, Part. Pass. from **BID**.

BID'DENDEN, a town in Kent, whose fair is kept Nov. 8, for cattle and horses.

BID'DER, S. one who offers a price for any commodity.

BID'DEFORD, a sea-port town in Devonshire; distant from London 161 computed, and 202½ measured miles. Its fairs are on Feb. 14, July 18, Nov. 13, for cattle. The market is on Tuesday.

BID'DING, S. command, and order, including generally the idea of a superior.

To **BIDE**, V. A. [Sax.] to endure, or suffer. Neuterly, to dwell, live, remain, or continue in a place.

BIDE'NTAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which has two teeth. Figuratively, that which has two prongs.

BID'ING, S. constant stay or residence in a place.

BIE'NNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which continues, or has been, for two years.

BIER, [beer] S. [Sax.] a frame of wood on which dead persons are carried to the grave.

BIE'STINGS, S. [Sax.] in Farming, the first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] double, two-fold, what may be understood two ways.

BI'FEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID, Adj. [Lat.] cut, cleft, or divided into two parts.

BI'FOLD, Adj. twofold, double.

BIFO'RMED, Adj. [Lat.] compounded of two forms; something that is double-shaped.

BIFO'ROUS, Adj. [Lat.] an opening with double doors.

BIFU'RCATED, Adj. [Lat.] an instrument with two forks or prongs.

BIG, Adj. applied to dimensions, large, immense, swelling out. Joined to *with*, or *of*, pregnant; with child. Swelling or distended with grief. Applied to a person's looks or words, proud; haughty. **SYNON.** The word *great* is a general term, signifying any thing considerable in bulk, extent, quality, number, &c. Thus we say, a *great* house, a *great* road, a *great* weight, a *great* many, a *great* famine, a *great* happiness. The words *big* and *large* are more circumscribed: *big* implies greatness of bulk, *large* greatness of extent. Thus we say, a *big* man, a *big* stone; but a *large* room, a *large* field.

BI'GAMIST, S. one who has married another before the death of his first wife.

BI'GAMY, S. [Lat.] a double marriage, or the having of two wives at the same time; which is felony by the law.

BIG-BE'LLIED, Adj. swelling out; applied to sails filled with wind; with child pregnant.

BIGGIN, S. [Fl.] the under-cap of infant, covering the hind-part of its head and made close, to keep the upper or more of it warm.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, February 13, the Saturday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, July 22, and October 23, all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. It is much more considerable than was formerly, on account of the great northern road which runs through it, and has several commodious inns for travellers. It is one of the greatest barley markets in England and lies 10 miles N. W. of Bedford, and 11 N. N. W. of London.

BIGHT, S. [Sax.] the circumference of the coil of a rope, opposed to its ends or extremities.

BI'GNESS, S. largeness, with respect to quantity, bulk, or dimensions.

BI'GOT, S. [supposed to be derived from Rollo's refusing to kiss the toe of Charles the 5th of France, when he received his daughter in marriage, and the investiture of the dukedom from him, with this Gothic expression *Ne se by God*, on which account he was called by the king a *bigot*] a person strongly and immoveably attached to any religion or opinion, notwithstanding the strongest reasons urged to convince him by a contrary party. Used in a bad sense.

BI'GOTED, Adj. obstinately prepossessed in favour of a person, or opinion.

BI'GOTRY, S. unreasonable firmness, obstinacy, or attachment to any party or opinion.

BI'LANDER, S. a small ship or vessel broad and flat, used for conveying goods from place to place.

BILBERRY, S. a small purple berry, of sweetish and sharp taste, used sometimes for tartness.

BILBO, S. a rapier or sword.

BI'LBONES, S. a sort of stocks, for punishing offenders on board a ship.

BI'LDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, Ash-Wednesday, and Holy-Thursday. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and an anabaptist meeting. It is seated on the river Breton, and consists of about 400 low houses. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets; but at present, almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 67½ N. E. of London.

BILE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a yellow liquor or fluid, separated from the gall in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum.

BILE, S. [Sax.] a red inflammatory swelling or tumour, very sore, and cured by supuration.

BILGE, S. [Sax.] that part of a ship's bottom on which, together with the keel, she rests when a-ground. *Bilge-water*, that which is on a ship's bottom, on account of its flatness, and cannot go to the well. *Bilge-pump*, that which is applied to the side of a ship, to exhaust or pump out the bilge-water.

BILGE, V. N. a sea term, to damage, break the boards of a ship or vessel against rock, so as to make a passage for the water under; to losing a leak.

BILINARY, Adj. [Lat.] in Anatomy, that which belongs to, or conveys, the bile.

BILINGSATE, S. a gate, port, or stairs, in the river Thames, London, noted for the resort of fishermen and fisherwomen. Figuratively, low abuse and scurrilous language, alluding to that which is made use of by those who frequent this place.

BILINGUOUS, Adj. one who speaks two languages. In Law, it signifies a jury which is sworn upon a foreigner for a crime committed in England, whereof part are English, and part foreigners.

BILIOUS, Adj. consisting of bile.

BILK, V. A. [Teut.] to cheat; to cheat; to contract a debt, and run away without paying it.

BILL, S. [Sax.] the horny substance protruding, and standing out from the head of a bird, and forming its mouth; a beak. *Bill*, an edged tool, with a hooked point, of an axe kind, fitted to a handle, and used to lop trees. If the handle be short, it is named a *hand-bill*; but if long, a *hedge-bill*.

In Trade, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done, by a person. In Commerce, a common obligation given by one person to another, or a writing wherein a person obliges himself to pay a sum of money to another at a certain time. *Bill of exchange* is that which is given by one person to another, empowering him to take up money from his correspondents in foreign countries.

Bill of entry is an account of goods entered into the Custom-house, either inwards or outwards, mentioning the person exporting, &c. the quality and species of the goods, where imported to, and from whence. *Bill of exchange* is a piece of paper drawn by a person on another in a different place or country for money received by him at home. *Bill of lading* is a memorandum or acknowledgment, under the hand of the master of a vessel, of having received goods on board, together with a promise to deliver them as consigned.

Bill of parcels is an account given by the

seller or buyer of the several goods bought, and their prices. *Bill of sale* is a solemn contract under seal, whereby a person transfers all right and interest he has in his goods to another. *Bill*, in Law, is a single bond without a condition; a declaration in writing, expressing some grievance or wrong done by the person complained of. In Parliament, a writing containing some proposals offered to the House to be passed into a law. A physician's prescription. A *bill of mortality* is a bill, giving an account of the number of persons dying within certain limits and times. A *bill of fare*, an account of the dishes of an entertainment, or of the provisions in season.

To **BILL**, V. N. to join bills together. Figuratively, to caress with great fondness, in allusion to the manner of doves joining their bills together.

BILLE'RICAY, a town in Essex, with a large market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one July 22, for horses; and on October 7, for cattle in general. It is seated on a hill; nine miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 24 E. of London.

BILLET, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, is a bearing in form of a long square. They are supposed to represent pieces of gold or silver, but Guillim thinks they represent a letter sealed up; and others take them for bricks. Also, a log of wood cut for fuel. Also, a note or ticket given by the constable of a parish or hundred, to quarter soldiers at public-houses. Also, *billet-doux*, or a soft billet; a love-letter. Among foxhunters, it signifies the ordure or dung of a fox.

BILLIARDS, S. [it has no singular] [Fr.] a kind of game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal, and covered with a cloth, with little ivory balls, which are driven by the opposite parties into hazards, holes, or pockets, placed at the ends and sides of the table.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, and a fair on Saturday after September 15, for black cattle, sheep, linen and wollen cloth. It is 28 miles W. of Newcastle, and 300 N. N. W. of London.

BILLINGHURST, a village of Sussex, four miles S. S. W. of Horsham; with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

BILLION, S. [Fr.] in Coinage, a base metal, either of gold or silver, in which copper is predominant.

BILLOW, S. a large, high swelling, hollow wave. **SYNON.** We cut through the waves; are lifted by the surges; tossed and dashed by the billows.

To **BILLOW**, V. N. to swell, or grow tempestuous; to raise in large heaps like the appearance of billows.

BILLOWY, Adj. stormy, tempestuous, swelling into large waves.

BI'LSDEN, a small town in Leicestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on April 23, and July 25, for pewter, brags, and toys. It is nine miles S. E. of Leicester, and 97½ N. by W. of London.

BIN, S. [Sax.] a long square frame, or chest of wood, wherein corn, bread, &c. are put.

BI'NAGAR, a village in Somersetshire, four miles N. E. of Wells, with four fairs, on Whit-Monday for all sorts of cattle; on Whit-Tuesday for cloth and horses; on Whit-Wednesf. for sheep; and Whit-Thursf. for horses.

BINARY, Adj. [Lat.] two; double.

BI'NBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wednesdays, but no fairs, seated in a bottom, and has two parish churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 157 N. of London.

To **BIND**, V. A. [preter bound, bind] [Sax.] to deprive a person of the free use of his limbs by bonds; to surround, encompass, confine, fasten together; to fix a bandage on; to compel, force, restrain. In Physic, to stop a looseness, or make costive. To *bind a book*, to sew the sheets together, and place them in a cover. With the word *over*, to be obliged, under a certain penalty, to appear at a court of justice. **SYNON.** We *bind* the feet and hands of a criminal; and we *tie* him to a stake. In the figurative sense, a man is *bound* when he is not at liberty to act; and he is *tied* when he cannot change his party, or quit it. Authority and power *bind*: Interest and love *tie*.

BI'NDER, S. one who binds books; one who ties sheaves together. In Surgery, a fillet, used to keep on the dressings of a sore, and rolled several times about it.

BINDING, S. that which is bound, wound, or tied round any thing a bandage.

BINES-GREEN, a village in Suffex, whose fair is kept June 12, for pedlary.

BI'NGHAM, a town of Nottinghamshire, seated in the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small; but it has three fairs, on February 20 and 21, for horses; on the first Tuesday in May, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on November 8, chiefly for foals and hogs. It is eight miles E. of Nottingham. Distant from London 108 miles.

BI'NGLEY, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with two fairs, on January 25, for horned cattle; and on August 25, 6, 7, for horned cattle and linen cloth. It is seated on the river Aire, near Skipton in Craven, 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 212 N. N. W. of London.

BI'NOCLE, S. [Lat.] in Dioptrics, a telescope fitted with two tubes, so that distant objects may be seen by both the eyes.

BINO'CLAR, Adj. that which has two eyes or sights.

BINO'MIAL, Adj. in Algebra, a root, consisting only of two parts,

BIO'GRAPHER, S. [Gr.] one who writes the lives of particular persons.

BIO'GRAPHY, S. [Gr.] writing the lives of men is called *biography*.

BI'OVAC, S. in military affairs, a night guard, performed by the whole army, when any danger is apprehended from the enemy.

BI'PAROUS, Adj. bringing forth two at a time.

BI'PARTITE, Adj. [Lat.] having two parts answering to each other; divided into two.

BIPARTITION, S. the act of dividing into two.

BI'PED, S. [Lat.] that which hath two feet.

BI'PEDAL, Adj. [Lat.] two feet in length.

BIPE'NNATED, Adj. [Lat.] having two wings.

BI'QUADRATE, or **BIQUADRATE**, Adj. [Lat.] the next power above the cube, or the square of the cube root. *Biquadratic equation*, in Algebra, is an equation where the unknown quantity of the terms has four dimensions. *Biquadratic power* is the fourth power of a number, or the square square. *Biquadratic root* of a number is, the square root of the square root.

BIQUIN'TILE, Adj. [Lat.] in Astrology, an aspect of the planets, wherein they are 144 deg. from each other.

BIRCH, S. [Sax.] in Botany, *betula*; hath male and female flowers at a distance from each other. Linnaeus places it in the 4th sect. of his 21st class. There are five species. It is used for making ox-bow hoops, small screws, panniers, brooms, wains, bavin-bands, withies for faggots, arrows, bows, shafts, dishes; bowls, ladles; also for fuel, great and small coal. In Russia and Poland they cover houses with the bark of the birch-tree, instead of slate and tile. *Birch-bram* is a broom or besom, made with the small twigs of the birch-tree. See **BESOM**.

BIRCHEN, Adj. made of birch.

BIRD, S. [Sax.] one of the six general classes of animals; its body is covered with feathers, and has two wings, two legs, and a bill of a firm, bony, or rather horny substance; and the females are all oviparous. *Birds*, in Heraldry, according to their several kinds, represent either the contemplative or active life. They are the emblems of liberty, expedition, readiness, swiftness, and so forth. They are more honourable beings than fishes, because they participate more of fire, and the two noblest and highest elements, than of earth and water. In the zoning of birds, if their wings be not displayed, they are said to be borne close. **PROV.** *Birds of a feather flock together.*—*In great want of a bird that will give a peep for an owl.*—*One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*—*'Tis an ill bird that bears eyes in its nest.*—*Every bird must hatch her own egg.* **EL**

BIRD-BOLT, S. [Sax.] a small shot, or bow, used in killing birds.

BIRD-CAGE, S. a receptacle made with wire, &c. to keep birds in.

BIRD-CATCHER, or **BIRDER**, S. one who lives by catching and selling birds.

BIRD-LIME, S. a viscid glutinous substance, prepared different ways, but that in common use with us is made of holly bark. It is spread upon twigs, upon which the birds coming are entangled.

BIRGANDER, S. a fowl of the goose kind.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and on October 10, for hard-ware, cloth, sheep, and horses. It is no corporation, being only governed by two constables and two bailiffs; and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has contributed greatly to the encrease not only of its buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon.

The lower part is filled with the work-shops and ware-houses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new regular streets, and a handsome square, recently built. It has three churches; one, in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire: the other is a very grand modern structure, having a square stone-tower, with a cupola, and set above it: in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, one for each day in the week. The third is now building.

It has a handsome free school, endowed by Edward III. It has also two chapels, and meeting-houses for every denomination of Dissenters. The houses of this town amount to about 9 or 10,000, and their number is continually increasing, especially since they have enjoyed the advantage of a navigable canal to the town. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 43 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 110 W. of London.

BIRRT, S. a turbot.

BIRTH, S. [Sax.] the natural exclusion of the fetus by the vagina; the act of bringing forth; the entrance of a person into the world; any production; rank or dignity inherited by descent. In Sea affairs, a proper name for a ship to ride in; the distance between a ship when under sail, and the shore; a place separated by canvass wherein the crew mess, and put their chests. A good place, good accommodations, wherein a person does every thing that is convenient.

BIRTH-DAY, S. the day on which a person comes into the world, or is born.

BIRTH-NIGHT, S. the night on which a person is born.

BIRTH-PLACE, S. the town or place wherein a person is born.

BIRTH-RIGHT, S. the right which a person acquires by birth, generally applied to the first-born.

BIRTH-STRA'NGLED, Adj. strangled, choked, or killed by suffocation, in coming into the world.

BISCOTIN, S. [Fr.] a confection made of flour, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BISCUIT, [*bisket*] S. [Fr.] a kind of hard dry bread, made entirely of wheat flour, mixed with leaven and warm water, baked for long voyages four times, and prepared six months before it is shipped. It will keep a whole year. Likewise a fine delicate pastry, or cake, made of fine flour, eggs, almonds, and rose water; or of flour, eggs, sugar, and citron, or orange peel, and baked twice.

To **BISE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] in Geometry, to divide any line into two equal parts.

BISE'CTION, or **BISSE'CTION**, S. in Geometry, the act of dividing, or the thing divided, into two equal parts.

BISHOP, S. [Sax.] a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of the diocese, whose jurisdiction consists in collating to benefices, ordaining priests and deacons, licensing physicians, surgeons, and school-masters. The *bishops* are all peers of the realm, except the bishop of Sodor and Man, who seems to be excluded that privilege, from his being nominated by the lord of that isle, all the others being nominated by his majesty. Next to the two archbishops, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have always the precedence; and the others follow according to the date of their consecration.

BISHOP, S. a liquor made of water, wine, sugar, and a Seville orange roasted.

BISHOPS-AU'KLAND, a town in the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs; on Holy Thursday, the day following, June 18, and on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its castle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago; for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious; and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 252½ N. N. W. of London.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and six fairs; on Friday before February 13, Friday before Good-Friday, the Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses; seated near the river Clun; is a corporation; sends two members to parliament; and its market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 152 miles N. W. by W. of London.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands

Islands and rocks on the coast of Pembroke-shire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners.

BISHOPRIC, S. the province, district, or diocese, which belongs to a bishop.

BISHOPS-LYDIARD, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Taunton, with two fairs, on March 25, for bullocks, horses, and sheep; and September 8, for all sorts of toys.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a good market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and Oct. 10, for horses and cattle; seated on the side of a hill, and has several good inns; but the streets are not paved. It has a large church, one Presbyterian, and one Quaker meeting. Here was formerly a castle, called Weymore-castle, wherein a garrison was kept; but there are now no remains of it left. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. by E. of London.

BISK, S. [Fr.] a soup, or broth, made of different sorts of flesh boiled, according to *Johnson*.

BISLEY, a village in Gloucestershire, nine miles W. N. W. of Cirencester, with two fairs, on April 23, and November 12, for black cattle, sheep and horses. Distant $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London.

BISMUTH, S. in Natural History, is a genus of the semi-metals; its most usual appearance is in form of an ore, intimately mixed with silver, a large quantity of arsenic, and an earthy matter, which yields a blue colour, equal to the zaffre or smalt procured from cobalt. The ore is usually of a bright silvery white, of an irregular structure, sometimes granulated. In the fusion of this ore, the sulphur and arsenic evaporate, and the reguline matter being thereby freed from its imprisoned state, runs from the earthy matter, which remains fixed behind. It yields the famous cosmetic magistery, and is a very valuable ingredient in the mixed metals used in casting printers types, and for bell-metal. It is common in Germany, and frequently found in the tin-mines of Cornwall.

BISSEXTILE, S. [so called, because the 6th of the calends of March was repeated in that year] [Lat.] a year containing 366 days, happening every four years, when a day is added to the month of February, to make up for the six hours which the sun spends in his course each year, beyond the 365 days usually assigned to it.

BYSTRE, S. [Fr.] a colour made of chimney soot boiled, and afterwards diluted, and made into cakes with gum-water. It is used by painters to wash their designs, instead of Indian ink, &c.

BISTOURY, S. [Fr.] a surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions.

BISULCOUS, Adj. [Lat.] cleft in two parts; cloven-footed.

BIT, S. [Sax.] the essential part of a bridle, which being put in the horse's mouth, the rider is enabled to manage him. It is also the sharp end of a piercer, auger, or other iron instrument. The *bit* of a sword is that part which contains the wards. It also means as much as a person who bites off at once. A small Spanish dog, in the West Indies, valued at seven halfpenny.

To **BIT**, V. A. to put a bit into a horse's mouth; to bridle.

BITCH, S. [Sax.] the female of the wolf, fox, and otter kind.

To **BITE**, V. A. [preter *bix*, part. *bitten*] [Sax.] to wound, pierce, or cut with the teeth. To affect with pain, as to the cold; to make a person uneasy, as to satire or reproach; to wound by its keenness, applied to a sword, &c. To make the mouth smart, applied to the sharp taste of acid bodies. Figuratively, to cheat or defraud.

BITE, S. the incision or wound made by any thing with the teeth; a sharper, a trick or fraud.

BITTER, S. one that seizes with the teeth; applied to a dog; one that readily or greedily swallows a bait, applied to a fish; one who deceives or defrauds another by false promises; a sharper.

BITTACLE, S. [Belg.] a frame or support of a ship, made of boards, and strengthened with wooden pegs, wherein the cable is placed.

BITTEN, Part. pass. of **BITE**.

BITTER, Adj. [Sax. Belg. and Ital.] that which excites a hot, pungent, or astringent taste, like that of wormwood. Figuratively, wretched, miserable, full, disagreeable, displeasing, and full.

BITTER, S. in Sea language, the turn of the cable round the bitt, so that it may be let out gradually by degrees. When a ship is stopped, the cable, she is said to be *bragged* or *bitter*; likewise the end of the cable wound or belayed about the bitts, called *bitter end*.

BITTERLY, Adv. that which has a bitter taste. Figuratively, in a sorrowful, sharp, and severe manner; used sometimes to express the superlative or highest degree of much.

BITTERN, S. [Fr.] in Natural History, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feeds on fish, and is remarkable for its noisy *bumping*.

BITTERNESS, S. a kind of painful sensation, the reverse to sweetness. Applied to manner, severity, austerity. Applied to temper, sharpness, or extremity of passion, sorrow, trouble, &c.

BITTS, S. [Sax.] two perpendicular pieces of timber in the fore part of a ship, bolted to the gun-deck; their heads are braced with a piece, and several turns of the cable are run over them, for securing the ship when anchor.

BITUME, or **BITUMEN**, S. in Natural History, a fat, tenacious, inflammable mineral substance, or a fossil body which easily takes fire, yields oil, and is not soluble in water.

BITUMINOUS, Adj. having the nature or qualities of bitumen.

BIVALVE, Adj. [Lat.] in Natural History applied to fish that have two shells, such as oysters; and in Botany, to plants whose pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as pease.

BIVULAR, Adj. that which has two valves.

BZANTINE, S. a large wedge of gold, used at 151. which the king offers upon festival days.

BLAB, V. A. [Teut.] to reveal a secret through heedlessness or want of caution. He blabbed secretly, to talk or tattle.

BLAB, S. a tell-tale; one who discovers secrets through inconsideration, or too great a readiness to talking.

BLABBER, S. one who discovers a secret through want of caution, and a great fondness for speaking.

BLACK, S. [Sax.] absence or want of light and colour, owing to a body's reflecting few rays of light. *Dyers black*, for stuffs of a deep purple, is composed of indigo, woad, boiled alum, tartar, or ashes of lees or wine, mixed with common madder, and mixed with galls of Aleppo, copperas and sulphur. The best black cloth should be first dyed blue. *German black* is made of the lees of wine, burnt bones washed afterwards, and mixed with burnt ivory, or peach-stones; that is ivory is the best. This is used by rolling-stone printers. *Ivory black* is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, and by painters and jewellers to blacken the ground of the collets or bezels in which they set diamonds. *Spanish black*, imported by the Spaniards, is burnt cork. *Lamp black*, is the sooty smoke or foot of roasting in sheep-skins, or pieces of coarse cloth, fixed at the top of a chimney, wherein is burnt for that purpose. *Carriers black* is made with gall-nuts, four beer and cold water for the first blackening applied to the cloth; but of gall-nuts, copperas, and gum arabic for the second. *Black* after the word *black* the preposition *upon*, implies sullen, morose, and is a sign of displeasure. "*Look black upon me.*" *Shakspeare*. Applied to moral evil, horrible, or excessively wicked. Joined to *blue*, it implies the colour of the skin, as in "*black and blue*," or livid. *Prov.* "He who will take no other hue: this dyes find by

experience. It may signify that vicious persons are seldom or never reclaimed.—*He that wears black must hang a brush at his back.*—*A black plum is as sweet as a white;* signifying that the prerogative of beauty proceeds from fancy.—*A black hen lays a white egg;* I conceive the meaning of it is, that a black woman may bear a fair child.

TO BLACK, V. A. to make of a black colour.

BLACK, Adj. of a black colour.

BLACKAMOR, S. one whose complexion is naturally black. See *Negro*.

BLACKBOYS, a village in Suffex, whose fair is kept October 6, for pedlars wares.

BLACK-BROWED, Adj. having black eyebrows. Figuratively, dark, gloomy, dismal, or threatening.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs; on May 23, for horned cattle, horses, and toys; on September 30, for toys and small wares; and on October 21, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it; and is seated near the river Derwent, 13 miles E. of Preston, and 203 N. N. W. of London.

BLACK-BURTON, a town in Yorkshire, whose fair is kept on Whit-monday, for horned cattle.

BLACK-CATTLE, S. in Husbandry, a general term, including oxen, bulls, or cows.

TO BLACKEN, V. A. to make a thing black, which was of a different colour before; to intercept the rays of light; to darken. Figuratively, to sully a person's character by defamation or unmerited censure.

BLACKGUARD, S. in low and familiar language, used to convey the idea of a person of mean circumstances, dirty and ragged dress, of base principles, and worthy of contempt.

BLACK-HEATH, a village near Greenwich, in Kent, with two fairs; on May 12, and Octob. 11, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

BLACKISH, Adj. [Sax.] inclining to a black colour; somewhat black.

BLACK-LEAD, S. See *LEAD*.

BLACKMOOR, a village in Essex, seven miles S. W. of Chelmsford, and has one fair on August 21, for cattle in general.

BLACKNESS, S. that quality of a body which arises from its reflecting few or no rays, and is owing to its porosity, the minuteness of its particles, and the rays of the light suffering so many reflections in the inside, that few return to the surface; want of light, or darkness.

BLACK ROD, S. the usher of the order of the Garter, so called from his black rod with a golden lion at the top. He attends the king's chamber, and the house of lords in parliament.

BLACK SEA, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Asia, bounded

on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between Lon. 33. and 44. E. and from lat. 42. to 46. N. entirely surrounded by the Turkish dominions, who have the sole navigation of it. The Russians once made an attempt to trade upon this sea; but, by late treaties, they were obliged to give up all their pretences upon it, and to abandon the navigation.

BLA'CKSMITH, S. a person who forges the larger works in iron, and derives his name from their colour, which is generally black, from their not being polished; opposed to a *whitesmith*, who forges the smaller works, which are generally polished.

BLA'DDER, S. [Sax.] in Anatomy, a thin dilatible membranous body, which serves as the receptacle of the urine after its secretion from the blood in the kidneys, situated in the pelvis of the abdomen; in men, immediately on the rectum; in women, on the vagina uteri. It likewise signifies a pustule, blister, or the swelling of a membrane filled with any juice or fluid, such as that which arises after scalding or burning.

BLADE, S. [Sax.] in Botany, the spire or leaf of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots or leaves of corn, which rise from the seed. Hence that part of a sword or knife is called a blade, from the former's resembling a blade of grass. Figuratively, a bold, enterprising, brisk, fierce, and gay person.

BLADE, or **BLADE-BONE**, S. in Anatomy, the scapula, or scapular-bone, of a flat or triangular form.

To **BLADE**, V. A. to furnish with a blade; to fit a blade to a handle.

BLADED, Adj. that which has leaves, spires, or blades.

BLAIN, S. [Sax.] a distemper incident to beasts, consisting of a bladder growing at the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which at length grows so large as to stop the breath. Applied to human creatures, a pustule or blister.

BLA'KENEY, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs; on April 12, for horned cattle; and November 12, for the same, and fat hogs.

To **BLAME**, V. A. [Fr.] applied to persons, to charge them with having done a fault.

BLAME, S. the charging with wrong measures or faults. Figuratively, the defect which merits censure. Used with *to*, it implies that which deserves *blame*, or is *blameable*.

BLA'MEABLE, Adj. that which may be found fault with, or censured.

BLA'MEABLENESS, S. that which renders a thing faulty, or liable to blame or censure.

BLA'MEABLY, Adv. in such a manner as deserves censure or blame.

BLA'MEFUL, Adj. that which deserves to be found fault with, censured, blamed.

BLA'MELESS, Adj. that which is not defective; or deserves no censure or blame, used sometimes, but very rarely, with a particle of.

BLA'MELESSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be free from fault; not meriting censure.

BLA'MELESSNESS, S. that quality which renders a person or thing by no means an object of censure or blame.

BLA'MER, S. the person who censures or charges a person or thing with defect, being wrong.

BLAMEWORTHY, Adj. that which deserves censure or blame, including the idea of something wrong or defective.

To **BLANCH**, V. A. [Fr.] to whiten, to bring which was before of another colour. Figuratively, to peel, applied to the peeling almonds, which discovers their kernel of white colour.

BLA'NCHE, S. one who makes a thing white; a whitener.

BLA'NCING, S. the action, art, or method of making any thing white. In Colours, the method made use of to give to pieces that brightness and lustre they have at their first coming out of the mint.

BLAND, Adj. [Lat.] soothing, mild, applied to language. Soft, temperate, applicable to weather.

BLA'NDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horses, sheep, and cheese. It is pleasantly situated on the river Stour, near the Downs, and is a well inhabited place; but has been subject to several dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almost all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was afterwards rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquissate, and is 12 miles S. of Salisbury, 18 N. E. of Dorchester, and 10 W. by S. of London.

To **BLA'NDISH**, V. A. to insinuate oneself into a person's favour; to soothe, or allay. Seldom used.

BLA'NDISHMENT, S. an insinuating address; soft, mild, and kind expressions, by which a person steals into the favour of another.

BLANK, Adj. [Fr.] whitish or pale, applied to colour. That which is not written on. Used with the word *look*, either expressing or understood, confused, dejected, or shewing the signs of disappointment. Applied to verse, that which has no rhyme; but Milton, Thomson, and others, have shewn this to be the most masculine ornament of poetry, which brings our language to a nearer resemblance of the Greek and Roman poetry, and fits it in height beyond the poetry of the French and Italian.

Italians, which they must look up at with envy, and acknowledge it impossible for their vernacular languages to attain to.

BLANK, S. in Commerce, a void space, or that which has no writing on it, but is left so, in order to be filled up. In Lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn against it. Figuratively, the mark or point which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

To **BLANK**, V. A. figuratively, to confuse; disappoint; to erase, bring to nothing, or render abortive.

BLANKET, S. [Fr.] a stuff made of wool, and used for beds.

To **BLANKET**, V. A. to cover or wrap in a blanket.

BLANKLY, Adv. in such a manner as causes or shews confusion or disappointment; with whiteness; with paleness.

To **BLARE**, V. N. [Belg.] to bellow, roar; to melt away, like a lighted candle blown by the wind.

BLA'SEY, (St.) a village of Cornwall, five miles N. W. of Foy, with one fair on Feb. 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops.

To **BLASPHEME**, V. N. [Gr.] to speak ill of God, his messengers, or things relating to his service, and comprehended in his revelation. In Law, an indignity, or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature, *Lindsq. cap. 1.*

BLASPHEMER, S. one who utters disrespectful or irreverent things either of God, Christ, or any person in the holy Trinity, God's messengers, or any thing relating to religion.

BLASPHEMOUS, Adj. that which is disrespectful or irreverent with respect to God and heavenly things.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as is inconsistent with that reverence we owe the Deity; in such a manner as to speak ill of God and heavenly things.

BLASPHEMY, S. an offering some indignity to God, any person of the Trinity, any messengers from God, his holy writ, or the doctrines of revelation.

BLAST, S. [Sax.] a breath, puff, or current of wind; the sound made by blowing a trumpet or other wind instrument; a warm air, or other alteration in the atmosphere, which withers trees, or causes a pestilence; the plague or pestilence.

To **BLAST**, V. A. to infect with some sudden plague or infection by means of the air; to cause a thing to wither; to ruin a person's character by spreading false rumours; to render an enterprize abortive, or make it miscarry.

BLASTING, S. in Mineralogy, the blowing up a vein of a mine by gun-powder, which cannot be broken up by the spade, the gad, and the ax, or softened by fire.

BLA'TANT, Adj. [Fr.] bellowing like a bull. Seldom used,

BLAZE, S. [Sax.] a flame, or the light of a flame. Figuratively, a spreading abroad; publication, or extending a report; likewise, the white mark on a horse's forehead, reaching to his nose.

To **BLAZE**, V. A. used with *upon*, to shine, or give light. Figuratively, to make a thing universally known by report or rumour. Sometimes used with the words *abroad* and *about*.

BLA'ZER, S. one who spreads abroad any report or rumour. Not much in use.

BLA'ZEY (St.) See **BLA'SEY** (St.)

To **BLA'ZON**, V. A. [Fr.] in Heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in their proper and technical terms. Figuratively, to set out, deck, or adorn. To discover to advantage; to display. To spread abroad; to make universally known.

BLA'ZON, S. in Heraldry, the art of expressing the several parts of a coat of arms in its proper terms; all persons, beneath the degree of a noble, must have their coats *blazoned* by metals and colours; nobles by precious stones; and kings and princes by planets. *Blazon* is used figuratively for making any thing public; a pompous display of any quality, or claiming respect for any merit or dignity.

To **BLEACH**, V. A. [Sax.] to whiten a thing by exposing it to the air and sun. Neuterly, to grow white in the sun or open air.

BLEA'CHING, S. the art of making a thing white, which was not perfectly so before, or which was of a different colour.

BLE'AGON, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is held the last Friday in Aug. for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of toys.

BLEAK, Adj. [Sax.] cold, sharp, chill.

BLEA'KNESS, S. extreme coldness, applied to the air.

BLEA'KY, Adj. cold or chilly, owing to the wind.

BLEAR, Adj. [Belg.] dim or sore with water or rheum. Applied to the eyes, that which causes dimness of sight.

To **BLEAR**, V. A. to occasion dimness of sight; to make the eyes sore with water or rheum. Figuratively, to blind, or prevent the mind from taking notice of things.

To **BLEAT**, V. A. [Sax.] to make a noise like a sheep.

BLEAT, S. [from the verb] the cry of a sheep.

BLEB, S. [Germ.] a blister.

BLED, Part. from **BLEED**.

To **BLEED**, V. A. [preter. *I bled*, or *have bled*. Sax.] to lose blood by a wound, &c. to die by bleeding. Figuratively, to drop like thick or rich blood. Used actively, to extract blood from a person by opening a vein with a lancet; to let blood.

BLE'GON, See **BLE'AGON**.

To **BLE'MISH**, V. A. to mark with any defect; to spot, stain, or any other ways to rob a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection.

Figuratively

Figuratively, to defame; to ruin a person's reputation.

BLEMISH, *S.* applied to personal charms, a scar, or any thing that diminishes their perfection. Applied to manufactures, a defect either in the making, or owing to some accident. Applied to moral conduct, a reproach, disgrace, defect, or fault.

To **BLEND**, *V. N.* to shrink; to start back. To hinder; to obstruct. Seldom used.

To **BLEND**, *V. A.* [*Sax.*] to mix or mingle things together imperfectly, or so as the several compounds may be discovered, applied to the mixing of colours.

BLENDER, *S.* a person who mingles things together.

BLENNHEIM, a village of Germany in Suabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained in August 1704, by the Allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodstock, at the charge of the government. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, three miles N. E. of Hochsted, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

BLENT, the obsolete Preterite of **BLEND**.

To **BLESS**, *V. A.* [*prefer. I blessed, or blest. Sax.*] to pray for, or wish happiness or good to a person; to praise for happiness received, or ascribe our happiness to God; to confer every thing that can make a person perfectly happy, applied to God.

BLESSED, *Part. pass.* of **BLESS**.

BLESSEDLY, *Adv.* in a manner which communicates the greatest happiness that can be wished.

BLESSEDNESS, *S.* that quality which renders a person extremely happy; the state of consummate felicity in heaven. Figuratively, the divine favour.

BLESSING, *S.* a declaration of future happiness in a prophetic manner; a prayer in which happiness is requested. Figuratively, the divine favour; any means or cause of happiness; any great advantage or benefit.

BLETCHINGLY, a town in Surry, whose fairs are held June 22, and Nov. 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys. Distance 21 miles from London.

BLEW, the Preterite of **BLOW**.

BLIGHT, *S.* [*Teut.*] a distemper that affects trees or plants in various manners, sometimes the whole, and sometimes only the leaves, occasioned by an evil disposition of the air, as too severe frosts, &c. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking miscarry, or disappoints a person's expectations.

To **BLIGHT**, *V. A.* to stop the vegetation of a tree; to render it barren; to wither. Figuratively, to blast, destroy, kill, or wither.

BLIND, *Adj.* [*Sax.*] not able to see; de-

prived of sight. Figuratively, ignorant, without the particle to before the object; dark, not easily to be seen or found. *Prov. Blind men can judge no colours.—A man were better to be half blind than have both his eyes out.—It is so blind as he that will not see.*

To **BLIND**, *V. A.* to deprive a person of his sight; to prevent a person from seeing; to darken. Figuratively, to render a thing obscure, and not easily comprehended.

BLIND, *S.* something made use of to intercept the light. Figuratively, something made use of to divert the eye or mind from attending to the design a person is carrying on.

To **BLINDFOLD**, *V. A.* to hinder a person from seeing, by folding or tying something before his eyes.

BLINDFOLD, *Adj.* with the eyes covered; with the eyes shut. Figuratively, without consideration; without using one's reason.

BLINDLY, *Adv.* without sight. Figuratively, scarcely or hardly to be perceived without examination; implicitly.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *S.* a play wherein a person endeavours to catch some one of the company, after something is tied over his eyes to prevent his seeing.

BLINDNESS, *S.* loss of the faculty of seeing, arising from the loss or disorganization of the organs of the eye. Figuratively, ignorance, or want of knowledge.

BLINDSIDE, *S.* used figuratively, to express the foibles or weakness of a person, which exposes him to the artifices of others.

BLINDWORM, *S.* in Natural History, the larger slow-worm, so called from the smallness of its eyes, which hath induced some to think it has none; a kind of small viper, the least of the English venomous reptiles.

To **BLINK**, *V. N.* [*Dan.*] to wink with one eye; to shut one eye; to be blind of, or to see obscurely with, one eye.

BLINKARD, *S.* one who has had eyes, one who sees but very dimly. Figuratively, one who discerns but very imperfectly.

BLISS, *S.* [*Sax.*] joy arising from the possession of some great and important good; a state of happiness, or of the highest felicity; most commonly applied to the happiness of the heavenly mansions. *SYNON.* Our happiness glares in the eyes of the world, and exposes us often to envy. Our felicity is only known to ourselves, and gives us continual satisfaction. The idea of *bliss* extends beyond a life temporal.

BLISSFUL, *Adj.* abounding with joy; possessed of the highest degree of happiness.

BLISSFULLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to shew the greatest signs of joy, occasioned by the possession and enjoyment of happiness.

BLISSFULNESS, *S.* the quality or state of extreme joy, arising from the enjoyment of an important and immediate good.

BLISTER

BLISTER, S. [Belg.] a swelling of the skin, generally filled with a watry fluid, after burning, scalding, &c. In Pharmacy, a medicine which attracts the humours to a particular part, and by that means raises the cuticle.

To **BLISTER**, V. N. to rise in blisters; to be covered with blisters. Used actively, to raise blisters by burning; to apply a plaister, in order to raise a blister.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, with market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on every Thursday for cattle and horses; and on October 6, for sheep and hops. It is situated on a rivulet, and had formerly both a castle and a priory, of which there are some remains. It is 23 miles N. W. of Newark, and 149 N. by W. from London.

BLITHE, Adj. [Sax.] gay, airy, joyous, sprightly, owing to the enjoyment of some good.

BLITHTLY, Adv. in a joyous, sprightly, airy manner.

BLITHTNESS, S. the state of joyful alacrity and sprightliness.

BLITHSOME, Adj. very gay, airy, or sprightly; cheerful.

To **BLOAT**, V. A. [Sax.] to swell with wind. Figuratively, to shew pride by the looks or gesture. Neuterly, it implies to look as if swelled by wind; generally applied to a person growing lusty, but appearing at the same time of an unsound or weak constitution.

BLOATEDNESS, S. the state of a person or thing puffed up with fat, or swelled with wind.

BLOBBER, S. a bubble. Not in common use.

BLOBBER-LIP, S. a thick lip.

BLO-BIPPED, or **BLOBBER-LIPPED**, Adj. that which has thick lips, applied both to persons and things.

BLOCK, S. [Belg.] a heavy piece of timber, more thick than long; any massy body; a piece of wood formed in the shape of a skull, made use of by barbers to make their shaves upon; a piece of wood used by hatters to form or dress their hats on; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; pieces of wood belonging to a ship, fitted with shives and pins for running rigging to go through. Figuratively, an obstruction or impediment; a person of dull parts, slow apprehension, or remarkable stupidity.

To **BLOCK**, V. A. [Fr.] to stop up any passage; to inclose a town so as to hinder any one from going into, or coming out of it. Generally used with the particle *up*.

BLOCKADE, S. [Teut.] a fortress or bulwark, erected to stop up or secure a passage. In War, a kind of siege, wherein all passages and avenues are seized and stopt up, so as the besieged can neither receive provisions, rein-

forcements, nor intelligence, and are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or starving.

BLOCKHOUSE, S. [Belg.] a fortress built to secure a passage, and hinder any one from going through.

To **BLOCKADE**, V. A. to seize upon, and block up all the avenues to a place.

BLOCKHEAD, S. a figurative expression, used to imply a person of a dull apprehension; want of parts and great stupidity.

BLOCKHEADED, Adj. remarkably stupid, dull, and incapable of improving.

BLOCKISH, Adj. like a blockhead.

BLOCKISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a person remarkable for his stupidity; like a blockhead.

BLOCKISHNESS, S. great dulness of apprehension; or stupidity.

BLOCKLEY, a village in Worcestershire, though inclosed by Gloucestershire, seven miles S. E. of Evesham, and has two fairs, on Tuesday after Easter-week, for cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants.

BLOCK-TIN, S. that which is pure and unwrought.

BLOCKWOOD, S. in Trade, the logwood, brought from Honduras, and used in dyeing blacks.

BLO'MARY, S. [Sax.] the first forge in an iron work, through which the metal passes after it has been first melted from the mine.

BLOOD, [blud] S. [Sax.] a red warm fluid, circulating by means of the veins and arteries through every part of an animal body. *Blood* is used figuratively, for family-kindred, descent, life. Joined with *hot* or *cold*, a mild or warm disposition; a person of a warm or sanguine temper; a rake. Joined with *flesh*, used in scripture to signify human nature in its corrupt state, or the state of unassisted reason. The juice of vegetables.

To **BLOOD**, V. A. to stain with blood; to let blood.

BLOOD-HOT, Adj. that which has the same degree of heat as the blood.

BLOOD-HOUND, S. a hound that follows by the scent; seizes with great fierceness, will not quit the track of the person he pursues, and is trained to the sport by blood.

BLOODILY, Adv. in a cruel savage manner; inclined to murder or bloodshed.

BLOODINESS, S. the state or appearance of a thing stained with blood.

BLOODLESS, Adj. without blood; having no blood. Figuratively, dead; pale.

BLOODSHED, S. murder, occasioned by giving a person a wound by which he bleeds to death; slaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, S. one who murders another.

BLOODSHOT, or **BLOODSHOTTEN**, Adj. a distemper in the eyes wherein the blood-vessels are so distended as to make them appear of a bloody colour.

BLOOD-

BLOODSTONE, S. in Natural History, a mineral of a green colour, spotted with a blood-red, hard, ponderous, composed of pointed needles, and generally found in iron mines. It is used in medicine as a styptic, or to stop blood; and by goldsmiths and gilders to polish their works.

BLOODY, Adj. stained with blood. Figuratively, cruel; murderous.

BLOODY-FLUX, S. See DYSENTERY.

BLOODY-MINDED, Adj. cruel; inclined to murder, or bloodshed.

BLOOM, S. [Teut.] in Botany, the flower on fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruit. The fine blue substance appearing on plums, &c. Figuratively, a flourishing state, which may admit of increase and improvement.

To **BLOOM**, V. N. to produce blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, to flourish; to be in a flourishing state.

BLOOMY, Adj. full of blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, in a state of vigour or perfection; in a flourishing state.

BLOSSOM, S. [Sax.] in Botany, the flower which afterwards turns to fruit on trees or plants.

To **BLOSSOM**, V. N. to put forth flowers or blossoms, which afterwards turn to fruit.

To **BLOT**, V. A. [Fr.] to drop ink on a paper or other substance; to efface or dash out any word with ink; used with *out*. Figuratively, to render a thing imperceptible, or invisible; to efface; to stain, fully, or disgrace. To make black; to darken.

BLOT, S. a spot of ink dropped by accident on paper; a dash of the pen on a word, in order to efface it. Figuratively, a stain, or any thing which causes disgrace, applied to character.

BLOTCH, S. a sore, pustule, or any eruption of the skin, which conveys the idea of a defect.

To **BLOTE**, V. A. [Belg.] to smock, or dry with smock; hence *bloted*, or red her-rings. Seldom used.

BLOW, [blō] S. [Sax.] a stroke given with the fist or any weapon. Used with *at*, a single attempt; a sudden event; at once. "They lose the province *at a blow*." *Dryd.* The act of laying or depositing eggs in flesh, applied to flies: "The *blows* of flies." *Chapm.*

To **BLOW**, [blō] V. N. [pret. *blew*, part. pass. *blown*] [Sax.] to move, applied to the action of wind. Used sometimes impersonally, with the particle *it*. "It *blows* a happy gale." *Dryd.* To breathe upon; to sound by means of wind. "Let the prating organ *blow*." *Dryd.* To sound a musical instrument by the breath. Used with *over*, to pass or cease without producing damage. "When the storm is *blown over*—how blest is the swain!" *Grav.* Used with *up*, to mount in the air, applied to the effect of gunpowder. "Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler*,

No. 59. Used actively, to drive or move the force of wind; to increase a fire by means of a pair of bellows; to breathe upon; found a wind instrument by the breath. "Their loud up-listed angel trumpets *blew*." *Milt.* Used with *out*, to extinguish by wind or breath. Used with *upon*, to become common; to become contemptible on account of its being universally known, even to vulgar; to be stale.

To **BLOW**, [blō] V. N. [Sax.] in Botany to bloom, to blossom, to flourish.

BLOWER, [blō-er] S. among Miners, melter of tin.

BLOWING, [blō-ing] S. the art of forcing glass into its various shapes, by breathing or blowing with the mouth through the blowing pipe.

BLOWZE, S. a female of a healthy countenance, or one whose hair is generally disordered.

BLOWZY, Adj. ruddy-faced, or with the hair disordered.

BLUBBER, S. the fat part of a whale which contains the oil.

To **BLUBBER**, V. N. [Ital.] to weep such a manner as to make the cheeks swell. Used actively, to swell the cheeks with weeping.

BLUBBERED, Part. swelled, big, large, applied to the lips.

BLUDGEON, S. a short stick, having one end loaded with lead, &c. used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, Adj. [formerly spelt *blew*, Sax.] of a blue colour. Used substantively for one of the primitive colours of the rays of light, and among dyers for one of the five primary or mother colours, of which they form the others. It is made of woad, small woad, vouede, and indigo. To look blue upon a person, is to behold him with an unfavourable aspect, or forbidding countenance.

To **BLUE**, V. A. to make of a blue colour to give linen a blueish cast by dipping the into cold water, wherein soap and indigo have been dissolved.

BLUELY, Adv. like a blue colour; bluely.

BLUENESS, S. that quality which denominates a thing blue.

BLUFF, Adj. applied to the looks, big swelling, furly.

To **BLUNDER**, V. N. [Belg.] to be guilty of a gross mistake, including the secondary idea of contempt. Used actively, to blunder in a confused manner in quest or search. To mix ignorantly and by gross mistake.

BLUNDER, S. a gross mistake, applied both to actions and words, and carrying with it the idea of gross and ridiculous stupidity.

BLUNDERBUSS, S. a kind of gun of fusée, whose barrel is generally made of brass and may be charged with several balls. Figuratively, a person guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes either in actions or words.

BLUNDERER, S. one who cannot distinguish one thing from another; one who is full of gross and ridiculous mistakes either in action or language.

BLUNT, Adj. applied to the point or edge of a weapon, that which will not pierce, on account of its thickness, opposed to sharp; deficient in politeness of behaviour; of ceremony or politeness; not easily to be penetrated.

To **BLUNT**, V. A. to spoil the sharpness of the edge or point of any weapon, so as to render it from piercing. Figuratively, to blunt the violence of any passion. "*Blunt his love.*" *Shakef.*

BLUNTLY, Adv. applied to edge tools, unable to pierce or cut. Applied to behaviour, without ceremony, politeness, elegance, or education.

BLUNTNESS, S. want of edge, point, or sharpness, applied to weapons. Plainness, want of ceremony, or politeness, applied to manners.

BLUR, S. [Span.] a blot or stain. Figuratively, a defect.

To **BLUR**, V. A. to efface, erase, or render a thing imperceptible. Figuratively, to be applied to credit, behaviour, or reputation.

To **BLURT**, V. A. to speak, discover, or reveal, without consideration, or notwithstanding caution to the contrary. Used with the particle *out*.

To **BLUSH**, V. N. [Belg.] to redden, or to be red in the face at being charged with a thing which excites shame, or seeing any thing immodest. Figuratively, to bear the heat of a blush. Used with *at* before the verb. Prov. *Blushing is Virtue's colour.*

BLUSH, S. a redness of the cheeks occasioned by the consciousness of some defect, or the sight of some unchaste object. Figuratively, any red colour. With the word *first*, sudden appearance, or at first sight.

To **BLUSTER**, V. N. [Sax.] to roar, or to be loud to the noise of the wind in a storm. Figuratively, to make a noise, bully, hector, or to be tumultuous through a vain person or conceit of a person's importance.

BLUSTER, S. the roaring noise occasioned by the violence of the wind. Figuratively, the height or noisy turbulence of a person or vain conceit.

BLUSTERER, S. a person who makes a great noise from a conceited opinion of his own importance; a bully.

BLUSTROUS, Adj. applied to the wind, making a great noise from its violence. Applied to persons making a noise, and assuming the airs of those who are of some importance.

BLYTHBOROUGH, a town in Suffolk, situated on the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It is now gone to decay, and is a post-town on the road to Yarmouth, and has a stately handsome church. It has

but one fair, and that for toys, on April 5. Dist. from London 98 miles.

BMI, S. a note in music.

BO, Interj. a word used to excite terror; according to Sir William Temple, from *Bo*, an old northern captain, whose very looks terrified his enemies.

BOAR, S. [formerly spelt *bore*] [Sax.] the male hog.

BOAR-SPEAR, S. a spear used in hunting wild boars.

BOARD, S. [Sax.] a piece of timber sawn thin for the use of building; when thick, it is called a *plank*. A table. A table round which a council or committee sits: hence the *council board*; the *board of works*. Figuratively, entertainment, diet, or food. The deck, or floor of a ship. Used with *on*, within the ship. Joined to *without*, as *without board*, out of the ship: With *over*, over the sides of the ship, or out of the ship into the sea. "*Threwed him over-board.*" *Slip by the board*, is to slip by the sides of a ship. To *make a board*, is to turn the ship to the windward. To *make a good board*, is used of a ship when advanced much to the windward at one tack.

To **BOARD**, V. A. to enter a ship by force; to attack or make the first attempt; from the French *aborder quelqu'un*. To cover with *boards*. To *board it up to the wind*, is to turn a ship to the windward.

To **BOARD**, V. N. [Brit.] to live and diet at a house; to place a person as a boarder at a house.

BOARD-WAGES, S. money allowed servants to find themselves in victuals.

BO'ARDER, S. one who diets, or eats at another's table, at a settled rate; a scholar that lives in the master's house, and eats at his table.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, S. a school where the scholars live with, and are found in victuals by, the master.

BO'ARISH, Adj. [Sax.] of the nature of, or like a boar. Figuratively, fierce, cruel, savage, furious, and void of every principle of humanity.

BO'ARISHNESS, S. the furious savage quality of a boar. Figuratively, want of delicacy, kindness, pity, and humanity.

To **BOAST**, V. A. [Brit.] to display one's abilities in a proud, assuming, and vain manner; to magnify, exalt, or be proud of.

BOAST, S. the thing a person is proud of; the cause of a person's pride; a vain and conceited display. Prov. *Great boast small roast.*

BO'ASTER, S. one who makes a pompous display of his advantages, whether they consist in power, wealth, learning, virtue or religion.

BO'ASTFUL, Adj. inclined or subject to brag; ostentatious.

BO'ASTINGLY, Adv. in such a manner

BO'DICE, S. stays, or a kind of waist
laced before, made of leather, and worn
country women next to their shifts.

BO'DILESS, Adj. [Sax.] that which has no body; incorporeal; immaterial.

BODILY, Adj. that which consists belongs to, matter; that which belongs body. Real, opposed to chimerical.

BO'DELY, Adv. in such a manner as united to the body, or matter: correspond

BO'DKIN, S. [Brit.] an instrument
a small blade, and sharp point, to make

with; an instrument formed like a
with a long eye, used by females to
ribbon or string in an apron or other
their dress, and formerly used in com
and tying up their hair.

BO'DMIN, a town of Cornwall, market on Saturdays, and four times a year, viz. on the 1st of January 25, Saturday after Mid-Lenten day, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops; seated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air unwholesome. It chiefly consists of one street, and the many decayed houses shew it has not been a place of greater note; is a parished town, and sends two members to parliament, and formerly had the privilege of the franchise. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 222 W. by S. of London.

BODY, S. [Sax.] in Physics, a fo-
tended, palpable substance, of itself
passive, and indifferent either to mo-
rest, but capable of any sort of motion.
kind of forms, composed of particles in-
hard, so as never to wear or break into
in Anatomy, that part of an animal co-
of bones, muscles, nerves, canals, and
The real existence of a thing, or its com-
in opposition to an image, shadow, re-
tation, or type. "But the *body* is of
Coloff. ii. 17. A collection of persons
by some common tie, or charter. A
dress, that part which covers the body
materials which compose a stuff or co-
manufacture. Applied to liquors, to
substance. The main or chief part of
A perfect system, or that which con-
the branches of a science; as, "A
divinity." "A *body* of laws,"

To BODY, V. A. to produce;
into being.

BO'DY-CLOATHS, S. the cloath
over a horse's body, when dieted, &c.

BOG, S. [Irish] a moist rotten
earth, which sinks and gives way to
the body, formed of grass or plants
in some firing: a marsh or morass.

To BO'GGLE, V. N. [Belg.] to
fly back at the sight of a terrify

Used with the particle *at*, to he-
sitate. To dissemble; to be guilty
of dissimulation; or to play fast and loose;
the particle *with*.

...

On June 3, 1953, the following points were:

BO'GGLER, S. a person full of doubts; fearful or timorous person.

BOG-TROTTER, S. one who lives in a boggy country.

BO'GGY, Adj. abounding in bogs; pertaining to the nature or quality of a bog.

BOHEA, S. [Chin.] one of the best teas which comes from China, and is the second ranking; for all teas grow on the same plant, which differ only according to the season of gathering, and the method of drying. After gathered, it is dried in pans over a fire, and rolled up in the form we have it, by a person employed for that purpose; the juice or oil of the plant, which then moistens his hands, being of so corroding a nature, that it eats into his flesh, and produces the same effect as a caustic. *Boba tea* is very agreeable, and where it agrees with a person, kills all other vegetables for preventing winds or dullness; for taking off weariness or fatigue; for raising the spirits, corroborating the memory, and other faculties which depend on a due temperature of the blood, if used chiefly in an afternoon, drank moderately, and not too hot, as is the general custom.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Mifnia and Luface, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria and on the W. by Bavaria. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasturage. In the mountains there are mines of gold and silver, and in some places they find iron, granite, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The principal rivers are only the Muldau, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Sclavonian, with a mixture of the German. The chief town, or city, is Prague. It is subject to the empire of Austria.

BOIL, V. N. [Fr.] to be violently heated with heat; to have its particles set in a violent motion by fire, and so to be to scald anything immersed in it, applied to water. Figuratively, hot; to move with great motion, like that of boiling water; to be placed in boiling water; to dress victuals by boiling. To *boil over*, applied to water or other fluids, to have its contents forced by heat, as to take up a larger dimension before, and to run over the sides of the vessel.

BOIL, V. A. to dress victuals in water over a fire.

BOILER, S. one who boils any thing; a vessel in which a thing is boiled.

BOILING, S. [in Physics] the particles of a fluid passing the pores of the vessel, mixing with the liquid, and meeting with a resistance sufficient to destroy their motion, they communicate it to the water; hence arises a boiling motion in the particles of that

fluid; but the first cause still continuing, that motion is increased till the agitation of the water becomes sensible: but now the particles of fire, continually striking on those at the lowest surface of the water, will impel them, both by its impulse and by their own rarefaction, upwards, during which the particles at the upper surface must, by their own specific gravity, be descending towards the bottom; which will easily account for the surface of water's being sooner hot than at the bottom, and a person's being able to move a vessel of boiling water by putting his hand on the bottom, without receiving any hurt. The air thus diminishing the specific gravity of water, so as to make it mount not only in water, but likewise air, we hence are enabled to account for the steam or smoke. The particles of air dilated and expanded thus by heat, moving upwards, will meet and coalesce in their ascent, by which means great quantities of water will rise and fall alternately, or in other words, the water will boil; but the heat continuing, and the rarefaction increasing, the water will now be too much for the vessel to contain, and will consequently swell over its sides, which the vulgar call *boiling over*. It must however be added, that when water boils, it cannot be rendered hotter by any degree of fire whatever.

BO'ISTEROUS, Adj. violent, furious, vehement, or stormy. Roaring, applied to the wind. Figuratively, furious, warm, hot, outrageous. Applied to persons, violent.

BO'ISTEROUSLY, Adv. in a violent manner; furiously.

BO'ISTEROUSNESS, S. the state or quality of being furious, tumultuous, turbulent, and stormy.

BOLD, Adj. [Sax.] not hindered from an undertaking, either by the threats of others, or the difficulties attending it; daring, brave, courageous, fearless. Impudent, rude, applied to the behaviour. Licentious, or too free, applied to words. Level, smooth, even, applied by sailors to situation. To *make bold*, to take the liberty or freedom.

To **BO'LDEN**, V. A. to grow bold, to make bold; to dispel a person's fears or doubts.

BO'LD-FACED, Adj. impudent; not shewing any signs of shame by the countenance.

BO'LDLY, Adv. confidently; with assurance; impudently.

BO'LDNESS, S. courage, intrepidity, undauntedness. The power to speak or do what we intend before others, without fear or disorder. In a bad sense, a resolution to do or speak any thing before others, though conscious of its being wrong or indecent; impudence.

BOLE, S. [Lat.] a certain particular sort of earth, used by painters, moderately coherent, ponderous, soft, and not stiff or viscid, but in some degree ductile while moist; and

composed of fine particles, smooth to the touch, friable, easily diffusible in water, and freely subsiding from it. There are several sorts of *Boles*, as the white, yellow, red, brown, and grey; all which are prescribed in some case or other, in various distempers. Also, the body or trunk of a tree. Likewise a measure of corn, containing six bushels.

BOLINGBROKE, or **BU'LLINGBROKE**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom, though now but a mean place. It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 133 N. by E. of London.

BOLIS, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, S. in Botany, a round stalk or stem.

To **BOLL**, V. N. to rise in a stalk. "The flax was *bolled*." *Exod. ix. 14.*

BOL'NEY, a village in Sussex, nine miles N. of New-Shoreham, with two fairs, on May 17, and December 10, for cattle and pedlars wares.

BOLONGNA, an ancient, large, rich, and very handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bolognese; an archbishop's see, and an university. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. It is a place of great trade, which is in some measure owing to a canal that runs from this city into the river Po. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the silk-works; besides, they deal in wax, soap, hams, sausages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly esteemed. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 S. W. of Ferrara, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 44. 27. N.

BOLOGNE'SE, a small province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the W. by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. It produces abundance of all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly Muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of allum and iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linen, silk-stockings, and cloth.

BOL'STER, S. [Sax.] a long ticking sack filled with feathers, flocks, &c. made use of to support or raise a person's head in bed. Applied to dress, a pad made use of to hide some deformity. In Surgery, a compress or piece of linen doubled, laid, or bound upon a wound.

To **BOL'STER**, V. A. to support, or raise

a person's head with a bolster. In Surgery, force or keep the lips of a wound close, by means of a compress. Figuratively, to support or maintain.

BOLT, S. [Belg.] a dart shot from a crossbow; lightning; a thunderbolt; a short piece of iron made to fasten doors; a spot; obstacle, impediment. *Bolt-upright* means upright as an arrow.

To **BOLT**, V. A. to fasten with a bolt to fling out; to speak without hesitation. Figuratively, to fasten; to separate the fine from the coarse parts of a thing with a sieve, *fr. blutir*, Fr. To separate truth from falsehood by rigorous examination.

To **BOLT**, V. N. to spring out with suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow; to come in a hurry, or without due consideration. Used with the word *net*.

BOLT-ROPE, S. the rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

BOLTER, S. a sieve to separate finer from coarser parts, peculiarly applied to that make use of to separate flour from bran.

BOLT-HEAD, S. in Chemistry, a long straight-necked glass vessel used in distillation. See **MATRASS**.

BOLTING-HOUSE, S. a place where meal is sifted, or separated from the bran.

BOL'TON, a town in Lancashire, with market on Mondays, and two fairs, on June 19, and October 2, for horses, horned cattle, and cheese. It is 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, and 192 N. N. W. of London.

BOL'TON, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, three miles N. E. of Skipton, with one fair, on June 28, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BOLTSPLIT, S. See **BOWSPRIT**.

BOL'US, S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine made into a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken at once.

BOMB, S. [Lat.] formerly a loud noise. In Gunnery, a hollow ball of cast iron, filled with whole powder and nails, pieces of iron, &c. furnished with a vent for a fusee, to be thrown out of a mortar-piece.

To **BOMB**, V. A. to attack with, or fling bombs against; to bombard.

BOMBARD, S. [Lat.] a piece of artillery used before the invention of cannon, being short and thick.

To **BOMBARD**, V. A. to fling bombs into a town; to attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, S. the engineer who directs the throwing of bombs out of mortars.

BOMBARDMENT, S. an attack made upon a city, &c. by throwing bombs into it.

BOMBASINE, [bompaszen] S. [Fr.] a slight filken manufacture used for mourning.

BOMBAST, S. in Literature, high, pompous, and swelling expressions, without meaning.

BOMBA

BOMBAST, Adj. pompous; sonorous, but conveying mean ideas.

BOMBA'Y, an island on the W. coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, in the East-Indies, seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Portugal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. This island is eminent for little else besides its fort and harbour. They have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn, or cattle, but what are brought from the adjacent country. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is very well situated for trade on the continent of India, and is one of the principal settlements the English have in this part of the world. The factory, and those depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, as in England. It is 130 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 73. o. E. lat. 19. o. N.

BOMB-CHEST, S. a chest filled with gunpowder and bombs, and placed underground in order to blow it up, together with those that are upon it.

BOMB-KETCH, or **BOMB-VESEL**, S. a small vessel, strongly built, being strengthened with large beams, to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town.

BONA FIDE, S. among Lawyers, signifies that such a thing was really done without fraud or deceit.

BONA-ROBA, S. a woman of the town; a prostitute.

BONA'SUS, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, a kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BON-CHRE'TIEN, S. [Fr.] a pear, so called perhaps from the name of some gardener.

BOND, S. [Sax.] any thing which confines a person's arms so, that he has not the free use of them; cords or chains; that which holds the parts of a thing together; union, joining, or connexion. Figuratively, captivity, imprisonment, loss of liberty; obligation. A tie, applied to alliance. In Law, a deed by which a person obliges himself to perform certain acts, under a penalty specified therein.

BOND, Adj. [Sax.] not free; in a state of slavery.

BONDAGE, S. slavery; a state wherein a person is deprived of liberty.

BOND-MAID, S. a woman, or female slave.

BOND-MAN, S. a man slave.

BOND-SERVANT, S. a person who is under bond to serve his master, and is not at liberty to quit him.

BOND-SERVICE, S. the condition of a slave; slavery.

BOND-SLAVE, S. a person in inextricable slavery.

BO'NDS-MAN, S. a slave; a person who has given his bond as security for another.

BO'NDS-WOMAN, S. a woman slave; or one who has given her bond for security.

BONE, S. [Sax.] in Anatomy, a white, hard, brittle, insensible substance, supporting and strengthening the body like beams and pillars in a building; defending some of the more essential parts, as the brain; giving shape to the human fabric, and assisting it in its motion. The bones consist of lamellæ running lengthwise, and arched over at their ends. The wisdom and benevolence of Providence is very conspicuous in their formation. The number of bones in a human fabric are reckoned to be 245, exclusive of the ossa sesamoidea, which amount to 48 more. *To be upon the bones*, to attack. *To make no bones*, is to make no scruple, alluding to the readiness with which a dog devours a bone. *To give a person a bone to pick*, a low phrase, for laying an obstacle in a person's way; or suggesting something which may perplex him. A bone of contention, a cause of strife. Bones, in the plural, are used figuratively for dice.

To BONE, V. A, to take the bones out of the flesh.

BO'NE-LACE, S. a cheap sort of flaxen lace, wove by bobbins made of bones.

BO'NELESS, Adj. that which has no bones. Applied to the gums, without teeth.

To BO'NESET, V. N. in Surgery, to set a broken bone in such a position, that the two ends may meet and grow together; to reduce a dislocated bone into its proper place.

BO'NESETTER, S. one who applies himself peculiarly to set broken or dislocated bones.

BO'NFIRE, S. [Fr.] a public fire, made by the populace on rejoicing days.

BO'NGRACE, S. [Fr.] a forehead-cloth, generally worn by infants.

BO'NNET, S. [Fr.] a covering for the head; a cap; or outward covering made of silk, worn instead of a hat by the ladies. In Fortification, a small work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, having a parapet of earth from 3 to 12 feet high, and from 30 to 36 feet thick. *Bonnet à prétre*, or a priest's cap, an out-work with three salient angles, and two inwards. Among Sailors, small sails set on the courses, or fastened to the bottom of the mizzen, mainsail, or foresail of a ship, when they are too narrow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in light winds, or calm weather.

BO'NNILY, Adv. in a gay manner; handsomely.

BO'NNINESS, S. the quality of appearing gay, handsome, or plump.

BO'NNY, Adj. [Fr.] gay, cheerful, handsome, young.

BONNY.

BONNY-CLABBER, S. four butter-milk.

BONUM MAGNUM, S. [Lat.] in Gardening, a species of pear.

BONY, Adj. having the properties, or consisting of bone; abounding in bone.

BOOBY, S. a dull, heavy, stupid, or contemptible fellow.

BOOK, S. [Sax.] a composition of some person, designed to communicate something he has discovered or collected to the public, and of a length sufficient to make a volume; a collection of papers sewed or bound, intended to be wrote on; the division of an author's subject. Used with the particle *in*, and the personal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much esteemed or valued by a person. "I was so much *in his books*, that, &c." *Addison*. *Without book*, applied to the public delivery of a preacher, by the mere strength of memory.

To **BOOK**, V. A. to enter or write any thing in a book.

BOOK-BINDER, S. one who sews the sheets together, and fixes them to a cover of boards, or leather, &c.

BOOKFUL, Adj. one who is full of opinions gleaned from books, without having either digested what he has read, or been able to produce any thing of his own.

BOOKISH, Adj. very fond of books, study, or reading; pedantic. Generally used in a bad sense, and as a term of contempt.

BOOKISHNESS, S. a great fondness for books; too intense an application to study. Used sometimes as a reproach, or term of contempt.

BOOK-KEEPER, S. a clerk employed in a counting-house to register the transactions daily carried on, and able to methodize them so, that his patron may at any time know the true state of his affairs.

BOOK-KEEPING, S. the art of keeping accounts, or registering a person's transactions.

BOOK-LEARNED, Adj. conversant in books, but not in men; one that reads much, but is a person of no parts or invention. Used as a term of reproach.

BOOK-LEARNING, S. improvement or learning to be acquired from books, opposed to that which may be obtained by the exercise of a man's own faculties.

BOOK-WORM, S. in Natural History, a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, a person immoderately fond of reading; one who applies himself too intensely to study.

BOOM, S. [Sax.] among Mariners, a long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding-sail, main-sail, or fore-sail; a pole, with bushes, or baskets, set as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer in a channel, when the country is overflowed; a bar of timber laid across a harbour, to secure its entrance,

BOON, S. [Sax.] a gift, or present, obtained by having requested or sued for it.

BOON, Adj. [Fr.] merry; gay. Generally used with the word *companion*.

BOOR, S. [Belg.] a rude unpolished countryman; a clown.

BOORISH, Adj. without any breeding or politeness; rude; clownish.

BOORISHLY, Adv. in an unpolite, rude, and clownish manner.

BOORISHNESS, S. clownishness; rudeness of behaviour.

To **BOOT**, V. A. [Belg.] to be of service or advantage; to profit; to enrich, serve, or accumulate.

BOOT, S. [Sax.] gain; profit, or advantage. *To boot*, is an adverbial expression, implying besides, over and above.

BOOT, S. [Fr.] a leather-covering worn over the legs and feet, and used by those who ride on horseback; a leather receptacle under a coach-box, used for carrying boxes or other parcels.

To **BOOT**, V. A. to put on boots.

BOOTED, Part. with boots on the legs in boots.

BOOTCATCHER, S. the person who pulls off boots at an inn.

BOOTLE, See **BOOTLE**.

BOOTES, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the name of a northern constellation of fixed stars, consisting of 55 according to Flamsteed; one of which, called Arcturus, is of the first magnitude.

BOOTH, S. [Brit.] a house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

BOOTH, a town in Lancashire, whose fairs are kept Whit-Saturday, and the Saturday before October 23, for pedlar's wares.

BOOT-HOSE, S. a stocking worn instead of boots; spatter-dashes; or Welch-boots.

BOOTLE, a town in Cumberland, whose fairs are held April 5, and September 24, for cloth and corn; the market is on Wednesday.

BOOTLESS, Adj. that which will not produce any advantage or profit; unavailing; unsuccessful.

BOOT-TREE, S. an instrument consisting of two parts, when joined in the shape of a leg, with a groove cut in the middle, to receive a quoin, or wedge, which is drove in by main force, in order to stretch or widen a boot.

BOOTY, S. [Belg.] that which is gained from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage; spoils; things acquired by robbery. *To play booty*, is to play or act unfairly.

BOPE'EP, S. the act of thrusting the head in sight of a person, and drawing it back again immediately; sometimes used as a token of fear, and at others a sign of pleasantry or gaiety.

BORABLE, Adj. that which may be borne.

BORACHIO

BORACHIO, S. [Span.] a drunkard.

BORAGE, S. a plant, the leaves of which are accounted cordial, and good in removing flatulents; and therefore the tops are frequently put into wine and cool tankards.

BORAX, S. [Lat.] according to Quincy, an artificial salt, prepared from sal-armo-niac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea-salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. According to others, it is a mineral salt, of great use in soldering and gilding gold and other metals. It is used by dyers, and gives a gloss to silks. It is likewise a promoter of the menses and delivery. It is one of the ingredients in Glauber's salts.

BORDEL, S. [Teut.] a house of bad fame; or where women of the town are entertained.

BORDER, S. [Teut.] the extremities or edge of any thing; the extremities or confines of a country; the outer and extreme parts of a garment or head-dress; a narrow slip of flowers at the extremity of a flower-bed, &c. in a garden. In Printing, an ornament of flowers, scrolls, &c. set round the edges of small compositions.

To **BORDER**, V. N. to live near to the extremities or confines of a country; to be situated near. Figuratively, to approach. Used actively, to sew a narrow ornament at the extremities of a thing; to lie upon or near.

BORDERER, S. one who dwells near a place, or on the confines and extremity of a country.

BORDURE, S. in Heraldry, a cutting off from within the escutcheon all round it about one-fifth of the field, serving as a difference in a coat of arms, to distinguish families of the same name, or persons bearing the same coat. At the line, constituting the *bordure*, be strait, and the *bordure* be plain, then in blazoning you must only name the colour of the *bordure*. *Bordures* are symbols of protection, favour, and reward, and as such, kings bestow them on their favourites.

To **BORE**, V. A. [Sax.] to wear into a hole; to make a hole by any sharp-pointed instrument; to push forwards with violence; to make one's way, alluding to the strength required to make a hole with.

BORE, S. the hole made by boring: the instrument used in boring a hole; the dimensions of a hole or cavity, applied peculiarly to the mouth of a cannon, or other piece of artillery.

BORE, the preter of **BEAR**.

BOREAL, Adj. [Lat.] northern.

BOREAS, S. [Lat.] the north wind.

BORER, S. an instrument made use of to bore holes with; the person who bores.

To be **BORN**, V. N. pass. [from *bear*] to come into the world; used with the particles *so*, *for*, and *of*. "He was *born* to em-pire." "He was *born* for greatness." "Born

of the Virgin Mary." *Cred.* Prov. *He that is born to be banged shall never be drowned.* — *He that was born under a three-halfpenny planet shall never be worth two-pence.*

BORNE, the part. pass. of **BEAR**.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the largest in the known world. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; is about 1800 miles in circumference, and almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but, towards the sea, low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall eight months in the year. It produces rice and many sorts of fruits, besides several animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar; and to the westward they have small diamonds of a yellow water. Sambass, another part of this island, produces gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The people in general are very swarthy, but not quite black, and they go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but all the rest are Gentoos, or Pagans. The E. India company have had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they have been all driven away, or murdered: however, the English have still a liberty of trading to the island. The sea-coast is usually overflowed half of the year; and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ouse and mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or posts. The capital town is of the same name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N. side of the island, 42 miles S. W. of Bacafa, Lon. 111. 27. E. lat. 4. 55. N.

BOROUGH, [*búrro*] S. [Sax.] a town with a corporation. The word originally signifies a company, consisting of ten families, which were bound together as each other's pledge. Afterwards *borough* came to signify a town, having a wall or some kind of defence about it. *Borough* is a place of safety and privilege; and some are called *free boroughs*, and the tradesmen in them *free burgesses*, from a freedom they had granted them originally, to buy and sell without interruption, and exempt from toll. *Borough* is now particularly appropriated to such towns or villages as send burgesses or representatives to parliament, whether they be incorporated or not. The whole number of boroughs amounts to 149. *Royal boroughs*, are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commissioners to represent them in parliament. *Headborough*, the president or chairman of a hundred, chosen to speak, or transact affairs in their name. In parishes, a kind of head-constable, having others for his assistants.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, S. a customary descent of lands or tenements, in certain places, by which they descend to the youngest instead of the eldest son; or, if the owner have no

issue,

issue, to the younger instead of the elder brother. This custom is not frustrated by the devise of a will, or a feoffment at common law to the contrary. The reason of this custom, according to Littleton, is, because the youngest is presumed, in law, to be the least able to provide for himself.

BO'ROUGHBRIDGE, [*Burrowbridge*] a town in the N. Rid. of Yorksh. with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on April 27, for horned cattle and sheep; on June 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hard-wares; and on October 23, for horned cattle and sheep. It is seated on the S. side of the river Your, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles N. of York, and 204 N. by W. of London.

To **BO'RROW**, [*börre*] V. A. [Sax.] the taking money or other things of another, on condition of returning it again. Figuratively, to take something which belongs to another; to assume a property which belongs to something else. *Prov. He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.*—*He that borrows must pay again with shame or loss*; which signifies, shame if he returns not as much as he borrowed, loss if more, and 'tis very hard to cut the hair.

BO'RROWER, S. a person who takes money, &c. of another, on condition of returning it again; he that uses what is another's as if it were his own. Figuratively, he that adopts the sentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are so, applied to writings.

BORTH, a town in Carnarvonshire, whose fairs are held Aug. 26, and Oct. 24, for cattle.

BO'SCAGE, S. [Fr.] a place set with trees; a grove or thicket; woods or woodland. In Painting, a picture or landscape, representing woods.

BO'SKY, Adj. [Fr.] abounding with wood; woody.

BO'SOM, [*bósom*] S. [Sax.] the breast; that part of the body containing the heart. Figuratively, the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast; the middle or innermost part of any inclosure. In Composition, it implies favourite; any thing near or dear to a person, or that of which he is peculiarly fond; thus *bosom-interest*, *bosom-friend*, *bosom-secret*.

To **BO'SOM**, [*bósom*] V. A. to inclose in the bosom. Figuratively, to keep secret; to surround.

BO'SON, S. a corruption of **BOATSWAIN**, which see.

BO'SPHORUS, S. [Gr.] in Geography, a narrow freight or arm of the sea, which it might be supposed an ox could swim over; at present confined to that of Thrace, called the freights of Constantinople; and the Cimmerian or Scythian Bosphorus, called the freights of Kapha, or Kiderleri,

BO'SQUETS, S. [Ital.] in Gardening, small groves, or compartments, formed of trees, shrubs, or tall growing plants, planted in quarters, either disposed in regular rows, in a wild and accidental manner.

BOSS, S. [Fr.] a stud or ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence; the prominent part, or that which sticks out of the middle of a thing, or has a thick body.

BOSSAGE, S. in Architecture, a projecting stone laid rough in a building, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, arms, &c.

BO'SSINEY, or **BOSS-CASTLE**, a town in Cornwall, whose market is discontinued but it has two fairs, on Aug. 5, and Nov. 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hogs. It sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the sea-coast, 17 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 233 W. by S. of London.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for sheep; and on August 11, called Town-fair; and on December 11, for horses. It is commodiously seated on both sides of the river Witham, of which it has a handsome, high, wooden bridge; and, being not far from its mouth into the sea, enjoys a good trade. It is a handsome town, with a spacious market place; as also a high steeple, which is pretended is the best built structure in the world; and serves as a land-mark for sailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 119 from London.

BO'STON, the capital of New-England in North-America, seated on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a circular platform of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country beyond rising gradually, affords a lightful prospect. There is only one narrow channel to approach the harbour, and so narrow, that three ships can scarcely pass abreast; but within the harbour, there is room for 500 sail to lie at anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which ships of the greatest burden can come up close to; and on the N. side of the pier are warehouses for the merchants. The pier is handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house. There are churches of all denominations, of which the most considerable belong to the Independents. At each end of the town is a battery of eight guns; and about a league from it, a beautiful fort, called Castle, with a large garrison in time of war. The number of inhabitants are about 14,000, and is one of the most flourishing towns in North America. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat 42. 40. N.

BO'SWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep;

July 10, for horses and cows. It is seated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and grass; and famous for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry VI. of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. Richard lost his life and crown. It is 10 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 10½ N. N. W. of London.

BOTANIC, or **BOTANICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] which relates to herbs; skilled in herbs. **BOTANIST**, S. one who is skilled in the nature of plants, and their culture; one who applies himself peculiarly to the study of vegetables.

BOTANOLOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse of plants.

BOTANY, S. [Gr.] the science of herbs and plants. This science was very little cultivated till Bauhine arose in the 16th century, who both reduced it to method, and increased the number of its objects.

BOTCH, S. [Ital.] a swelling which arises on the skin, and is a disagreeable idea. Figuratively, the work of any work clumsily or ill finished, so as to disgrace the rest; something added or tacked to a thing in a clumsy manner.

TO BOTCH, V. A. [Belg.] to mend or patch old cloths in a clumsy manner. Figuratively, to mend any thing in an awkward manner; to join things together which do not suit, or agree with one another. To mark with pustules, scabs, or blotches.

BOTCHER, S. one who mends, or sews on old cloths, in a clumsy manner; is the same in respect to a taylor, as a cobbler to a shoemaker. Figuratively, a person who performs any thing in a clumsy and awkward manner.

BOTCHY, Adj. marked with blotches, mottled, or spotted.

BOTH, Adj. [Sax.] when applied to two persons, or other things as concerned together, unites them into one collective idea, which includes the two. When followed by *and*, it signifies either, or one as well as the other. "Both morning and afternoon." *Sidney*.

BOTRYOID, Adj. [Gr.] in shape like a bunch of grapes.

BOTS, S. [has no singular] [Sax.] a species of small worms breeding in the entrails of men.

BOTTISDALE, a town in Suffolk, whose fair is kept Holy-Thursdays, for cattle and sheep; the market is on Wednesday. Distant 10 miles from London.

BOTTLE, S. [Fr.] a vessel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor. When made of glass, called a leathern bottle; when of glass, a bottle. Figuratively, a quart, bottles generally holding that quantity; a bundle of grass, &c. derived from the French *bouteau*, a bundle. When compounded with other words, it signifies drinking; as, a *bottle* companion.

TO BOTTLE, V. A. to put liquor into

bottles. Used with the particle *off*, to draw out of another vessel into a bottle.

BO'TTLE-NOSED, Adj. one who has a large nose, very big towards the end.

BO'TTLE-SCREW, S. a spiral wire, made use of to pull a cork out of a bottle.

BO'TTLEY, a town in Hampshire, whose fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, Tuesday before St. Bartholomew, and Aug. 24, for toys.

BO'TTOM, S. [Sax.] the lowest part of a thing. Applied to a river, the bed of earth, or gravel over which the water glides; a valley, dale, or lower ground. Figuratively, foundation; hence, *to the bottom*, sometimes implies thoroughly. *To be at the bottom*, to be concerned in, to have a part or share. A ship, or vessel; hence, *to embark on the same bottom*, is to venture in one bottom, to run a risk together in the same thing. The bottom of a lane, is the lowest part. The bottom of beer, the dregs. Applied to thread, a small ball, from *boteau*, Fr. a heap or little bundle.

TO BO'TTOM, V. A. to build upon as a foundation, principle, or support; to wind thread into a ball. Used neuterly, to be built on; to be supported by.

BO'TTOMED, Adj. having a bottom; usually compounded with some other word, as *flat-bottomed boats*.

BO'TTOMLESS, Adj. without a bottom; prodigious deep; that which cannot be fathomed. Figuratively, boundless, insatiable.

BO'TTOMRY, S. in Trade, the borrowing money upon the keel or bottom of a ship, whereby, if the money be not repaid at the day appointed, the ship becomes the property of the creditor; likewise the lending money, to be paid at the return of the ship; in consideration of which, though the interest demanded be 20, 30, 40 per cent. and upwards, it is not esteemed usury; because if the ship perishes, the creditor loses his money.

TO BOUGE, V. N. [Fr.] to swell out.

BOUGH, [pron. *bou*] S. an arm or large shoot of a tree bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

BOUGHT, preter of *BUY*, and pron: *baut*.

BOUILLE'E, or **BOU'LLON**, S. [Fr.] in Cookery, any thing made of boiled meat; broth, or soup.

TO BOUNCE, V. N. to strike against a thing with such force as to rebound back, making a noise at the same time. To spring with force, applied to the spurting of beer out of a bottle. In familiar language, to make a noise, bully, or hector; to be strong made and active.

BOUNCE, S. a smart, violent, and sudden stroke; a sudden crack, or noise, applied to the explosion of a gun, or the bursting of a bladder, &c. In low language, a threat, or boast.

BOUNCE, S. one who is noisy in his own praise, or in his threats against another; a bully; a boaster.

BOUND, S. [Fr.] a restraint; a leap, jump,

jump, or spring; the flying back of a thing which is struck against another with great force.

To BOUND, V. N. [Fr.] to jump, spring, or move on forwards by leaps; to fly back again when struck against a thing with violence. Used actively, to make a thing leap, or mount by fits from the earth, in its motion.

BOUND, Part. pass. of BIND.

BOUND, Adj. [Sax.] destined; intended, or on one's way to a certain place. Used with *for*, and peculiar to seamen.

BOUNDARY, S. the extremities, or utmost limits of a thing or country.

BOUNDEN, Part. pass. of BIND.

BOUNDING-STONE, S. a stone played with, and made to bound from the earth, when flung from the hand.

BOUNDLESS, Adj. that which is restrained by no limits, confined by no power, or satisfied by no enjoyment.

BOUNDLESSNESS, S. the quality of being without any restraint; insatiableness; infinity.

BOUNTEOUS, Adj. liberal, or conferring benefits largely, and from a goodness and kindness of nature.

BOUNTEOUSLY, Adv. in a liberal manner; conferring benefits generously, and from a principle of good nature.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, S. the quality of conferring benefits or favours, from a principle of kindness, including the idea of superiority.

BOUNTIFUL, Adj. conferring favours without restraint, and from an internal principle of kindness. Applied to things very much abounding in valuable products.

BOUNTIFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to confer favours or benefits with generosity, and from an inward principle of kindness. Applied to things, plentifully producing what is of service or use.

BOUNTIFULNESS, S. a great propensity to bestowing favours, or conferring benefits; generosity; munificence.

BOUNTY, S. [Fr.] the conferring benefits on others, distinguished from *charity*, because exercised towards objects that are not highly necessitous; and including the idea of a gift bestowed by a superior.

To BOURGEON, V. N. [pron. *boor-jon*] [Fr.] to sprout; to shoot into branches; to produce buds.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated near a spring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is noted for the coronation of King Edmond. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London.

BOURN, [burn] S. [Fr.] the extremities, bounds, or limits of a country, or piece of land.

BOURN, [burn] S. [Sax.] a brook torrent; when added to the name of places, implies, that they are situated near or upon brooks.

To BOUSE, [booze] V. N. [Belg.] drink immoderately; to tope.

BOUSY, [boozy] Adj. intoxicated with drink.

BOUT, S. [Itak] a turn; implying much of an action as is performed without intermission; at once; a part of any action which is carried on by successive intervals.

BOW, [Bō] a town in Devonshire, where fairs are kept on Holy Thursday, and November 22, for cattle; the market is on Thursday. Distant 180 miles from London.

BOW, [Bō] a village in Middlesex, where fairs are kept Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Whitsun-week, for toys.

To BOW, [ow pron. like that in *bow* or *bow*] V. A. [Sax.] to bend the body in token of respect; to listen to, joined with *ear* and the particle *down*. "*Bow down the ear to the poor.*" *Eccles.* iv. 8. To press, crush. Actively, to bend, or be bent; make a bow; to stoop, or incline the body towards the earth. To be overpowered, or stoop under the pressure of affliction.

BOW, [the *ow* pron. like that in *bow*, *now*] S. a stooping of the head and inclination of the body, by way of ceremony or compliment.

BOW, [pron. *bo*, as if the *w* was dropped] [Brit.] S. a warlike weapon or instrument made of tough wood, the extremities of which are tied by a string, which being drawn towards the body of a person, bends the wood, and by its elasticity forces an arrow placed in the string, with great violence, to a great distance; a bending piece of wood furnished with hair, and used in playing on stringed instruments; the loop of a string tied in a knot, yoke, or bending piece of wood. Applied to a ship, that part which begins at the lower compassing ends of the stem, and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle. If a ship has a broad bow, it is called a *bald bow*; if a narrow one, a *lean bow*. In Building *bow* is a beam of wood or brass, with long screws, which directs a lathe of wood or steel to any arch, used commonly in draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, long arches. Prov. *A bow long bent will snap.* This proverb may be applied both to the body and mind: too much labour and study weaken and impair both the body and the other.

BOW-BENT, [*bō-bent*] Adj. bent in the bow, or in the form of a bow; crooked; stooping.

To BOWEL, [the *ow* is pron. as in *bow*] V. A. to pierce the bowels; to penetrate to the bottom of a thing.

BOWELS, [*bowels*] S. Fr.] the intestine vessels, or organs within the body.

guts. Figuratively, the inner part of any thing. Tenderness, pity, or compassion.

BOWER, S. [*bou-er*] an arbour, or place formed of the branches of green trees, bent or arched at the top; the anchor of a ship, so called from its being in the *bow* of a ship, and then pron. *bo-er*.

To **BOWER**, V. A. to make a bower; to enclose in a bower. Figuratively, to inclose.

BOWERY, Adj. full of bowers; shady and inclosed like a bower.

BOWL, S. [pron. *bole*] [Brit.] a drinking vessel, rather wide than deep, distinguished from a tea-cup by its greater dimensions, and from a drinking cup, because that is rather deeper than wide; the hollow, roundish part of any thing which can hold liquor. A basin, fountain, or cistern.

BOWL, [the *ow* pron. as in *cow*] S. [Fr.] round or spherical piece of wood, which may be rolled along the ground.

To **BOWL**, V. A. to roll a bowl along the ground; to roll a bowl at any mark. In billiards, to knock down with a bowl.

BOWLDER-STONES, S. lumps or fragments of stone or marble, broke from cliffs, landed by the action of water.

BOW-LEGGED, [*bo-legged*] Adj. having crooked legs, or such as resemble a bow, when bent.

BOWLER, [the *ow* pr. as in *now*] S. he that plays with a bowl; one that plays with, or at bowls.

BOWLING-GREEN, S. a piece of ground mown with grass of a true level or horizontal surface, kept close cut, and frequently used, for playing at bowls.

BOWLINE, [*bo-line*] S. a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BOWMAN, [*bo-man*] S. one who shoots with a bow.

BOW-SHOT, [*bo-shot*] S. the distance to which an arrow can fly when shot from a bow.

BOWSPRIT, or **BOLTSPRIT**, [*bo-sprit*] S. a kind of mast at the prow of a vessel, rising slopeways on the head of the mainmast, fastened by the forestay and to the masts of the foremast, serving to carry the top, and sprit-top-sail and jackstaff. Its length should be two-thirds of the mainmast, and its thickness equal to the mizen.

BOW-STRING, [*bo-string*] the string by which a bow is bent.

BOWYER, [*bo-yer*] S. one who shoots with a bow; an archer; a person who makes bows.

BOX, S. [Sax.] its leaves are pinnated and green; it has male and female flowers on the same plant, the former having a three-lobed, and the female a four-lobed, concave calicement. Linnaeus ranges it in the fourth class of his 21st class, from its having male flowers on the same plant, and the female flowers having four stamina. There are several species. Its wood is yellowish, hard, soft, even, very heavy, and takes a good polish.

BOX, S. [Sax.] a case made of wood, or

other substance, to hold any thing; distinguished from a chest, as the less is from the greater; the case of a mariner's or sea compass; the inner case of a watch; a chest in which money is put: hence a *Christmas-box*, which signifies both the chest into which the money is put, and the money then collected. The first story of seats in a play-house, formed into small square rooms, and built either on the stage, or round the extremities of the pit.

BOX, S. [Brit.] a blow on the face with the hand.

To **BOX**, V. A. to fight with the fists; to strike on the head or face with the hand.

BOXEN, Adj. made of box. Applied to colour, of a box colour.

BOXER, S. one who is skilled in fighting with the fist; one who fights with his fist.

BOXFORD, a town in Suffolk, whose fairs are kept Easter Monday, and St. Thomas's day Dec. 21, for toys.

BOXTED, a village in Suffolk, five miles N. E. of Clare, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle.

BOY, S. [the etymology uncertain] a name applied to persons of the male sex till they are fifteen years old. Used figuratively for a person who wants the sedateness and discretion of manhood, and is then a term of reproach.

BOYHOOD, S. the state wherein a person is stiled a boy, extending from infancy to youth, or till a person is fifteen years old.

BOYISH, Adj. like a boy with respect to unexperience, want of sedateness, or discretion; childish, trifling, puerile.

BOYISHLY, Adv. in a childish, wanton, trifling manner.

BOYISHNESS, S. that quality which is predominant in boys; want of thought, sedateness, or discretion; childishness; trifling.

BRA'BBLE, S. [Belg.] a quarrel; a clamorous noisy contest.

To **BRA'BBLE**, V. N. to contest a thing with great clamour; to quarrel, to clamour.

BRA'BLER, S. a clamorous, quarrelsome, turbulent, or noisy fellow.

To **BRACE**, V. A. [Fr.] to tie, or wind bandages tight round a thing. To strain or stretch. To brace the yard, in Sea Language, is to bring the yard to either side, so as to make it stand square or even across the ship.

BRACE, S. a bandage; that which keeps the parts of a thing close together; that which is used to keep a thing stretched. In Printing, a crooked line, denoting that the members of a sentence ought to be joined together, but not taken separately, marked thus } and

used by poetical writers at the end of a triplet, or three lines which rhyme to each other. In Architecture, a piece of timber formed with bevel joints, and used to keep a building steady. In Sea Affairs, ropes fastened to the yard-arms of a ship, and used to square the yards, and bring them to any position. Applied to a

Coach, the thick thongs of leather on which the body hangs.

BRACE, S. [never used with an s at the end for the plural, and is a collective noun, which seems to have only the singular] in Hunting, two, or a pair; perhaps so called from their being tied together.

BRA'CED, Adj. in Heraldry, the intermingling chevrons at the base of an escutcheon.

BRA'CELET, S. [Fr.] an ornament worn round the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER, S. that which braces, or keeps a thing tight. In Surgery, a bandage.

BRA'CHIAL, [*brakial*] Adj. [Lat.] that which belongs to, or is situated in, the arm.

BRA'CHMANS, a sect of Indian philosophers, known to the ancient Greeks by the name of *Gymnosophists*. The ancient Brachmans lived upon herbs and pulse, and abstained from every thing that had life in it. They lived in solitude, without matrimony, and without property, earnestly wishing for death, and considered life only as a burden. The modern *Brachmans* are one of the casts or tribes of the Banians; they are their priests, and perform their office of praying and reading the law, with several mimical gestures, and a kind of quavering voice. They believe, that in the beginning nothing but God and water existed; and that the Supreme Being, desirous to create the world, caused the leaf of a tree, in the shape of a child playing with its great toe in its mouth, to float on the water. From its navel there issued out a flower, whence *Brama* drew his original, who was entrusted by God with the creation of the world, and presides over it with an absolute sway. They make no distinction between the souls of men and brutes; but say, the dignity of the human soul consists in being placed in a better body, and having more room to display its faculties. They allow of rewards and punishments hereafter; and have so great a veneration for cows, that they look upon themselves as blessed, if they can but die with the tail of one of them in their hand. They are skilful Arithmeticians, and calculate, with great exactness, the eclipses of the sun and moon. They are remarkable for their religious austerities; one of them has been known to make a vow to wear about his neck a heavy collar of iron for a considerable time; another, to chain himself by the foot to a tree, with a firm resolution to die in that place; and another, to walk in wooden shoes stuck full of nails on the inside. Their divine worship consists chiefly of processions made in honour of their deities. They have a college at Banara, a city situated on the Ganges.

BRA'CHNELL, a town in Berkshire: Its fairs are kept April 25, for cows, sheep, &c. August 22, for horses, cows, and hogs; and October 1, for sheep and other cattle.

BRACHY'GRAPHY, [*braky'grafy*] [Gr.] the art of short hand, or writing a thing by characters in a shorter time and compass than by the letters of the common alphabet.

BRA'CKET, S. [Ital.] pieces of wood carved or plain, fixed against a wall, to support something.

BRA'CKISH, Adj. [Belg.] that which somewhat salt; of the taste of sea-water.

BRA'CKISHNESS, S. the disagreeable saltiness which is found on tasting sea-water.

BRA'CKLEY, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and fairs, on Wednesday after February 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; and the 3d Saturday in April, for horses, cows, and hogs; on Wednesday after June 22, for horses and cows; on Wednesday before October 10, for horses, cows, and hiring of servants; December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a corporation, containing two churches. It had formerly a college, now turned into a free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 63½ N. W. of London.

BRAD, S. [Sax.] when added to the names of places, signifies their broadness; thus *Bradford* signifies a *broad ford*.

BRAD, S. a kind of nails used in building without a shoulder over their shank, or spreading head like other nails, pretty thick towards the upper end, that the top may be driven into, and buried in the board to be fastened. *Joiners-brads* are for hard wainscot, *batten-brads* for soft, and *billet or quarter-brads* are those which are used when a floor is laid in haste; or to shallow joists inclined to warping.

BRAD'FIELD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on June 22, for toys. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 N. E. of London.

BRAD'FIELD, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strassforth, with two fairs, on June 22, and December 9, chiefly for hogs.

BRAD'FORD, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity Monday, for cattle and millenary goods. It is seated on the river Avon, on the declivity of a hill, 11 miles W. of the Devises, and 102½ W. of London.

BRAD'FORTH, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on March 14, and June 28, 29, 30, for horned cattle and household furniture; and on December 20, 21, 22, very large for hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Aire, 36 miles S. W. of York, and 201 N. N. W. of London.

BRAD'ING, a town in Hampshire, where fairs are held May 12, and October 2, for cattle.

BRAD'NINCH, a town of Devonshire, which formerly had a market on Saturdays, but no fairs, and was a considerable

before a fire happened, which burnt it to the ground. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter, and 67 W. by N. of London.

BRA'DWELL, a town in Essex, whose fair is kept June 24, for toys.

To **BRA'G**, V. N. [Belg.] to display an advantage with great pomp and vanity; to boast.

BRA'G, S. a pompous or proud display of any advantage a person possesses. Figuratively, the thing itself which causes pride or boasting; glory. *Prov. Brag's a good dog, but he hath lost his tail. - Brag's a good dog if he be well set on, but he dare not bite.*

BRAGGADO'CHIO, S. a person who vainly sets forth his own good qualities, or displays them more than they deserve.

BRA'GGART, S. [Teut.] a person who boasts of his own abilities too much.

BRA'GGART, Adj. proud, conceited, vain.

BRA'GGER, S. one who displays his pretended abilities in all the pomp of vain and ostentatious language.

BRA'GLESS, Adj. without a boast; without being boasted of.

To **BRAID**, V. A. [Sax.] to weave together; to plait,

BRAID, S. a lock of hair, or any thing collected by weaving or plaiting; a small narrow kind of lace, used for ornamenting women's shoes, bed-curtains, &c.

BRAILES, a town in Warwickshire, whose fair is kept Easter-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep.

BRAILS, S. small ropes used in furling the sails across. To *hale up the brails*, or *brail up the sail*, implies that the sail is to be haled up, in order to be furled, or bound close to the yard.

BRAIN, S. [Sax.] in Anatomy, the large, soft, whitish substance, filling the inside of the cranium or skull; wherein all the organs of sense terminate, and wherein the soul is said to reside. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, or medulla spinalis. The brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and is generally biggest in such other animals as shew the greatest degree of sagacity, such as monkeys, &c.

To **BRAIN**, V. A. to dash the brains out; to kill by dashing the brains out.

BRA'INLESS, Adj. without brains. Figuratively, silly, foolish, thoughtless.

BRAIN-PAN, S. the skull, so called from its containing the brains.

BRA'INSICK, Adj. disordered in the brain. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, mad.

BRA'INTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 8, and October 2, for cattle, butter, cheese, and hops, for three days. It is a large town, seated on a hill, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It has one church, an Anabaptist and a Quakers meeting-house; and is 40 miles N. E. of London.

BRAKE, S. [of uncertain etymology] a thicket of brambles, or thorns.

BRAKE, S. [Sax.] a wooden mallet, used in beating or dressing hemp; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

BRA'KY, Adj. abounding in brakes; or thickets of thorns.

BRA'MBER, a town of Sussex, formerly of some account, but has neither market nor fair; however, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of West-Grinstead, and 49 S. S. W. of London.

BRA'MBLE, S. a wild prickly shrub; a blackberry, dewberry, and raspberry bush.

BRA'MPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on the second Wednesday after Whit-sunday, and the last Wednesday in August, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Itshin, not far from the Picts wall. It is at present but a small place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the mote. It is eight miles N. E. of Carlisle, and 311 N. N. W. of London.

BRA'MPTON, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S. of Ross, with a fair on June 22, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

BRAN, S. [Brit.] the husk of corn, separated after grinding from the flour.

BRANCH, S. [Fr.] in Botany, the arm, or part of a tree which sprouts from the trunk. Figuratively, any detached part from a whole. A section or subdivision, applied to writings. Any part which is joined to another, like a branch to a tree. A part of a pedigree or family. In Hunting, the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns.

To **BRANCH**, V. A. to divide into separate divisions like branches. Figuratively, to adorn with needlework, representing branches. Used neuterly, to shoot into branches; to separate, or divide a subject into several parts, used with the particle *out*. To speak largely; to expatiate. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

BRANCHLESS, Adj. without branches. Without honour, alluding to the branches of a pedigree.

BRANCHY, Adj. full of branches; spreading.

BRAND, S. [Sax.] a stick lighted, or fit to be set on fire at one end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt. A mark made on the flesh of a criminal by a burning iron; anciently a sword, from *brandur*, Run. a sharp sword.

To **BRAND**, V. A. [Belg.] to mark with a brand, or burning iron. Figuratively, to reproach as infamous; to stigmatize.

BRA'NDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF, a large country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Luface, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts, namely, the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Uker-

Ukermarak, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital town; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the Sprey, the Ucker, the Oder, and the Warte; the court is Calvinist, but the greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; however, the Papists are here tolerated. We must not confound the electorate of Brandenburg with the countries subject to the Elector of Brandenburg, which comprehends, besides the Marche, the Farther Pomerania, the dutchies of Magdeburg and Cleves, the principalities of Halberstadt and Minden, the counties of Marck, Ravensburg, Lingen, Muers, and Tecklingburg, and lately Silesia, and West-Friesland.

To **BRA'NDISH**, V. A. [from *brand*] to wave, snake, or flourish a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flourish with.

BRA'NDON, a town of Suffolk, which had a market on Thursdays, now discontinued; but it has three fairs, on February 14, for cattle and toys, on June 11, and Nov. 11, for toys. It is seated upon the little river Ouse, over which it has a bridge and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon and Brandon-Ferry, which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78½ N. E. of London.

BRA'NDY, S. [Fr.] in Distillation, a proof spirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes.

BRA'NGLE, S. squabble; wrangle.

To **BRA'NGLE**, V. N. to wrangle; to squabble.

BRANK, S. buckwheat.

BRA'NNY, Adj. like bran, having the appearance of bran.

BRANS-BURTON, a town in Yorkshire, whose fair is kept May 14, for horses, sheep, and cows.

BRASI'L, or **BRAZI'L**, S. [pron. *braxel*] a heavy, dry, and very hard wood, so called because it is supposed to have come originally from Brazil in S. America. That of Fernambuco is the best. The tree grows commonly in dry and barren places, among rocks; becomes very thick and tall; the branches are long and large, the leaves small, of a fine bright green, resembling those of box, but somewhat longer.

BRASI'L, a large country of S. America, with the title of a principality, which is given to the presumptive heir of the crown of Portugal. The most Eastern part of S. America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, measuring along the coast, it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where vessels may lie in safety. It was discovered by chance in 1500; for Alvarez Cabral, a

Portuguese, was forced upon it by a tempest, and the kings of Portugal have continued masters of it ever since. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces from the king of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholesome; insomuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the soil fertile and excellent: there comes more sugar from thence than all other parts of the world: besides this, it produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of very great use in dying red; and within the country, there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones; likewise the cane carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, insomuch that there is no want of provisions. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the sea-coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wanting no sort of cloaths. They are of a copper colour, with long coarse black hair on the heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay; and, as they are subject to few diseases, they live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and they are very fond of feasting at which they dance and skip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. Some pretend that they are cannibals, and eat those that they have taken in war; but this is a fable. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly of their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have likewise baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night there. The Portuguese divide Brasil into fifteen governments or capitaniaries; eight of which belong to the King of Portugal, and the rest to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. They are all under a Viceroy who resides at St. Salvadore, the capital of the whole country.

BRASS, S. [Sax.] a fictitious yellow metal made of copper, melted with lapis calaminaris. The calamine is first calcined and ground to powder, then mixed with charcoal dust, and to 70 lb. of this mixture is added five of copper, which being placed in a wire

B R A

once 11 or 12 hours, the copper imbibes one third of the weight of the calamine, and is converted into brass. Brass is figuratively for impudence.

BRA'SSY, Adj. partaking of brass; hard brass.

BRASTED, a town in Kent, whose fairs kept May 23, and Ascension-day, for horses, stocks, and all sorts of commodities.

BRA'T, S. [Sax.] a child, used to express contempt. Figuratively, products or effects.

BRAVADO, S. [Span.] a proud boast; mighty defiance, or challenge.

BRAVE, Adj. not daunted or terrified with dangers or difficulties; ready to attempt any dangerous enterprise; grand, or noble. Sometimes applied in an indeterminate manner, to things good or great in the positive degree.

BRAVE, S. [Fr.] a person who is daring and the rules of discretion; or bold to himself. A bold defiance or challenge.

TO BRAVE, V. A. to undertake a thing, notwithstanding the dangers with which it is attended; to defy contemptuously; to provoke a person to resentment; to bid defiance to; used, in this last sense, to inanimate things with great beauty.

BRAVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to be terrified by difficulties, or daunted by dangers; intrepidly; courageously.

BRAVERY, S. the performance of any great and noble actions, notwithstanding the dangers which attend them; a disposition of mind, which enables a person to accomplish his designs, notwithstanding any obstacles or difficulties which oppose it. Applied to the appearance of things, finery, splendour. False praise; boasting; or boldness.

BRAVO, S. [Ital.] a man who murders and assassinates another for hire.

BRAUGHING, a town in Hertfordshire, whose fair is kept Whit-monday, for toys.

TO BRAWL, V. N. [Fr.] to quarrel about things in a noisy manner; to report in a loud manner; to make a noise; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

BRAWL, S. a noisy quarrel; scurrility.

BRAWLER, S. one who is quarrelsome and noisy at the same time; a word of reproach.

BRAWN, S. [of uncertain etymology] the fleshy or muscular parts of the body; the arm. Figuratively, vigour, or strength. The flesh of a boar soured or pickled; a boar.

BRAWNY, Adj. strong, robust; finewy, full of great muscles and strength.

TO BRAY, V. A. [Sax.] to beat into pieces, or powder in a mortar by means of a pestle.

TO BRAY, V. N. [Fr.] to make a noise like an ass. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise like that of brass.

BRAY, S. the noise of brass; a terrible or disagreeable sound.

TO BRAZE, V. A. the soldering or joining of two pieces of metal together. Fi-

B R E

guratively, to be enured or hardened in impudence.

BRA'ZEN, Adj. made of brass. Figuratively, caused by brazen instruments. Impudent.

TO BRA'ZEN, V. N. to deny with great impudence; to behave without concern; to bully. Used with the word *out*. "He would *brazen it out* as if he had done nothing."

Arbut.

BRA'ZEN-FACE, S. a person who has no sense of shame; an impudent fellow.

BRA'ZEN-FACED, Adj. void of shame, impudent.

BRA'ZENNESS, S. appearing like brass. Figuratively, undaunted impudence.

BRA'ZIER, S. one who makes or sells brass ware.

BRA'ZING, S. the act of soldering or joining two pieces of iron together. Sometimes the word is applied to the joining pieces of iron together by beating them red-hot upon one another; but this is more properly called *welding*.

BREACH, S. [Fr.] the dividing or destroying the union between the parts of a thing, before joined together. In Fortification, a hole or gap made in any part of the works of a town, either by cannon or mines. Figuratively, a defect; the acting contrary to any law; the violating any obligation; quarrel; discord; want of unity.

BREAD, [bred] S. [Sax.] a baked mass of dough formed from the flour of some grain, and a constant part of food. Figuratively, every kind of food necessary for the support of life. *To eat a person's bread*, is sometimes used to imply, that he has been admitted to the most intimate friendship, and supported by his bounty.

BRE'AD-CORN, S. a corn or grain of which bread is made.

BRE'AD-ROOM, S. [a sea term] a place in a ship's stern, to keep bread, or biscuit.

BREADTH, [bredtb] S. [Sax.] the measure of a plain superficies from side to side. In Commerce, the measure of any cloth, or other manufacture, between the two selvages, or lifts. *Within an hair's breadth*, denotes extreme nearness, applied to situation; and a very narrow escape, applied to danger.

TO BREAK, V. A. [Sax.] to separate the parts of a thing by force; to burst by violence. Used with the word *down*, to destroy or demolish. To pierce or penetrate, applied to light. "A dim winking lamp which feebly *breaks*—the gloomy vapours." To diminish or weaken. "Have not some of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health? *Tilloch*. In Horsemanship, to tame or render manageable. "To *break* the stubborn colt." *Dryd*. Applied figuratively to the human species. "To *break* our fierce barbarians into men."

Addis. To render a person unable to carry on

on trade; to make a bankrupt. "Improve-
rishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant." *South.*
To wound so as to make the blood appear.
"She'll sooner *break* your head." *Dryd.*
Applied to promises, oaths, or duty, to act
counter to, to violate, to disregard. "I never
more will *break* an oath." *Shak.* "To *break*
the pious laws of nature." *Dryd.* To inter-
cept, prevent, or hinder the effect of. "To
break his dreadful fall." *Dryd.* To interrupt.
"His voice *broke* with sighs." *Speff.* No. 164.
To separate, joined to *company*. "They were
forced to *break company*." *Atter.* Used with
off, to dissolve; likewise to stop, hinder, or
prevent. "To *break off* so noble a relation."
Collier. "To *break off* all its commerce with
the tongue." *Addif.* With *of*, to master or
lay aside an ill habit. "The French were not
quite *broken of* it." *Grew.* Used with *mind*,
to discover our sentiments. "Fearful how
to *break my mind*." *Dryd.* Used with *back*,
to strain or put the back-bone out of joint.
In Husbandry, to plow. "The husbandman
must first *break* the land." *Davies.* To dis-
band, applied to an army. "Solyman, re-
turning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army."
Knolles. Used with *wind*, to discharge wind
included in the intestines. To *break on the*
wheel, is to break the bones of a criminal
fastened on a wheel.

To BREAK, V. N. to burst. "Whispers
the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it *break*."
Shak. To open, so as to discharge matter,
applied to a tumor. To dispel darkness, to
dawn, applied to the first appearance of light
in the morning. "As soon as the day *breaks*."
Speff. No. 465. To decay in health and
strength. "See how the day begins to *break*."
Swift. To burst, to pronounce, or utter,
used with *from*, and the words *lips*, *mouth*, or
breast. "Whilst *from* his *breast* the dread-
ful accents *broke*." *Dryd.* To force a passage,
used with the particles *through*, *into*, and *forth*.
"To *break through* with his whole body of
horse." *Clarend.* "They came *into* Judah,
and *brake into* it." *Chron.* xxi. 17. To inter-
vene, without notice or regard to the ceremo-
nies of polite behaviour. "With a magiste-
rial air *breaks in* upon conversation." *Addif.*
Discarded or deprived of an employ. "When
I see a great officer *broke*." *Swift.* Joined with
loose, to disengage from any obstacle, tie, or
other confinement or restraint. "Break *loose*
from all our engagements." *Tillof.* To desert
from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to de-
sert suddenly, with the particle *off*. "Do not
peremptorily *break off* in any business." *Bacon.*
When used with *off* and *from*, to separate from
with some effort or violence. "I must *from*
this enchanting queen *break off*." *Shak.* To
burst through, and discover itself, notwith-
standing any impediment. "There being so
many ways by which a smothered truth is apt
to blaze and *break out*." *South.* To rage, or
appear, applied to a distemper. "A violent

fever *broke out* in the place." *Speff.* No. 164.
In all the various meanings of this verb, the
idea of separation, or the effect of sudden
force, is always included.

BREAK, S. applied to the first appearance
of light in the morning, when the rays of
light *break* the gloom of darkness, it implies
the dawn. A pause or interruption, applied
to a discourse. In Printing, or Writing, a
line drawn between words, to denote that the
sense is suspended, and that the reader is to
make a pause at that place.

BRE'AKER, S. he who forces a thing
asunder; he who divides a thing by force.
A wave broken by rocks or sand banks.

To BRE'AKFAST, [*breckfast*] V. N. to
eat after having fasted some time; applied to
the first meal a person makes in the day.

BRE'AKFAST, S. that which a person
eats at his first meal in the day. In a general
sense, any thing to eat after a long want of
food.

BRE'AK-NECK, S. [*pronounced break-
neck*] a precipice or fall, from whence a per-
son would break his neck.

BREAM, S. [*Fr.*] in Natural History, a
large fish, delighting in rivers or pools, is
very broad, with a forked tail, and scales of
a golden colour, set with great elegance.

BREAST, S. [*pronounced and formed
wrote breast*] [*Sax.*] in Anatomy, one of the
three venters in an animal body, which con-
tains the heart and lungs. *Breasts* are two pro-
minences situated in the anterior, and towards
the lateral parts of the thorax. In beasts, the
word is applied to that part which extends
from the neck to the fore-legs. Figurative-
ly, the heart; bosom; conscience; or soul, which
was, by the ancients, supposed to reside in this
part.

To BREAST, V. A. to oppose with the
breast; to meet; to struggle against.

BRE'AST-BONE, in Anatomy, the bone
of the breast called the sternum.

BRE'AST-HIGH, Adj. as high as the
breasts.

BRE'AST-HOOKS, S. among Ship-
penters, the compassing timbers before the
mast, to help to strengthen the stem, and all the
part of a ship.

BRE'AST-KNOT, S. a bunch or knot
of ribbands worn by females on or near the
breasts.

BRE'AST-PLATE, S. armour worn
way of defence on the breast.

BRE'ASTWORK, S. works thrown up
as high as the breasts of the defendants in a
fortified place, or field.

BREATH, [*breth*] S. [*Sax.*] the air which
proceeds from the mouth, either in the act
of respiration or inspiration. Figurative-
ly, life. "No man has more contempt than
of *breath*." *Dryd.* Used with *take*, to re-
ceive lost breath from too great a fatigue;
to cease from labour, or hurry; a respite.

A breeze of wind, or gentle current
 "Not a *breeze* of wind flies o'er its
Addis. The same instant, used
 in. "You menace and court me in a
Dryd.

BREATHABLE, Adj. that which
 be breathed; or that which is fit to be
 shed.

BREATHE, V. N. to draw in and
 out the air at the mouth by the
 of the lungs. Figuratively, to live.
 "He *breathe* a private man in Athens."

To take *breath*, to recover a damage
 means of a respite; to rest. "He fol-
 the victory so hot upon the Scots, he
 red them not to *breathe*." *Spec.* Used
 in, to enter by the action of breathing

inspiration. "To whose foul mouth no
 welcome air *breathe* in." *Shak.* Used ac-
 cordingly, it implies to fill with, or discharge the
 of air, by the actions of inspiration
 expiration. Used with *into*, to act upon
 something; to animate. "He *breathe*d
 as the breath of life." *Decay of Piety.*

Force out of the mouth, with the par-
 out. "Who *breathe*d out nothing but
 " *Spec.* No. 223. To make long-
 ed by exercise. "The greyhounds are as
 as *breathe*d flags." *Shak.* To sound by
 breath, applied to wind instruments. "To
 the flute." *Prior.* To send up in va-
 appearing like the breath in frosty
 air. "His altar *breathe*d ambrosial
 " *Par. Lost.* To sigh, or offer up,
 not being heard. "I have toward hea-
 vent's d a secret vow." *Shak.* In Sur-
 to open by a lancet. "To *breathe* a
 " *Dryd.*

BREATHER, S. one who enjoys
 one who is alive. He that causes
 animates by his breath, alluding to God's
 thing into man the breath of life, as the
 nature expresses it.

BREATHING, S. the action of fetch-
 ing breath. Figuratively, alive. A sigh
 devotion; secret prayer conceived in the
 heart, but not uttered in words; an aspira-
 tion. *Breathing-places*, vents, or chinks, that
 let in fresh air.

BREATHLESS, [*bréðlless*] Adj. out of
 breath, or scarce able to breathe from fa-
 tigue or hurry. Figuratively, dead. "The
 corpse with pious tears be-
 came *breathless*."

BRECHIN, a parliament town of Scot-
 land, in the county of Angus, 15 miles
 S. of Dundee, and 45 on the same point
 from Edinburgh.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRE'CON**, a town of
 Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It
 is called by the Welch Aber-Honddey, and
 is situated at the confluence of the rivers Hond-
 dey and Uka. It is an ancient place, as ap-
 pears by the Roman coins that have been
 dug up here. It is a large town, con-

taining three churches, one of which is col-
 legiate, and stands at the west end. The
 houses are well built, and it formerly had a
 wall, with three gates, and a stately castle.
 The assizes are kept here, and it has a good
 trade in cloathing. The markets are on Wed-
 nesdays and Saturdays, and are well supplied with
 corn, cattle, and provisions; and it has four
 fairs, on May 4, July 5, Sept. 10, and Nov. 17,
 for leather, hops, cattle, and all sorts of com-
 modities. It sends one member to parliament,
 and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth,
 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 163 W. by
 N. of London.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S.
 Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth.
 It is full of mountains, some of which are
 exceeding high, particularly Monuchdenny-
 hill, not far from Brecknock. However,
 there are large fertile plains and valleys, which
 yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers
 of cattle. It has 55,934 houses, 61 parishes,
 and four market-towns, and there were for-
 merly nine castles. It is bounded on the E.
 by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth,
 on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by
 Carmarthen and Cardigan shires, and on the
 N. by Radnorshire.

BREDE, S. [*See BRAID*] a border
 wrought with the needle in different colours,
 resembling flowers, &c. "In a curious *brede*
 of needle-work." *Addis.*

BREDE, a village in Suffex, five miles
 N. W. of Wichelea, with one fair,
 on Easter-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars
 ware.

BREECH, [*britch*] S. [*Sax.*] the back
 and lower part of the body, from whence the
 excrements are voided. Applied to a piece of
 cannon, the hinder part, or that part behind
 the touch-hole.

BREECHES, [*britches*] S. [*Sax.* It has
 no singular] that part of a man's dress which
 covers his thighs and breech. To wear the
breeches, is a phrase implying, that a woman
 usurps more authority over her husband than
 becomes her sex.

To **BREED**, V. A. [*Sax.*] to produce,
 bring forth, or generate; to educate, nourish,
 or bring up. Sometimes used with the parti-
 cles *to* and *up to*. Figuratively, to occasion
 or cause. Applied to place, to give birth to.
 To cut, applied to the teeth. To keep ani-
 mals for procreating or multiplying their
 species.

To **BREED**, V. N. to be big with child;
 to be pregnant. To propagate; or increase
 by propagation. To raise or increase a breed.

BREED, S. a species of animals; a cast
 or kind. Offspring, applied to mankind.
 That which is produced at one hatching.

BREEDER, S. that which produces, or
 is the cause of any thing. That which edu-
 cates, or brings up. A person who is not
 barren; one who raises a breed.

BREEDING,

BRE'EDING, S. education, instruction. Figuratively, genteel and polite behaviour; the method taken in rearing a child.

BREESE, S. [Sax.] in Natural History, a stinging fly, called the gad-fly.

BREEZE, S. [Ital.] a gentle, cooling, pleasant breath of wind. In Navigation, a shifting wind blowing from the sea and land alternately at certain hours, and sensible only near the coasts.

BREE'ZY, Adj. refreshed by breezes.

BREMEN, the duchy of a province of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Weser and the Elbe; of which the former separates it from the duchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile, and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was afterwards sold to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned, besides several hundreds of men; and the country was so covered with water, that it has cost immense sums to repair the dykes. Bremen is the capital town.

BRENT, Adj. burnt.

BRENT, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 13, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is a post town, 108½ miles W. by S. of London.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 17, 18, 19, and September 12, 13, 14, 15, for horses, cattle, and hogs. That part in which the church and market-place stands is called New-Brentford. It is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and is well furnished with inns. It is seven miles W. of London.

BRENTWOOD, or **BURNTWOOD**, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays; and a fair on July 18, for horses and horned cattle. It stands on a rising ground, in the road from London to Colchester, and has several good inns. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of London.

BREST, S. in Architecture, the member of a column; named likewise torus, or tore.

BRET, S. in Natural History, a round flat fish, of the turbot kind; called likewise *burt* or *brut*.

BRE'TON CAPE, an island so called, near the eastern continent of North America, between 45 and 58 degrees of latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called Canso, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, producing but little corn or grass, and subject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with snow in winter, and is excessive cold. It is of very small importance to England, but of great consequence to the French, because it commands the navigation of the ri-

ver St. Lawrence, through which they pass to Canada; and therefore it would greatly diminish them if in our hands in the time of war. There is likewise an excellent fishery on the coast, from which they reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, and retaken to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again re-taken by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the loss of the English was very inconsiderable. There were eleven ships of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, sunk, or destroyed; and it was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

BREVE, S. in Music, a long note, formerly pricked in the form of a square without any tail, equivalent to two measures, minus semibreves, or bars, and is now wrote thus.

BRE'VET, S. among the French, denoting a grant of some favour, or donation from a king; not much unlike a warrant, or king's letters patent with us.

BRE'VIARY, S. an abridgement or compendium.

BREVI'ER, S. [pron. *bre-voer*] a printing letter, the same as this book.

BRE'VITY, S. [Lat.] applied to writing, the expressing a sentiment in very few words; conciseness; shortness.

To **BREW**, V. A. [Belg.] to make ale, by mixing malt and hops with boiling water, and fermenting it afterwards with yeast. Figuratively, to make any drink by boiling different ingredients; to contrive; to use slyly; to perform the office of a brewer; to make ale or beer.

BRE'WER, S. one who makes malt, and sells it.

BRE'W-HOUSE, S. a place or building where beer or ale is made.

BRE WING, S. the process or method of making ale or beer; the quantity of malt produced by brewing.

BRE'WIS, S. a piece of bread boiled in a pot together with meat.

BRE'WOOD, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and one fair, on September 19, for horses and cattle. It is a pleasant place, and the market is almost come to nothing. The old nunnery is now a free-school. It is 131 miles N. W. of London.

BRI'AR, S. See **BRIER**.

BRIBE, S. a gift or reward given to a person to engage him to determine contrary to his duty; something given to a person to stifle evidence; something given to a person, to engage him to vote for a particular candidate.

BRI'BERY, S. the act of giving a bribe; money to engage him to any particular undertaking.

BRICK, S. [Belg.] a fat, reddish, or yellowish earth, formed in wooden moulds of a certain size, first dried in the air, and afterwards

a kiln or clamp. *Oil of brick* is olive oil distilled by heated bricks, pounded afterwards, and distilled in a retort.

To **BRICK, V. A.** to lay or build with bricks.

BRICK-BAT, S. a piece or fragment of brick.

BRICK-DUST, S. the dust of bricks; or the powder of bricks made by rubbing them each other, or pounding them.

BRICKHILL LITTLE, a town in Buckinghamshire, whose fairs are held May 1, and October 18, for horses. Dist. 43 m. from Lond.

BRICK-KILN, S. a place wherein bricks are burnt.

BRICKLAYER, S. one whose business it is to lay and cement bricks in a wall or building. Tylers and bricklayers were incorporated 10 Eliz. under the name of Master and Wardens of the society of freemen of the mystery and art of tylers and bricklayers.

BRICK-MAKER, S. one who makes bricks.

BRIDAL, Adj. that which belongs to a wedding.

BRIDE, S. [Sax.] a name given to a woman the day of her marriage, and sometimes after the wedding-day is over.

BRIDE-BED, S. the bed on which a newly-married couple lie.

BRIDE-CAKE, S. the cake with which guests are entertained at a wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, S. a new married man.

BRIDEMEN, S. the male-attendants, as the

BRIDE-MAIDS are the female attendants, in company at a wedding; the office of the

bride is to undress the bride on the wedding-night, and see her to bed.

BRIDEWELL, S. a house of correction near Fleet-ditch, London, built by Henry VIII. as a royal palace for the reception of the emperor Charles V. Any place where vagrants and strumpets are obliged to beat the drum, or kept to hard labour as a punishment.

BRIDFORD, or BIRDFORD, or BIRT-FORD, a village in Wiltshire, one mile S. of Salisbury, with a fair on August 12, for sheep and horses.

BRIDGE, S. [Sax.] a building of stone or timber consisting of one or more arches, intended for the passage of men or carriages from one side of a river to another. The word *bridge* is used figuratively for the upper part of the nose; and in musical instruments for a piece of wood, which stands upright on the belly of the instrument, and supports the strings.

Hanging-bridges are those which are supported either by posts or pillars, being sustained only by the two extremities. A *swing-bridge* is made fast only at one end with chains, so that the other may be lifted by a pulley fixed to it. A *flying-bridge* is made of planks, leather boats, casks, &c. covered with planks, for the passage of an army. A

bridge of boats is made of copper or wooden boats, fastened with stakes or anchors, and covered with planks. *Prov. Let every man praise the bridge he goes over, i. e. speak not ill of him who hath done you courtesy, or whom you have made use of to your benefit; or do commonly make use of.*—*Bridges were made for wise men to walk over, and fools to ride over.*

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on November 17, and Holy-Thurs-day, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Ogmere, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone-bridge. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 178½ miles W. of London.

BRIDGE-TOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in America. It was first called St. Michael, from the name of the parish-church, and is the finest and largest place in all these islands; for it contains 1200 houses, built of stone, with glazed windows, and many of them

fashed. The streets are broad, the houses high, and the rents dear. The wharfs and keys are very neat and convenient, and the forts are so strong, that when they are well manned, and furnished with ammunition, it would be very difficult to take them. The church is as large as some cathedrals, and it has a very fine organ. On the E. side of the town is the magazine of gun-powder, which is always very well guarded. Lon. 61. o. W. lat. 13. o. N.

BRIDGENORTH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; on Thursday before Shrove-tide, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, cheese, wick-yarn, linen, and woollen cloth; on June 30, for the same, and a large quantity of sheep's wool; on Aug. 2, for the same, and lambs wool; and on Oct. 29, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, salt, butter, and cheese. It is a corporation-town, governed by 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, and consists of about 500 houses. It is seated on the river Severn, which divides it into two, but it is joined together by a handsome stone-bridge. They are called the Upper and the Lower Town. The streets are broad and paved, and it has two parish-churches. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a stately castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament. It is 138 miles N. W. of London.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Thursday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 28, for cattle, and all sorts of goods. It is seated on the river Parret, over which there is a stone-bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It is a large, well frequented place, with the title of a duchy; and sends two members to parliament.

ment. There are in it several large inns; and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is 142 miles W. by S. of London.

BRIDLE, S. [Sax.] the bit, headstall, fillet, throat-band, reins, and nose-band, which are fastened on a horse's head to manage and govern him. Figuratively, a restraint, curb, check.

To **BRIDLE**, V. A. [Sax.] to manage a horse by means of a bridle. Figuratively, to check; or restrain; or keep within bounds. Used neuterly, to hold up the head in an affected manner, applied to the attitudes of a woman.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BU'RLINGTON**, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whitsuntide, and October 21, for linen-cloth and toys. It is a sea-port town, seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious key for ships, and is a place of good trade. It is 207½ miles N. of London.

BRIDPORT, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 5, for bullocks, and sheep; on Holy-Thurday for cheese, bullocks, and sheep; and on October 10, for pedlars ware, and cattle. It is seated in a low dirty country, between two rivers, and it had a harbour in former times, which is now choked up with sand. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 16 aldermen, (four of whom are always justices), and a town-clerk; and it sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and 400 houses; it chiefly consists of two streets, which are broad, and mostly paved. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here is a large manufactory, the town's people being generally employed in spinning of twine, and in making of sail-cloth, and nets for all the large fisheries. It is 138½ miles W. by S. of London.

BRIEF, [breef] S. [Fr.] appropriated to language, short, concise, opposed to diffusive or verbose.

BRIEF, S. a short and expressive account or description. In Law, a writ whereby a person is summoned to answer to any action; an abridgement of a client's case, containing in a concise manner the proofs and objections that may be made by the contrary party, together with answers to them, wrote out for the instruction of counsel on a trial. In Canon Law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a licence for making a collection all over the kingdom for any public or private loss, the money for which is collected by the churchwardens.

BRIEFLY, Adv. in few words; concisely.

BRIEFNESS, S. the quality of expressing a thing in few words; conciseness; shortness.

BRIER, S. [Sax.] in Botany, a kind of prickly tree, distinguished popularly into sweet

or wild; and being a species of the rose, that article.

BRIERY, Adj. full of briars, thorns, or prickly plants.

BRIGADE, S. [Fr.] in the Military a part or division of an army, whether horse or foot, under the command of a brigadier. *brigade of an army*, is a body of horse of ten or thirteen squadrons, or five or six battalions of foot; a *brigade of a troop* is a third part of it, when consisting of fifty soldiers; but only a sixth, when it consists of one hundred; the former case, and into six in the latter.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, S. an officer commanding a brigade of horse, or foot, ranking next below a major-general.

BRIGANDINE, S. [Fr.] a kind of ancient defensive armour, consisting of thin plateable plates, like scales; a coat of mail.

BRIGANTINE, S. [Fr.] a small, light flat, open vessel, with twelve or fifteen benches on each side for rowers, going both with sails and oars, fit for boarding, or giving chase; chiefly used by the Corsairs.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays for cattle and provisions; and a fair, on August 16, for horses. It is seated on the river Ankam. Some call it Glamford-Bridges. It is 153 miles N. of London.

BRIGHT, Adj. [Sax.] shining; sparkling, glittering with light. Figuratively, from clear; or that which introduces more light into the mind. Noble, shining, illustrious, that which sets a person in a conspicuous view, applied to action. Applied to a city, quick, penetrating.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a sea-port town of Sussex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday and September for pedlars ware. It is at present greatly frequented on account of its waters, is daily increasing in good buildings, and has a pretty harbour. It was at this place King Charles embarked for France 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is 61½ miles S. of London.

To **BRIGHTEN**, V. A. to make a thing shine which was dull, or covered either with rust or dust. Figuratively, to disperse, to make famous; to render conspicuous; to heighten, applied to character. Used neuter to shine again after being obscured.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a town in Essex, whose fair is kept Aug. 1, for toys.

BRIGHTLY, Adv. with splendor; with lustre. Figuratively, in such a manner as to raise an advantageous idea of ourselves.

BRIGHTNESS, S. the lustre which appears on the sight of burnished metals, or diamonds; splendor. Figuratively, goodness, sagacity; perfections that make a person conspicuous. "The brightness of his parts." *Ps.*

BRIGHTSTOCK, or **BRICKSTOCK**, a village in Northamptonshire, with three

May 6, for horses and horned cattle; on Sept. for sheep, brags, and pewter; and on November 22, for black hats.

BRILLIANCY, S. [Fr.] greatness of lustre or splendor which dazzles the eyes.

BRILLIANT, Adj. [Fr.] sparkling, or reflecting the rays of light with great lustre.

BRILLIANT, S. [Fr.] a diamond quite underneath, and cut on its upper part in regular faces, the uppermost ending in a point.

BRIM, S. [Sax.] the edge or extremities of a thing. Applied to the hat, that part which is cocked or turned upwards. Applied to any vessel, or drinking-glass, the uppermost edge. Figuratively, the surface of any river or fluid. The top of a bank washed by a river.

To **BRIM**, V. A. to fill full; to fill up to the brim. Neuterly, to be full to the top.

BRIMFUL, Adj. full to the top. Figuratively, ready to run over, by being charged full.

BRIMMER, S. a vessel or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRIMMING, Adj. filled to the top.

BRIMSTONE, S. in Natural History, a unctuous, mineral, yellow substance, dry, brittle, and friable, melting with a gentle heat, inflammable, and when fired in the open air, burning almost all away with a blue flame, emitting a noxious vapour; endued with an electric power, and not dissoluble in an acid menstruum.

BRINDED, Part. [Fr.] streaked; marked with streaks or branches; tabby.

BRINDLE, S. applied to the streaks upon the skin of a beast, of a different or darker colour than the other parts.

BRINDLED, Part. marked with streaks of a different or darker colour, applied to the skin of a beast.

BRINE, S. [Sax.] any salt liquor; sea-water. Figuratively, the sea; tears. The liquor or pickle which proceeds from salted meat.

To **BRING**, V. A. [pret. *I brought*, part. *brought*] [Sax.] to cause a person to come, or to fetch a thing to another, distinguished from *carry*, because it may then be done by another; but the word *bring* implies, that a thing is done by one's self. Figuratively, to procure; to produce. Used with the particle *in*, to introduce. Used with *back*, to make a person return; to recover; to recall. Used with *to*, to lead, or conduct; to induce, to prevail upon. Used with *about*, to accomplish. Used with *off*, to clear from any charge; to free from danger. Used with *on*, to prevail on, or induce a person to alter his sentiments; to convert or seduce. Used with *out*, to discover a thing which is concealed. Used with *under*, to subdue, vanquish, or tyrannize over. Used with *up*, to instruct, educate; to teach; to introduce a

fashion; to advance, or come forward with, applied to an army. "*Bring up your men.*"

Sbak. **SYNON.** To *bring* implies conveying a thing ourselves from one place to another, in opposition to the verb *send*. To *fetch* implies going to a place in order to *bring*.

BRINISH, Adj. [Sax.] like brine; saltish.

BRINK, S. [Dan.] the extreme edge of a river, precipice, &c. Figuratively, the highest degree of danger.

BRINY, Adj. tasting saltish, or like brine, or any other liquor that resembles it.

BRISK, Adj. [Fr.] lively, gay, airy; full of vivacity and spirits, applied to the disposition. Vigorous, full of activity and power, applied to action. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors. Bright, glaring, and strongly affecting the sight, applied to colours.

To **BRISK-UP**, V. N. to advance in a sprightly, lively, and nimble manner. A low word.

BRISKET, S. [Fr.] the breast of an animal, particularly that part which lies next to the ribs.

BRISKLY, Adv. in a brisk, lively, active, and spirited manner.

BRISKNESS, S. a light, airy, and cheerful disposition; vivacity or liveliness; activity, gaiety.

BRISTLE, S. [Sax.] the strong hair which grows and stands upright on the back of a boar, &c.

To **BRISTLE**, V. A. to erect the bristles upright when enraged, applied to a hog. Figuratively, to grow angry; to advance to an enemy in order to attack him, or revenge an affront, used with the particle *up*. Neuterly, to stand erect like the bristles of a hog.

BRISTLY, Adj. in Botany, encompassed with a substance resembling hairs. Thick set with hairs or bristles.

BRISTOL, a sea-port town, which is partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire, with a bishop's see. It is now accounted the second town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 18 churches, besides its cathedral, and several meetings for Protestant Dissenters, among whom the Quakers are a large body. The most remarkable church, besides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, just without the walls, in the county of Somerset, which some think is the finest parish church in the kingdom. There is a bridge over the river Avon, with houses on each side, like those which London-bridge lately had. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Frome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge for the admittance of ships that come up with the tide; and this leads to the College-Green, where the cathedral stands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they send 2000 ships yearly to several parts

parts of the world. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip-hills. The hot-well is resorted to for the cure of several diseases, and is about a mile from the town, on the side of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a sort of soft diamonds, called Bristol-stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the said river, that supplies the cold bath. There are several manufactures, particularly woolen stuffs, carried on by the French refugees. From the College-Green there is a delightful prospect over the city and harbour, and in it stands a stately high cross of Gothic structure, decorated with the effigies of several of the kings of England. Near Queen's-square, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equestrian statue of King William III. stands the custom-house. The number of houses is computed to be 13,000, and of the inhabitants 95,000. The walls have been demolished a long time ago; but there are several gates yet standing. They use sledges or sleds, instead of carts, because the vaults of the common shores will not admit them. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on St. James's day, and January 25. It sends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 117 miles W. of London.

BRISTOL, S. the county of, a subdivision of New Plymouth colony, in New England, North America. It includes Rhode-island, as well as Elizabeth island, at the mouth of Mount's-bay, and lies to the S. W. of Plymouth county, another subdivision of this colony. Of the same name is the largest and most populous, though not the oldest town of the county, which has a convenient harbour, with Rhode island lying at the entrance of it; and, next to Boston, has the best trade in New England, and is continually increasing both in that respect and the number of its inhabitants. Near Bristol is a remarkable hill called Mount-Hope, where Philip, styled king of the Wamponoags, who made war on the English in king Charles II's reign, had his residence, as he afterwards met his fate and quietus at the bottom of it, when driven back thither by the English.

BRISTOL-STONE, S. a kind of soft diamond found in a rock near Bristol.

BRITAIN (Great) the title given to England and Scotland, since the union of the two kingdoms. See **ENGLAND** and **SCOTLAND**.

BRITAIN (New) called also Terra Labrador, and Eskimaux, a country in North America, between the river of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. It is subject to Great Britain; but we have no settlement in it, nor are there any inhabitants but a rude savage sort of people, called Eskimaux, who have neither

laws nor religion. They have no houses, but live in caves and holes in the sides of hills, and are the only people in America that have beards, which almost hide their faces. The chief produce is skins and furs.

BRITISH, Adj. belonging to Britain.

BRITTLE, Adj. [Sax.] that which breaks or crumbles to pieces with the least force or violence.

BRITTLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing easy to break.

BRIXWORTH, a town in Northamptonshire, whose fair is held Whit-Monday, and cloth of both sorts, hardware and toys.

BROACH, S. [Fr.] an instrument or stake forced through a joint of meat, by means of which it is turned round, and its parts successively exposed to the action of the fire in roasting; a musical instrument, which played upon by means of a handle that turns cylinder round on its axis, and gives motion to the several keys by pieces of wire fixed perpendicular on its surface.

To **BROACH**, V. A. to spit; to pierce with a spit. Figuratively, to force a spike or cock into a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap; to open; to wound so as to let out blood. A low expression, alluding to tapping a vessel. To be the author of, applied to doctrine or opinion.

BROACHER, S. a spit or stake to roast meat on. Figuratively, the first inventor, author, or founder of any opinion or doctrine.

BROAD, [broad or broad] Adj. [Sax.] wide; or the extent between the sides of a thing; distinguished from *length*, which is the extent or space between the two ends. Figuratively, large or great. "A broad nature of folly." Locke. Diffusive, clear, bright. "Appears in the broadest light." *ray of Piety*. Coarse, gross, obscene, applicable to language. "In some places he is bold and fulsome." Dryden. With the eyes open. "He was broad awake." Bold, delicate; not reserved. *Broad as lungs*, applies equal on the whole. **SYNON.** *broad* is understood extended each way; *broad cloth*; a *broad brimmed hat*. *wide* is meant *broad* to a certain degree; *three inches wide*; *four feet wide*.

BROADALBINE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Athol, on the E. by Gaurie, on the S. by Perthshire, and on the W. by Argyleshire.

BROADCLIFT, a town in Devonshire, whose fair is kept May 3, for cattle.

BROAD-CLOTH, S. a manufacture of sheep's wool of our own growth mixed with that of Segovia in Spain, the staple commodity and honour of this nation, so called from its breadth, which is so great that it is worn by two persons, who sit at each side, and the shuttle to one another.

BROAD-EYED, Adj. that which can

a great distance round; or has a very large aspect in fight. "In spite of broad-eyed cheerful day." *Shak.* This conveys a noble image to the mind, and is an elegant use of the term.

BROADHEMBURY, a town in Devonshire, whose fair is held November 30, for cattle.

BROAD-LEAVED, Adj. that which has broad leaves.

BROADLY, Adv. in a broad manner.

BROADNESS, S. breadth; the extent between the selvages or lift of cloth; the space between the sides of a thing. Figuratively, obscene, immodest.

BROAD-SHOULDERED, S. measuring each, or of great width, between the shoulders.

BROADSIDE, S. the firing all the guns on one side of a ship into an enemy's vessel. Figuratively, an attack; or a positive and unexpected charge of something criminal, by way of accusation, or reply.

BROAD-SWORD, S. a sharp-edged cut-and-thrust sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWATER, a village on the sea-coast of Sussex, whose fairs are held June 22, and Oct. 29, for horned cattle, sheep, and swine.

BROADWORTHY, a town in Devonshire, whose fair is kept September 9, for cattle.

BROADWISE, Adv. according to the breadth.

BROCADE, S. [*Span.*] a stuff of gold, silver, or silk, raised and embellished with flowers, foliage, or other ornaments.

BROCADED, Part. woven with flowers, or ornaments of various colours. Figuratively, dressed in brocade.

BROCCOLI, S. in Botany, a species of cabbage.

BROCK, S. a badger; also, a hart of the first year; also, a hind of the same year, a buck's sister.

BROCKET, S. a red deer of two years old.

BROGUE, [*brög*] S. [*Ir.*] a wooden shoe; or, a corrupt or vicious manner of speaking or reasoning.

To **BROIDER**, V. A. [*Fr.*] to adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROIL, S. [*Fr.*] a quarrel, contest, tumult, or war.

To **BROIL**, V. A. [*Fr.*] to dress meat by placing it immediately on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly, to be roasted by immoderate exercise. Used improperly for to burn.

BROKAGE, or **BROKERAGE**, S. money gained by promoting bargains; or what is given a broker for commission; the trade of buying and selling second hand things.

BROKERAGE, S. the fee or pay given to a broker for negotiating business.

BROMFIELD, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is kept Nov. 3, for cattle, hats, and pewtery goods.

BROMHALL, a town in Norfolk, whose fairs are held Monday after Ascension, and St. Andrew's day, for petty chapmen.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, whose fairs are held Feb. 3, and Aug. 3, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and hogs; the market is on Thursday; distant from London 6 computed, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire. See **ABBOTS BROMLEY**.

BROMSGROVE, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and October 1, for linen-cloth, cheese, and horses. It is seated on the Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houses. It drives a considerable trade in cloathing, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions. It is 114 miles N. W. of London.

BROMYARD, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Thursday before March 25, for horned cattle and horses; on May 3, Whit-Monday, Thursday before July 25, and Thursday before October 29, for black cattle and sheep. The town is seated on a rising ground, and contains about 200 houses. It is 12 miles W. of Worcester, and 125 W. N. W. of London.

To **BROKE**, V. N. [of uncertain etymology. Skinner seems inclined to derive it from to break, because broken men turn factors or brokers. Casaubon derives it from the Greek; but Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from a Saxon word, signifying to procure] to transact business, or buy and sell for another, at a certain sum per cent.

BROKEN-HEARTED, Adj. in a condition which admits of no comfort; dejected; in despair; disconsolate.

BROKENLY, Adv. in an unconnected manner; without any connection; by loose sentences.

BROKEN-MEAT, S. fragments, or pieces of meat taken from a table.

BROKER, S. one who buys or sells, or transacts business for another. By abuse, the word is applied to those who deal in second-hand goods. *Exchange-broker*, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting of money, or bills of exchange. *Stock-brokers*, are those who buy or sell, for others, parts or shares in the joint stock of any public company, as the Bank, South-sea, &c. *Parson-brokers*, are those who lend money to the necessitous, upon a pledge of goods given as security.

BRONCHIA, [*brónkia*] S. [*Gr.*] in Anatomy, the ramification of the trachea; or certain branches or hollow tubes belonging to the windpipe, that are dispersed through the lungs.

BRO-N-

BRONCHIAL, [*brónkial*] Adj. belonging to the throat.

BRONCHOCELE, [*brónkofele*] S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a tumour arising in the anterior part of the neck, occasioned by some humour or other violence, as straining in labour, lifting weights, &c.

BRONCHOTOMY, [*brónkótomy*] S. [Gr.] the operation which opens the wind-pipe by incision, necessary in many cases, especially in a violent quinsy, to prevent suffocation from the great inflammation or tumour of the parts.

BRONTOLOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse on thunder.

BRONZE, S. [Fr.] a method used by statuary, to make their plastered busts look as if composed of brass. Of this there are two sorts, the red brass or bronze, and the yellow or gilt brass.

BROOCH, S. [Belg.] a jewel; an ornament of jewels. Figuratively, an ornament; glory.

To BROOD, V. N. [Sax.] to hatch, or sit upon in order to hatch; to sit like a hen hatching her eggs; beautifully applied in the following sentence: "Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings." *Milt.* To sit near, and watch with great anxiety. Used actively, to hatch. Figuratively, to cherish or keep alive by incessant anxiety.

BROOD, S. [Sax.] a parcel of chickens hatched by one hen, at one time. Figuratively, offspring, children; production.

BROODY, Adj. inclining to hatch, or to sit on eggs to hatch them.

BROOK, S. [Sax.] a small and shallow running water. *SYN.* *Rivulets* and *brooks* are certain species of *streams* which are running waters, with this difference, that a *rivulet* runs between banks, whereas a *brook* winds its way through the meadows, or by a hedge-side. A *rivulet* is a much larger stream than a *brook*.

To BROOK, V. A. [Sax.] to bear without resentment or complaint; to put up with. Applied to misfortunes, or affronts, to endure.

BRO'OKLAND, a town in Kent, whose fair is Aug. 1. for pedlars wares.

BROOM, S. [Sax.] in Botany, the *genista*, Lat. *genet*, Fr. Linnaeus ranges it in the third sect. of his 17th class. There are 10 species. Likewise an utensil made with the twigs of the above-mentioned plant, and used in sweeping houses or streets.

BRO'OMING, or **BRE'AMING**, S. the burning the filth a ship has contracted, with straw, reeds, broom, &c. when she is on the career.

BRO'OMSTAFF, S. the staff to which the twigs of broom are bound, to make a besom; the handle of a broom; named more generally in London a *broom-stick*.

BRO'OMY, Adj. full of, or abounding in, broom.

BROTH, S. [Sax.] a kind of soup, made

by boiling meat down in a small quantity of water.

BRO'THEL, or **BRO'THEL-HOUSE** [*bordil*, Fr. *bordilla*, Ital. so called from their having been formerly built near, or upon the banks of rivers] a house inhabited by prostitutes, and set apart for the practice of lewdness.

BROTHER, S. [*brethrin* and *brothers* in the plural, the former of which seems confined to the Scriptures. Sax.] a term of relation between two male children sprung from the same father or mother, or both. Among the antients, this term was used with greater latitude than at present, and signified even first cousins; in this sense it is used in Scripture, when mention is made of our Lord's *brethren*. Figuratively, a person united by the most ardent affections of friendship; one of the same trade; a person resembling another in qualities or conduct. Among Divines taken for man in general, alluding to our being all descended from one common parent.

BROTHERHOOD, S. the state or condition of a brother; the relation in which one brother stands with respect to another. Figuratively, men living together in the same house, and professing the same principles, applied to monks or friars; men incorporated together by the same charter; men of the same trade.

BRO'THERLY, Adj. that which fulfils or belongs to a brother.

BRO'THERLY, Adv. after the manner of a brother. Figuratively, in a very affectionate manner.

BROUGH, a town in Westmoreland, whose fair is kept Thursday before Whitsunday, horned cattle and sheep; the market is Thursday. Distant 261 miles from London.

BRO'UGH-HILL, a town in Westmoreland, whose fair is held September 30, for horses, horned cattle, &c.

BRO'UGHTON, a town in Hampshire, whose fair is kept the first Monday in July for toys.

BRO'UGHTON, a town in Lancashire, whose fair is kept August 1, for woollen goods.

BROW, S. [the *ow* is pron. like *own*, *bow*] the arched collection of hairs in the eye in human creatures. Figuratively, looks, air, or appearance of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the verge or extremity of its surface.

To BRO'WEAT, V. A. to endeavor to awe a person by stern and haughty looks and words.

BROWN, Adj. [the *ow* is pron. as in *hown*, *own*] sun-burnt, of a colour which may be made of a mixture of black with any other colour. Figuratively, dark, gloomy. Also as a substantive, dark, or dusky colour.

BRO'WNISH, Adj. somewhat brown, inclining to brown; or of a faint brown.

BRO'WNISTS, in Church History, a

ious sect which sprung up in England towards the end of the 16th century. Their leader was one Robert Brown, a native of Northampton. They separated from the established church, disliking its discipline and form of government. They were equally hostile to Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. They condemned the solemn celebration of marriages in churches; and maintained that matrimony being a political contract, the confirmation of it ought to proceed from the civil magistrate. They rejected all forms of prayer, and affirmed that the Lord's prayer ought not to be recited as a prayer, it being only as a model by which we are to form our prayers.

BROWNNESS, *S.* that idea or sensation which is excited in the mind on seeing a brown colour.

BROWN-STUDY, *S.* gloomy meditations.

To **BROWSE**, [*brouze*] *V. A.* [*Fr.*] to feed on herbs, leaves, or grass. To crop or graze, applied to cattle. Actively, to feed or graze, used with *on*, or *upon*.

BROWSE, [*brouze*] *S.* pasture; properly meadows or shrubs fit for goats and other animals to eat.

BROWN-SICK, *Adj.* dejected.

To **BRUISE**, [*brouze*] *V. A.* [*Fr.*] to bruise or hurt by any thing blunt, which does not cut the skin, or let the blood out; to crush by any weight; to beat in a mortar, as only to crush or destroy the form of a thing, without reducing it into powder.

BRUISE, [*brouze*] *S.* a hurt whereby the skin is not broke.

BRUIT, [*bruit*] *S.* [*Fr.*] a report, rumour, noise; something which is the common topic of conversation.

To **BRUIT**, [*bruit*] *V. A.* to spread abroad; to divulge; to rumour. Both the verb and the noun are seldom used.

BRUMA, or **BRAHMA**, *S.* the idol of the Brahmans, who, they say, produced as many worlds as he has considerable parts; the first world, which is above the heavens, being named of his brain; the second of his eyes; the third of his mouth, &c.

BRUMAL, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] belonging to the winter.

BRUNETTE, *S.* [the plural *brunettes*, according to Addison] [*Fr.*] a person of a brown complexion; generally applied to the female sex.

BRUNSWICK, the duchy of, is a country in Germany, fertile both in corn and pastures, and divided into three principalities, Wolfenbüttele, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the duchy of Gotha. The principality of Wolfenbüttele has its own Dukes; but the other two belong to the Elector of Hanover. The territories of the house of Brunswick are more extensive; the principal of which are the duchies of Brunswick and Lunenburg, with the county of Dannenburg, which is annexed thereto.

BRUNT, *S.* [*Belg.*] the onset, attack, or shock of an enemy; the force, violence, and stroke of a cannon. Generally used with the verb *bear*. To *bear the brunt*, is to sustain the attack of an army. Figuratively, any difficulty, or cross and unexpected accident.

BRUSH, *S.* [*Fr.*] an instrument made of bristles or hair fastened to wood, used for sweeping rooms, cleaning cloaths, or painting. Figuratively, a slight attack or skirmish in war.

To **BRUSH**, *V. A.* to clear a thing of dust by means of a brush; to touch in one's passage. Used with *up*, to paint, to make a thing look well by a brush. Used neuterly, to pass quick, and close to a person, joined with the particle *by*. "*Brush'd* regardless *by*." *Dryd.* To skim upon the surface; to pass along so as just to touch the surface in the passage, used with *over*.

BRUSHER, *S.* a person who makes use of a brush; one who cleans with a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, *S.* rough, woody thickets.

BRUSHY, *Adj.* rough or shaggy like a brush.

BRUSSELS, the finest and richest city of the Netherlands the capital of Brabant, and the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries, to whom they pay almost the same honours as to their sovereign. The ducal palace, where the governor resides, the town house, and the arsenal, are superb structures. The academy is famous; where young gentlemen perform their exercises; and they have dug a fine canal to Antwerp. The trade and manufacture of the inhabitants is in camblets, laces, and fine tapestry, which are exported all over Europe. It is 148 miles N. by E. of Paris, and 172 E. of London. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

To **BRUSTLE**, *V. N.* [*Sax.*] to crackle; to make a noise, like the rustling of armour, or that of rich silks. Figuratively, to swagger, hector, or approach a person in a threatening manner.

BRUTAL, *Adj.* [*Fr.*] that which belongs to a beast, opposed to rational. Figuratively, inhuman, cruel, savage; without, or contrary to, reason and the principles of humanity.

BRUTALITY, *S.* [*Fr.*] a disposition or behaviour contrary to the laws of reason, or dictates of politeness and humanity; churlishness, savageness.

To **BRUTALIZE**, *V. N.* [*Fr.*] to grow morose, savage, inhuman, and like a brute. Actively, to make brutish or savage.

BRUTALLY, *Adv.* inhumanly; churlishly.

BRUTE, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] senseless; savage; inhuman; void of all the tender and social affections; not having the use of reason; rough; uncivilized.

BRUTE, *S.* an animal without the principle of reason; a beast. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the most mortifying

ing reproach, and implying a person void of humanity, and an enemy to reason.

BRUTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 4, and September 19, for cattle. It is seated on the river Brew, and is a well-built and well-inhabited town, with a handsome church, a free-school, and a stately almshouse, and has a manufacture of serges and stockings. It is 114 miles W. of London.

BRUTISH, Adj. resembling a beast, either in form or qualities. Figuratively, rude; inhuman; senseless; stupidly ignorant; regardless of reason, or contrary to its dictates.

BRYSET, a town in Suffolk, whose fair is kept July 5, for butter, sheep, and toys.

BUB, S. a cant word for strong malt liquor.

BU'BBLE, S. [Belg.] a small bladder of water; a little round drop of any fluid filled and expanded with air, and destroyed by the least touch. Figuratively, something easily destroyed; a cheat, or the person cheated.

To **BU'BBLE**, V. N. to rise in bubbles; to make a gentle noise as it runs, applied to water issuing from some narrow place, or its fountain-head. Actively, to cheat, or defraud by projects of imaginary advantages.

BU'BLER, S. one who cheats by projects, promising great advantages for the loan of money.

BU'BY, S. a woman's breast. A low term.

BU'BO, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a tumor or swelling, attended with an inflammation gathering in the groin, &c. A malignant *bubo* is owing to some contagious disease, or venereal taint. A *mild bubo* takes its rise from the stagnation of glutinous and inspissated blood.

BUBONOCE'LE, commonly called a **RUP-TURE**, S. in Surgery, is a tumour in the groin, formed by the prolapsus or falling down of the intestines, omentum, or both, through the processes of the peritonæum, and rings of the abdominal muscles.

BUCCANE'ERS, or **BUCAN'ERS**, S. a cant word for the privateers and pirates in America.

BU'CHAN, a shire of Scotland, having the German Ocean on the N. and E. and the shire of Mar on the S.

BUCK, S. [Brit.] the male of the fallow deer, rabbits, hares, goats, &c. Among deer it is as corpulent, and has horns like a hart, differing only in size, growing out of the head like fingers in the hand. Likewise a cant name for a club, or society, so called from their use of these hunting terms, calling their president, *the grand buck*, &c.

BUCK, S. [Teut.] ley made of ashes for washing linen. Figuratively, linen.

To **BUCK**, V. A. when from *buck* signifying a deer, it denotes to copulate; and when from *buck* signifying ley, it implies to wash cloths in ley.

BU'CKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is

seated in a flat, and formerly had a strong castle, now demolished. It is 12 miles E. of Thetford, and 96½ N. E. of London.

BUCKET, S. [Fr.] a wooden vessel resembling one half of a barrel or pipe, fitted with a handle formed like a semicircle, and used to draw water out of a well; likewise a leathern vessel of the same form used in fire to serve the engines with water. See **PAIL**.

BU'CKFASTLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, whose fairs are kept June 29, for sheep, and Aug. 24, for horned cattle.

BU'CKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays and eight fairs, on Monday-sevendnight after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thursday after Whitfun-week, July 10, Sept. 4, October 8, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on a low ground, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it are the handsome stone bridges. There was formerly a strong castle in the middle of the town. There is a county-jail, built not many years since. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and had the title of duchy. The number of houses are about 300; and it is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, and 57 N. W. of London.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 12,390 houses, 111,340 inhabitants, 35 parishes, and 15 market-towns, whereof six send members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil is rich, but mostly chalk or marle. The most great manufacture is bone lace, and paper. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are Ouse and Coln; the chief town is Buckingham.

BU'CKLAND, a town in Devonshire, whose fairs are kept Whit-Tuesday, and Aug. 2, for cattle.

BU'CKLAND, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is kept Oct. 10, for cattle and cheese.

BU'CKLAND ST. MARY, a town in Somersetshire, whose fairs are held September 10, and 19, for horses the first day, and for cattle the second.

BU'CKLE, S. [Brit.] an instrument of a link of metal with a tooth and a ring, used to fasten the straps of shoes, the necks of horses, &c. A curled lock of hair in a state to make it curl.

To **BU'CKLE**, V. A. to fasten with a buckle. Figuratively, to marry, or join in matrimony, used with the particle in. To **BU'CKLE**, V. N. [Teut.] to comb hair to prepare hair for taking a curl.

To **BU'CKLE**, V. N. [Teut.] to comb

now under a weight, used with *under*. Figuratively, to bend one's inclinations, to apply, or attend to.

BUCKLER, S. [Brit.] a large piece of defensive armour, buckled to the arm, and used by the antients to defend their bodies from the blows or darts of the enemy; being round and cumbersome, they were changed for the shield, which is of less dimension.

BUCKMAST, S. the fruit of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM, S. [Fr.] a coarse cloth made of hemp, gummed, calendered, and dyed; used by taylor to stiffen their garments; and by packers to wrap up cloths, serges, &c. they are sometimes made of old sheets or pieces of sails gummed.

BUCKTHORN, S. a tree.

BUCOLIC, S. [Gr.] pastoral poetry.

BUD, S. [Fr.] in Botany, the small swellings or prominences on the bark of a tree, which turn to shoots, &c. Among Gardeners, denotes the first tops of fallad plants; and Husbandry, a weaned calf of the first year, being so named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, first appearance, tender and immature state of a thing.

To BUD, V. N. to swell with gems or other prominences. Applied to vegetables, to set forth shoots. Figuratively, to be in the bloom of youth. Actively, in Gardening, to inoculate, by inserting a *bud* into a tree.

BUDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with market on Thursdays, and a fair on Holyday for cattle and toys. It is seated in a valley, and has a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. It is 15 miles E. of Bury, and 87½ N. E. of London.

BUDDLE, S. a place where miners wash their ore to fit it for the furnace.

To BUDGE, V. N. [Fr.] to stir; to move.

BUDGE, S. the fur of lambs.

BUDGE, Adj. stiff; surly; formal.

BUDGET, S. [Fr.] a small bag; that which is contained in a budget; a store or stock.

BUDWORTH, a town in Cheshire, whose fairs are held Feb. 13, April 5, Oct. 2, for horses, swine, hats, and pedlary.

BUFF, S. [from *buffalo*] the hide of a buffalo dressed in oil, after the manner of shagreen; any skin dressed after the same manner.

BUFFALO, S. an animal of the ox-kind, wild, with large, crooked, and resupinated horns; equal in size to our largest oxen, with aspect fierce and terrible, the eyes big and prominent, the ears long and patulous, the neck thick and short, the flesh hanging loose under the throat. It is a native of the East, but brought into Italy, and other parts of Europe, where it is used as a beast of burden and fight.

BUFFET, S. [Fr.] a blow on one side of the head given with the fist. Figuratively, rebuff, persecution, or hardship.

BUFFET, S. [Fr.] a kind of cupboard or closet formed with an arch at the top, and furnished with shelves, used to place china and plate in for show and ornament.

To BU'FFET, V. N. [Fr.] to strike on the head with the hand; to box. Figuratively, to strike any thing forcibly with the hand. Used neuterly with the particle *for*, to box, or fight with the fists.

BU'FFETER, S. one who fights with his fists; a boxer.

BU'FFLE-HEADED, Adj. that which has a head like a *buffalo*. Figuratively, dull, stupid.

BUFFO'ON, S. [Fr.] one who endeavours to excite laughter by low jests and antic postures; a merry-andrew, a jack-pudding.

BUFFO'ONERY, S. the using low jests, ridiculous pranks, or scurrilous mirth, in order to extort a laugh from the company.

BUFONITÆ, S. in Natural History, a kind of extraneous fossils, called lycodontes, or wolf's teeth.

BUG, S. [Brit.] an insect of a roundish flat form, a darkish red colour, which breeds in household stuff and beds, blisters where it bites, is produced from a nit, and stinks when killed. Likewise a flying insect formed like a beetle, and named a *May-bug*, or *May-fly*.

BUG, or BU'GBEAR, S. [Brit.] an object which raises terror; a walking spectre; a ghost; generally applied to the imaginary terror used to frighten children.

BU'GGINESS, S. infected with bugs.

BU'GGY, Adj. abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE, or BU'GLE-HORN, S. a small bending-horn; a hunting-horn.

BU'GLE, S. a shining bead, of a cylindrical form, and made of glass.

To BUILD, [*build*] V. A. [the preter, I *built*, or have *built*, Belg.] to make or raise houses, &c. Figuratively, to raise on any thing as a support or foundation.

BU'ILDER, [*bilder*] S. one who constructs or raises houses, &c.

BU'ILDING, [*building*] S. a fabric or place erected for shelter from the weather, for dwelling, or for the purposes of religion, security, or magnificence. *Building* is used in its primary sense, for the art and act of raising edifices.

BUILTH, a town in Brecknockshire, distant from London 125 computed, and 171 measured miles. Its fairs are held June 27, Oct. 2, and Dec. 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses; the market is on Mond. and Sat.

BULB, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a thick root, nearly round; of which there are two species. 1. The tunicated, or coated. 2. The squamous, or scaly.

BULBA'CEOUS, Adj. the same as *bulbous*, but not so proper.

BU'LBOUS, Adj. that which resembles or contains a bulb; that which has a round root.

BU'LFINCH, S. a song bird, so called from

for red colour; it is remarkable for its imitating wind music, particularly the flageolet.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Walachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is divided into four sangiacates; which have the name of the capital places, namely, Vidin, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Silistria. The three first lie on both sides of the river Danube; but the last is wholly on this side, and is partly inhabited by Tartars.

To **BULGE**, V. N. [originally wrote *bilge*, which signified the lower part of a ship] to spring a leak by striking the bottom on some rock or place which makes a hole, or forces off some of the timber, applied to a ship; to founder. To stick or jut out, used with the particle *from*.

BULIMY, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, an enormous appetite, attended with faintings and coldness at the extreme parts.

BULK, S. [Belg.] size, dimensions. Used with the word *people*, &c. the greatest part, and sometimes the vulgar. The human frame. Applied to a ship, the whole space in the hold for the stowage of goods; likewise the cargo. To *break bulk*, is to open or unload any part of the cargo.

BULK, S. [Belg.] in Building, a part of a building projecting from the window, like a table, and used either for placing commodities on, by way of show; or for porters to pitch their burdens.

BULKINESS, S. the largeness of a thing; the greatness of size or dimensions.

BULKY, Adj. of great size or stature.

BULL, S. [Belg.] the male of black cattle, kept generally for propagating the species; any thing made in the form of a bull. In Astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters in April. A blunder or contradiction.

BULL, S. [Lat.] in Ecclesiastic History, an instrument made out at the Roman or pope's chancery, sealed with lead, and of the same nature with the edicts of secular princes. The seal presents on one side the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other, the name of the pope, and the year of his pontificate.

BULL, Adj. in Composition, sometimes denotes largeness, as *bull-head*, and in such cases is not to be looked on as derived from the English noun, but from the Greek particle.

BULL-BAITING, S. [Sax.] the worrying or teasing a bull, by setting dogs on him.

BULL-DOG, S. a species of dogs of a strong make, round head, noted for never quitting its hold whenever it has fastened, and used in baiting bulls, which they generally seize by the nose, and pin to the ground.

BULLET, S. [Fr.] an iron or leaden ball or shot, used to load guns with. According to

Mr. Derham, a bullet shot out of a great gun flies a mile in a little above seventeen seconds, and reckoning the sun's distance 86,051,398 English miles, would be there two years and a half in its passage to it, in full force. *Red-hot bullets* are heated in forge, and used to set a place on fire, containing combustibles. *Hollow bullets* are cylindrical, with an opening and fusée at one end, which giving fire to the inside, when the ground it bursts, and has the same effect as a mine. *Chain bullets* are two balls joined by a chain three or four feet long. *Branch bullets*, two balls joined by a bar iron five or six inches apart; and *two ball bullets*, named likewise angles, are the two halves of a bullet joined by a bar or chain; they are chiefly used in sea-fights, to cut rigging, masts, &c.

BULL-HEAD, S. figuratively, a stiff person. In Natural History, a fish, called likewise the miller's thumb; its head is broad and flat, disproportionable to its body.

BULLION, S. [Fr.] gold and silver in the mass, neither wrought nor coined; named either when they are first melted from the ore, or after they are refined and cast in ingots, or bars.

BULLY, S. a person who makes use of threatening expressions, and insolent behaviour, with great shew of courage, but possessed of great cowardice. In low language, used of a person who attends a strumpet, espouses her quarrels, and protects her from those who she has provoked to give her a drubbing.

To **BULLY**, V. A. to behave with insolence and personated courage, in order to frighten a person into any measures of compliance.

BULRUSH, S. a large rush, growing by the sea, rivers, and in moist places.

BULWARK, S. [Belg.] a fortification or bastion. Figuratively, a security or protection.

BUM, S. [Belg.] that part of the posture on which a person sits. Used in Composition to convey the idea of reproach, or something low and despicable, as in the following *bum-bailiff*.

BUM-BAILIFF, S. a person employed to execute a writ, or arrest a person; a bailiff of the meanest sort.

BUMPKIN, S. [Belg.] a person who has not had the benefit of a polite education, is gross in his conceptions, rude or uncivil in his behaviour, and void of experience or respect to the world; a rustic, or clown.

BUMP, S. a swelling occasioned by a blow.

To **BUMP**, V. A. to kick a person, or to strike with the knee in the breech. To *make a bump*, applied to that made by a bitter.

BUMPER, S. [perhaps a corruption of *bon pere*, it being customary in Italy to

the pope's health in full glasses] a cup or glass filled up to the brim, or as full as it can hold.

BUNCH, S. [Dan.] any prominence, hard knob, or swelling, rising above the surface of a thing. Many things of the same kind growing together. A cluster, applied to vegetables. Several things collected or tied together at one of their extremities.

To **BUNCH, V. N.** to grow in knobs or protuberances. To swell, used with *out*.

BUNCH-BACKED, Adj. having bunches on the back; hump-backed; crooked, owing to the dislocation of the back or shoulder bones.

BUNCHINESS, S. the quality of being uneven with respect to surface; growing in knobs or clusters, opposed to smoothness.

BUNDLE, S. a parcel of goods, or collection of things wrapped or tied together, including the secondary idea of being easily portable.

To **BUNDLE, V. A.** to tie or wrap several things together. Figuratively, to be included or collected together; to be comprehended or connected.

BUNG, S. [Brit.] a stopple of wood, cork, &c. for the bung-hole of a cask.

To **BUNG, V. A.** to stop a barrel close at its largest vent, or hole.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 14, for horses and lean cattle; and on Sept. 25, for hogs and petty chapmen. It is seated on a spot watered by the river Wavenay, which separates it from Norfolk. It has two parish-churches, one of which is handsome, and in the midst of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is also a dissenting meeting-house, and a grammar-school. The town contains about 600 houses, and the streets are pretty wide, and well-paved. Here are likewise the remains of a castle, supposed to be built by K. John. About 60 years ago, almost every house was burnt to the ground, and the records belonging to the castle and convent consumed. It is, however, now a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worsted-sockings. The market is large for corn. It is 20 miles S. of Suffolk, and 107 N. of London.

BUNG-HOLE, S. a large round hole in a barrel, by which it is filled.

To **BUNGLE, V. N.** to perform any thing in a clumsy awkward manner. Used actively, to botch. Figuratively, to palliate grossly, joined with the particle *up*.

BUNGLER, S. a botch; an awkward and clumsy performance.

BUNGLER, S. a bad workman; one who does a thing in an ignorant, awkward, or clumsy manner.

BUNGLINGLY, Adv. in a bad, clumsy, ignorant, or awkward manner.

BUNN, S. [Span.] in Pastry, a cake composed of yeast, flour, and caraway seeds.

BUNT, S. [corrupted, according to Skinner, from *bent*] the middle part of a sail formed into a bag, or pouch, that it may contain more wind. *Bunt-lines* are small lines fastened to the foot, and reeved through little blocks seized to the yard, serving to hoist up the *bunt* of the sail, that it may be furled with greater ease.

To **BUNT, V. N.** to swell, used with the particle *out*.

BUNTER, S. [a cant word] a woman who picks up rags in the street. Used figuratively as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a dirty, nasty, mean, and low-lived creature.

BUNTING, S. a bird of the lark kind.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on June 29, and November 30, for pedlars ware. It is a large thoroughfare on the N. road, seven miles S. of Royston, and 31 N. by W. of London.

BUOY, S. [pron. *boy*] [Fr.] a piece of wood or cork, and sometimes an empty barrel, well closed, floating in the water, tied to a cable fastened to the bottom of the sea, in order to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours, where the wrecks of ships are sunk, together with shallow places, sand banks, and other impediments. The *mast buoy* is made of a piece of a mast or other piece of wood, which stands out of the water. *Buoy* is sometimes used for a sea mark, which shews the dangers of difficult passages.

To **BUOY, V. A.** [pron. *boy*] to raise above the surface of the water; to keep afloat. Figuratively, to keep any principle or thing from subsiding, or sinking under oppression. To cause a thing to ascend by its specific lightness. Neuterly, to float. Figuratively, to surmount or get the better of all difficulties and impediments.

BUOYANCY, [boy'ancy] S. the quality of floating; or that quality which prevents a thing from subsiding, sinking, or descending.

BUOYANT, [boy'ant] Adj. that which keeps a thing floating; light; that which will not sink. Figuratively, that which animates, or keeps from dejection.

BURBOT, S. a river fish full of prickles.

BURDEN, S. [spelt more properly *burthen*] [Sax.] a load, supposed to be as much as a man or horse can carry. Figuratively, a difficulty, oppression, affliction, or any thing that affects a person with weariness, or becomes irksome; the number of tons, or weight a ship can carry. In Trade, applied to steel, 180 lb. weight. In Music, the drone or bass of an organ, bagpipe, &c. and the pipe or string which sounds it; hence the words which are repeated at the end of every stanza, are called the *burthen* of a song. **SYNON.** By the word *burden* we understand a weight possible to be borne; by *load* a weight more than we

We are able to bear. A light *burthen* is no inelegant expression; but a light *load* certainly is.

To **BURDEN**, V. A. to load; to encumber, or to put a person to great expence.

BURDENER, S. one who loads. Figuratively, an oppressor.

BURDENOUS, Adj. that which makes a load heavy. Figuratively, grievous, oppressive, irksome; putting a person to great expence, without being of any service to him.

BURDENSOME, Adj. applied to a very pressing load on the body. Figuratively, applied to afflictions, or the trouble one person gives another, afflicting the mind with great anxiety and distress.

BURDENSOMENESS, S. applied to loads, weight or heaviness. Figuratively, applied to calamities and inconveniences.

BUREAU, S. [pron. *burō*] [Fr.] a chest of drawers, with the top sloping, and furnished with pigeon-holes to keep writings in.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 5, for horses, sheep, cows, and small wares; and on September 25, for cheese and toys. It is seated on an ascent on the river Windrush, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for the making of saddles. The Downs near it, noted for horse-races, are of great advantage to the town. It is 79 miles W. of London.

BURG, S. See **BURROW**, &c.

BURGAGE, S. in Law, a tenure proper to cities and borough towns, whereby lands are held of the king, or other lord, at a certain yearly rent.

BURGAMOT, S. [Fr.] a species of mel-low juicy pear.

BURGEOIS, S. [pron. *boorjois*] [Fr.] a small type used by printers.

BURGESS, S. [Fr.] an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a representative of a borough town in parliament.

BURGH, S. a corporate town or borough.

BURGH, a town in Lincolnshire, whose fairs are held May 12, for sheep, horses, and cattle of all sorts; Aug. 16, town-fair only; and October 2, for cattle, and cloathing of all sorts; the market is on Thursday. It is 137 miles N. of London.

BURGHHER, S. [Sax.] one who has the right of a citizen, or a vote for a parliament-man.

BURGHERSHIP, S. [Sax.] the dignity, privilege, or office of a burgher.

BURGLARY, S. in Law, a felonious breaking and entering a person's house in the night-time, with an intent to commit some felony, whether it be executed or not. If the offence happen in the day-time, it is then called *house-breaking*, by way of distinction. A reward of 40 l. is given for apprehending persons guilty of this crime, by 5 Ann. c. 51.

BURGOMASTER, S. [most properly spelt *burgbermaster*] [Belg.] the chief magi-

strate of the towns of Holland, Flanders, &c. Germany, and answers to an alderman and sheriff of London.

BURIAL, S. the interring or placing a dead body in the ground. Figuratively, the placing any thing in the earth, or under the water. The *burial service* is an office of the church, performed at the grave and interment of one of its members.

BURIER, S. he that places or interms a corpse in the grave. Figuratively, that which removes any corpse, or other thing out of sight. Seldom used.

BURINE, S. [Fr.] a tool used by engravers to make their marks, or etch on metals.

To **BURL**, V. A. to dress cloaths as fash-ners do.

BURLESQUE, [*burlesk*] S. [Ital.] a droll, ludicrous kind of poetry, wherein both persons and things are represented in such a ridiculous light as to excite laughter.

To **BURLESQUE**, [*burlesk*] V. A. to turn to ridicule; to represent a person or thing in a ludicrous and ridiculous manner.

BURLY, Adj. tall, or over-grown, applied to stature. Of large dimensions, or very wide applied to breath. High-sounding, swelling or pompous, applied to style.

To **BURN**, V. A. [preter. *I burnt*, or have *burnt*] [Sax.] to consume or destroy by fire; to occasion a wound by fire, or any solid body. Neuterly, to be on fire; to kindle. Figuratively, to shine as if in flame. To be violently agitated, or inflamed by passion to make the cheeks glow with heat, or consume like latent fire.

BURN, S. a wound or hurt received from fire.

BURNHAM, a village in Buckinghamshire, three miles E. of Maidenhead, with three fairs, on February 25, and May 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and Sept. 2, for horses, cattle, hogs, and hiring (servants).

BURNHAM, a village in Somersetshire, three miles N. of Huntspill, with one fair, Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

BURNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with market on Mond. and Sat. and two fairs, March 15, for cheese; and August 1, for horses and other things. It is seated near the sea, 12 miles N. W. from Norwich, and 126½ N. of London.

BURNING, S. the action of fire on combustible substance, whereby the minute parts are separated from each other, put into violent motion, and some of them assuming the nature of themselves, fly off to their proper sphere, while others either ascend in vapours or are reduced to ashes. Figuratively, flame or fire.

BURNING-GLASS, S. a convex glass which collects the rays of the sun into a point, where wood, or other combustible matter being placed, is set on fire. As a wood-

45 times greater than that of the summer-
sun, a glass must condense the rays of light 35
times to burn. The *burning-glasses* made of
looking-glasses are much more powerful than
those made by lenses, or glasses that transmit
the rays of light through them.

To **BURNISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to polish
any substance so as to make it shine. Neu-
trally, to grow bright or glossy; to shine with
splendor.

BURNISHER, S. one who burnishes or
polishes; an instrument used by polishers.

BURNISHING, S. the polishing metals
to make them glossy, or shining.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, with
market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on
March 6, Easter-Eve, May 13, July 10, and
October 11, all for horned cattle, horses, and
sheep. It is 207½ miles N. N. W. of London.

BURNT, part. pass. of **BURN**.

BURNT-ISLAND, a parliament town
on the coast of Scotland, in Fife, 10 miles
W. of Edinburgh.

BURR, S. the lobe, or lap of the ear;
likewise a sweet-bread of meat, especially that
of veal.

BURREL, S. [Fr.] in Gardening, a spe-
cies of pear, called likewise the *red butter pear*.

BURREL-FLY, S. in Natural History,
winged insect very troublesome to cattle,
called likewise the *ox-fly*, *gad-bee*, or *breeze*.

BURREL-SHOT, S. a sort of case shot,
small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old
iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged from
a piece of ordnance.

BURROW, **BERG**, **BURG**, **BO-
ROUGH**, **BURGH**, S. [Sax.] a corporate
town which sends members to parliament,
and formerly applied only to fortified places.
The holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To **BURROW**, V. A. to make holes in
the ground like rabbits.

BURSAR, S. [Lat.] an officer in a col-
lege, who receives its monies, and keeps its
accounts; a treasurer. In Scotland, a student
admitted to the universities by each presbytery.

BURSE, S. [Fr.] an Exchange, or place
where merchants assemble to transact business.

BURST, S. a separation of the parts of a
thing with violence, and attended with noise;
an explosion; a sudden and violent action of
any kind.

To **BURST**, V. N. [preter I *burst*, have
burst, or *bursten*] [Sax.] to separate, or fly
apart with violence; to quit, or break away,
with the particle *from*. Used with *into*, to
come in suddenly. "She *burst into* the room."
To break, separate, or disunite with sudden-
ness and violence.

BURST, or **BURSTEN**, [participle of
burst] in Surgery, applied to one who has
rupture.

To **BURTHEN**, V. A. } See **BURDEN**.
BURTHEN, S.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of

Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays,
and four fairs, on April 5, for horned cattle
and horses; on Holy-Thursday, for horned
cattle; on July 16, for toys; and on October
29, which is considerable for horses and horn-
ed cattle. It had formerly a large abbey;
and over the river Trent it has now a famous
bridge of free-stone, about a quarter of a mile
in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists
chiefly of one long street, which runs from the
place where the abbey stood to the bridge;
and has a good market for corn and provisions.
Burton-ale is accounted the best of any brought
to London. It is 123 m. N. N. W. of London.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with
a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on a hill
near the river Trent, and is but a small place.
It is 167 miles N. by W. of London.

BURTON, a town of Westmoreland,
with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a
valley, near a large hill called Farleton-Knot-
hill. The town is pretty well built; but the
market is very small; and it is on the great
road from Lancaster to Carlisle. It is 244½
miles N. N. W. of London.

BURWASH, a village in Sussex, eight
miles W. of Battle-Abbey, with two fairs, on
May 12, and September 4, for cattle and ped-
lars wares.

BURY, [commonly pron. *berry*, in this and
the four next words] S. [Sax.] a dwelling-
place or house. Added to the Saxon names, im-
plies, that the person or company resided or lived
there: thus *Aldermanbury* seems to intimate
that the aldermen resided formerly in that place.

To **BURY**, V. A. to inter a corpse in a
grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover
with earth. Figuratively, to conceal, or hide.

BURYING-PLACE, S. a place set apart
for interring bodies; a church-yard.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a town of Suf-
folk, with a market on Wednesdays, and one
fair, on October 7, which lasts a fortnight,
for millenary goods, butter, and cheese.
The situation is exceeding pleasant, and the
air is supposed to be the best in England,
for which reason it is frequented by the
better sort of people. It was formerly
of great note for its abbey, which was
said to be the finest and richest of any in
England, and stood between the two churches,
which are both very large, and seated in one
church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of these
churches, lies Mary Q. of France, who was
married to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. It sends
two members to parliament, and is governed
by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common
council. The streets, which are always clean,
are pretty wide, and well paved; and it con-
tains about 1000 houses, which are in general
well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town
took its name from St. Edmund the King, who
was buried here, after being murdered in a
wood, and his head severed from his body.

Besides the above churches, there are one
Pref-

Presbyterian, one Independent, and one Quakers meeting. Here is a spacious market-hall, a grammar-school, a fine fair-sted, and a beautiful cross. The market is very large for corn, fish, and fowl. The assizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, and 72 N. N. E. of London.

BURRY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs; on March 5, May 3, Thursday but one after Whitsunday, and Sept. 18, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 190 N. N. W. of London.

BUSH, S. [Fr.] a thick shrub.

To **BUSH**, V. N. to grow thick; to grow in a great number close together.

BU'SHEL, S. [Fr.] a measure of capacity for dry goods, as corn, salt, fruit, coals, &c. containing eight gallons, or four pecks, or the eighth part of a quarter of corn, &c.

BU'SHY, Adj. full of branches. Figuratively, short, but growing in great numbers.

BU'SILESS, [biziless] Adj. without employment; at leisure. Figuratively, without the fatigue which attends business.

BU'SILY, [bizily] Adj. in an officious inquisitive manner. With an air of seeming hurry from a multiplicity of business.

BU'SINESS, S. [bizness, or bizness] employment; a man's peculiar trade or profession; affairs or concerns. After *do*, properly, service, advantage, or a means of attaining an end. "A perpetual spring will not *do* their business." Bent. To *do* a man's business, is a low and familiar phrase for killing, destroying, or ruining him. **SYNON.** *Business* implies an object of industry; *affairs* an object of concern. The first implies the hands; the second the mind. The word *business*, by its having no plural number, intimates a particular employ. By the singular of *affairs* being seldom in use in the sense before us, that word is understood to mean a variety of transactions.

BUSK, S. [Fr.] a piece of steel or whalebone, worn at the stomacher of a woman's stays, in order to keep them in the proper form, and strengthen them.

BU'SKIN, S. [Belg.] a kind of short boot worn by the ancients, covering the foot and leg as far as the middle, laced or fastened before; was worn by the dramatic performers in tragedy, and distinguished from the *sock* worn in comedy, which was of a thinner sole, and consequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy.

BUSS, S. [Ir.] a salute given by the lips; distinguished from a *kiss*, which is given with a greater shew of distance or ceremonious kindness. In Fishery, a small vessel from 48 to 60 tons burden, used in the herring fishery.

To **BUSS**, V. A. to salute a person with the lips. Figuratively, to touch.

BUST, S. [Ital.] in Sculpture, the figure of a person in relieve, containing only the head, shoulders, and stomach, usually placed

on a pedestal or console. The Italians use the term for the trunk of a human body, from the neck to the hips.

BU'STARD, S. [Ital.] a wild turkey.

To **BU'STLE**, V. N. to set about a thing with activity; to make a great noise or fuss about any thing.

BU'STLE, a hurry of business; a noise or tumult.

BU'STLER, S. an active, industrious, stirring man.

BU'SY, [pron. bizy or bisy] Adj. [Sax.] engaged in any employment; active, diligent, officious.

To **BU'SY**, [bizy] V. A. to keep a person employed; to employ.

BU'SY-BODY, [bizy-body] S. an officious person meddling with the concerns of other people, offering assistance, and giving advice, without being asked.

BUT, Conj. [Sax.] when it diverts or breaks off the thread of a discourse, so as to pursue a different topic, it intimates a stop to the mind, and signifies *howbeit*. "But say no more." When applied to limit or restrain the sense to what is expressed, exclusive of all others, it signifies *only*. "I saw two planets." When used to imply a thing to be otherwise than it should be, it signifies *yet*, or *nevertheless*. "You pray, but it is not that God would bring you to the true religion." Joined with *did* or *had*, it denotes *only*. "Did but men consider." **THE** After a comparative noun it has the force of *than*. "No sooner up, but he privately opened the gate." *Guard*. No. 167. After the auxiliary verb *be*, preceded by a negative, it implies *otherwise than*. "It cannot be but nature has some director." *Hooker*. Joined with *for*, it implies *without*, or *had it not been for*. "And but for mischief you had suffered for spite." *Dryd.* After a negative, or a question implying a negative, it denotes an exception, or except. "Who can it be, yet but perjured Lycon?" *Smith's Placid.*

BUT, S. [Fr.] a limit or boundary. In Sea Language, the end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship's water.

BUT-END, S. the broad or blunt end of a thing, or the end on which it rests.

BU'TCHER, S. [Fr.] one who kills, flays, and sells the flesh of cattle in a market, or his own house. *Butcher* is used figuratively for one who is of a barbarous disposition, lights in murder, or the slaughter of mankind.

To **BU'TCHER**, V. A. to slay or kill a beast. Figuratively, to murder one of the human species in a barbarous and cruel manner.

BU'TCHERLY, Adv. in a cruel, bloody manner.

BU'TCHERY, S. the trade of a butcher. Figuratively, the commission of murder attended with excessive cruelty; cruelty; barbarity.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, consists of the lands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the north of Clyde, to the S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring fishery. This shire, together with Caithness, sends one member to parliament.

BUTLER, S. [formerly spelt *bottiler*, that one who fills bottles] [Fr.] a servant who is in the care of the wine and other liquors in a family.

BUTLERAGE, S. the duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

BUTLERSHIP, S. the office of a butler.

BUTMENT, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, supports on, or against, which the feet of an arch rest; likewise the little places taken up of the yard or ground plot of an house for a buttery or scullery.

BUTT, S. [Sax.] a vessel or barrel, containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 cwt. of currants.

BUTT, S. [Fr.] the place or mark which a person is to hit in shooting. Figuratively, the point or object to which any person's labours are made by a push in fencing; a person who is the object of ridicule to a whole company.

To **BUTT**, V. A. to strike or give a blow with the head, applied to the method of attack used by a ram.

BUTTER, S. [Sax.] a fat and unctuous substance made from cream by churning. Suffering, being a good soil, is famous for very good butter.

To **BUTTER**, V. A. to spread or pour upon any thing.

BUTTER-FLY, S. [Sax.] in Natural History, a beautiful insect, produced from an eruca-worm, caterpillar, and nymph, or larva. The wonders of the different stages before it arrives to its maturity, and the effulgence of splendour which appears in its structure, when applied to the *butter-fly* state, would require too much room to expatiate on.

BUTTERIS, S. in Farriery, an instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in cutting the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse.

BUTTER-MILK, S. the whey separated from the cream in making butter.

BUTTER-PRINT, S. a piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTTERY, Adj. having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, S. a room where butter or provisions are kept.

BUTTOCK, S. the broad, thick, fleshy part of a man, or beast, joining to the hip. The buttock of a ship is her full breadth right aft.

BUTTON, S. [Brit.] a small flattish round piece made of metal, or wood covered with silk or cloth, sewed to the cloaths to fasten any part

of dress together. Figuratively, a knob or ball. In Botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. In Carpentry, a piece of wood moving upon a nail or screw used to keep a door close. In Smithery, a brass knob of a lock serving to open or shut a door. In Natural History, the sea-urchin, a kind of crab-fish, with prickles instead of feet.

To **BUTTON**, V. A. to sew buttons on a garment; to close or fasten the parts of a garment together with buttons. Figuratively, to inclose.

BUTTON-HOLE, S. the hole made in a garment to receive and fasten the button in.

BUTTRESS, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, a kind of butment serving to prop or support the sides of a building or wall. Figuratively, a prop, or support of any opinion or cause.

To **BUTTRESS**, V. A. to prop, support, or secure from falling.

BUTYRACEOUS, or **BUTYROUS**, Adj. [Lat.] having the properties or qualities of butter.

BU'XOM, Adj. [Sax.] obedient; tractable. Figuratively, void of resistance, yielding, or giving way. Gay, lively, brisk, wanton, jolly.

BU'XOMLY, Adv. in a wanton, lively, gay, or amorous manner.

BU'XOMNESS, S. wanton, gay, or amorous.

BU'XSTEAD, or **BU'CKSTEAD**, a village in Sussex, 10 miles S. S. E. of East-Grinstead, with one fair on July 31, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BU'XTON-WELLS, in Derbyshire, formerly noted for two springs which were near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other very cold; but the wonder is now lost, for they are blended together. It lies at the bottom of a dirty village of the same name, where there is a public inn, which is very large and commodious; a great deal of good company resort there in the summer-time, as well for air and exercise, as for the benefit of bathing. There is plenty of grouse or moor-game for those who love shooting, and trouts and greyling for those that love fishing. In short, here are diversions of all sorts at an easy rate. The water is not near so warm as the hot well at Bristol. It is 32 miles N. W. of Derby, and 158½ N. N. W. of London.

To **BUY**, V. A. [pron. *by*] [Sax.] to purchase a thing by money, or the exchange of any other commodity. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another. To bribe, or corrupt by bribery.

BU'YER, [by'er] S. he that purchases a thing with money, &c.

To **BUZZ**, V. N. [Teut.] to hum, or make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

To **BUZZ**, V. A. to whisper. Used with *abroad*, to divulge, publish, or spread a report or rumour.

BUZZ, S. the humming sound of bees; a whisper, or talk.

BUZZARD, S. [Fr.] a degenerate kind of hawk. Figuratively, a person of mean parts; a blockhead or dunce.

BUZZER, S. a secret whisperer, or one who endeavours, by false rumours, to alienate the affections of another.

BY, Prep. [Sax.] after words signifying action, it implies the agent, cause, means, manner; and is used after verbs neuter, for the instrument. After *quantity* it expresses the proportion. At the end of a sentence, it implies imitation, or conformity. "A model to build others by." *Arbut.* After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the difference. "Shorter by the head." Applied to place or situation, it denotes *nearness*. Joined to the pronouns *himself*, *herself*, &c. it signifies the exclusion or absence of all others. After *keep*, it signifies *possession*, or *ready for use*. "He kept some of the spirit by him." *Boyle*. In forms of swearing, it signifies a particularizing, or specifying the object. Used adverbially it signifies *near*, or at a *small distance*, applied to place. *Passing*, applied to motion; and *presence* when used with *be*. "I will not be by." *Shak.* *By and by*, signifies a short time, or shortly. Used substantively, for something which is not the direct or immediate object of a person's regard; generally used with the preposition *by*. "By the by." *Dryd.* This word is commonly wrote *bye*, and as it distinguishes it from the preposition, should be generally adopted for the sake of perspicuity.

BY, or **BYE**, in Composition, implies something out of the direct way, as *by-road*; something irregular, private, or selfish, as *by-end*; something private, opposed to that which is by public authority, as a *by-law*.

BY-END, S. private, or self-interest, opposed to public spirit, and conveying an idea of reproach.

BY-GONE, Adj. past, peculiar to the Scotch.

BY-LAW, S. a law made by corporations or court-leets for the better government of cities, &c. in cases which are not provided for by the public laws, but noways opposite or contrary to them.

BY-MATTER, S. something which is accidental, and has no connection with the main subject.

BY-PAST, Adj. past, peculiar to the Scotch.

BY-PATH, S. a private path, opposed to a public path.

BY-ROAD, S. an unfrequented road.

BY-WAY, S. a private and obscure way.

BY-WORD, S. [Sax.] a saying, proverb, or term of reproach.

BY'ZANTINE, S. See **BIZANTINE**.

C.

C, The third letter in the English phabet, supposed by some to have been borrowed from the Hebrew, others from the Grecian. It is sounded pressing the breath between the tongue raised to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lip open. Before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and all consonants, it is pronounced hard, though somewhat softer than the *k*, in *cage*, *cat*, *cut*; but before *i*, *e*, and *y*, has a sound like the *s*, but somewhat sharper, as in *cit*, *cell*, *cider*; before an *h* has a peculiar sound, between the hardness of the *k* and the softness of the *s*, as in *chance*; but in words derived from the French it is sounded like an *s* before *b*, as in *chibicane*, which are pronounced *saize*, *canse*. It has been customary to add a *t* when it comes at the end of words, as *logick*; but moderns seem now to have dropped it as useless, writing *logic*, *critic*, *music*, which is certainly to be commended, not as being more agreeable to the etymology of words derived from the Latin, but like confirmed by the practice of the Antient Saxons; from whom we have borrowed the part of our language. Used as a figure it stands for 100, and when double *CC*, When placed before a name, it signifies *Cesar*, &c. With Roman Lawyers, it signifies to condemn, from *condemno*. See *A*. When double, it signified *consul*. In Commerce is used by merchants to mark their books. In Music, it denotes the highest part of a rough bass.

CABAL, S. See **CABALA**.

CABAL, S. [Fr.] a body of men in some design to disturb or change the ministration of a state, distinguished party, in the same degree as *sew* from *Figuratively*, an intrigue or plot to introduce a change in an administration.

To **CABA'L**, V. N. [Fr.] to form

CABALA, S. [Lat.] properly by tradition, and is the name of a mystical kind of science, thought to have been derived by revelation to the ancient Jews, transmitted by oral tradition to those times; serving for interpretation to the both of nature and Scripture. It consists principally in the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers, by means of the rabbins pretended to discover the future, and to see clearly into the sense of many difficult passages of scripture.

CABALISTS, S. a sect among the Jews who interpret scripture. The Jews are divided into Karaites, and the Rabbinical Talmudists. These are again subdivided into pure Rabbinists, and the Cabalists, who tend to discover hidden, mystical sense

make use of the Cabala, and its rules of interpretation.

CABALISTIC, or **CABALISTICAL**, Adj. something relating to the Cabalists; something mystical.

CABALLER, S. one who enters into plots and intrigues to disturb and change the administration of any government.

CABARET, S. [Fr.] in France, is a tavern.

CABBAGE, S. in Botany, the *brassica*, a kitchen plant with large, fleshy, and glaucous-blended leaves. Linnæus ranges it in the second sect. of his 15th class, joining the turnep, navew, and rocket to it; and its species are eight; the varieties of the first being eleven, and those of the third fort two.

It is likewise a cant word among taylors for remnants of cloth which are not returned to their customers.

To **CABBAGE**, V. A. to defraud a person of part of his cloth.

CABIN, S. [Brit.] a little hut or cottage. On board a ship, small apartments, of different dimensions, for the officers to lie in.

To **CABIN**, V. N. to live in a cabin. Figuratively, to live or lie in any narrow or small place.

CABINED, Adj. belonging to a cabin. Figuratively, narrow, or belonging to a bed-chamber.

CABINET, S. [Fr.] among Joiners, a kind of press or chest with several doors and drawers for preserving curiosities, or keeping books. Figuratively, a room in which private consultations are held. Hence a *cabinet* council is that which is held with great privacy, and wherein the most important articles which concern a State, are determined.

CABINET MAKER, S. one who makes cabinets, chests of drawers, and other wooden furniture for chambers, or dining-rooms.

CABLE, S. [Brit.] a thick, large, strong, three-strand rope, from three to twenty inches in diameter, fastened to an anchor to hold the ship when she rides. When two pieces of cable are spliced together, it is called a *shot* of the cable.

CABLED, Adj. belonging to, or resembling cables. *Cabled flutes*, in Architecture, are flutes which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In Heraldry, a *cabled cross* is that which is formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.

CABOCHED, Adj. in Heraldry, the head of a beast cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face.

CABURNS, S. small ropes used in a ship.

CA'CAO, or **CA'COA**, S. a nut about the size of a common almond, the fruit of a tree very common in the West-Indies. The fruit, when good, has a brown and pretty even skin or rind; and when it is taken off, the kernel must appear full, plump, and shining, of a hazle-nut colour, very dark on the outside, a little more

reddish within, of a bitterish and astringent taste, without any greenish or musty flavour. It is one of the most oily fruits which nature produces, and never grows rank, how old soever it be. Of this fruit is made an excellent conserve, as also chocolate.

CACHE'XY, [*kaké'xy*] S. [Gr.] an ill habit of body, or such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHE'CTIC, or **CACHE'CTICAL**, [*kakéctic* or *kakéctical*] Adj. having an ill habit of body.

CACHINNA'TION, [*kakinná'shon*] S. a loud laughter, or what we call a horse laugh.

CA'CKLE, S. the noise made by a goose or fowl.

To **CA'CKLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to make a noise like a goose; applied likewise to that of a hen. Figuratively, to laugh heartily.

CA'CKLER, S. a fowl that cackles. Figuratively, a person who divulges a secret; a tell-tale; a tattler.

CACOCHY'MY, [*kakoky'my*] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a vicious or corrupt state of the vital humours.

CACODE'MON, S. [Gr.] an evil spirit, or ghost; any imaginary frightful monster, created in the minds of fearful and superstitious people. With Astrologers, it is the 12th house in a scheme of the heavens, so called from the pretended terror of its prognostication.

CACOE'THES, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, an epithet applied by Hippocrates to malignant and difficult distempers. In Surgery, it is an inveterate disease, breaking out in boils or blains hardly curable.

CACOPHONY, [*kakó'fony*] S. [Gr.] in Grammar and Rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, syllables, or words, which form a harsh and disagreeable sound.

To **CACUMINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to sharpen.

CADA'VEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

CA'DDIS, S. a kind of tape or ribbon. In Natural History, a kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw, derived from *codde*, Sax. a bag.

CADE, Adj. soft, tender, tame, delicate. In Husbandry, a *cade* lamb, is one that is bred in a house; a house lamb. Hence to *cade*, the verb, to bring up tenderly.

CADE, S. [Lat.] a cask, or barrel. A *cade* of herrings is a vessel containing 500, and a *cade* of sprats, 1000.

CA'DENCE, S. [Fr.] a fall, decline, or descent. In Music, *cadence* is a certain rest either at the end of a song, or of some of its parts into which it is divided, as into members or periods. *Cadence*, in Dancing, is when the several steps and motions follow or answer the different notes or measure of the music.

CA'DET, S. [Fr.] the younger son of a family,

family, is a word naturalized in our language from the French. Among the military men, it denotes a young gentleman, who serves in a marching regiment, as a private man, at his own expence, with a view to acquire knowledge in the art of war, and to obtain a commission in the army.

CA'DEW, or **CA'DEWORM**, *S.* in Natural History, a kind of worms, which in time change into butterflies.

CA'DI, *S.* a magistrate among the Turks.

CA'DIZ, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and famous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour, frequented by merchant ships from all parts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, about 18 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; but the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent on the opposite shore by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. All the Spanish ships go from hence to the W. Indies, and return thither. It was taken and plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. Lon. 6. 46. W. lat. 36. 25. N.

CA'DMIA, *S.* a recement of copper ore produced in furnaces, when that metal is separated from its ore.

CADU'CE, or **CADU'CEUS**, *S.* [Lat.] among the Romans, was a white staff or wand, carried by those officers who went to proclaim peace with any people with whom they had been at variance. Also, a rod entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury, as the ensign of his quality and office, given him, according to the fable, for his seven-stringed harp. The poets ascribe to this rod the properties of laying men asleep, raising the dead, &c.

CÆ'CUM, *S.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger intestines.

CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in South-Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs, on April 5, June 6, July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, Nov. 16, and Thursday before Christmas, all for cattle and stockings. It is seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, in a moorish ground, and among the hills. It is thought the walls now in ruins were built by the Romans; there being often Roman coins dug up here. It is 5 miles N. of Landaff, and 159 W. of London.

CAERG'WRLEY, a town in Flintshire, whose fairs are held Shrove-Tuesday, May 16, August 12, and October 27, for cattle.

CAERLE'ON, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 1, July 20, and September 21, for cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a Roman town, as is evident from the

many Roman antiquities found here. It is commodiously seated on the river Usk, over which there is a large wooden bridge. The houses are generally built of stone; and there are the ruins of a castle still to be seen. It is 19 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 148 W. by N. of London.

CA'ERWIS, a town of Flintshire, in Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and fairs, on March 16, the last Tuesday in April, Trinity-Thursday, the first Tuesday after July 7, September 9, and November 10, all for cattle. It is seated on an ascent; and though it is but a small place, the market is very good for corn and provisions. It is 18 miles E. of St. Asaph, five W. of Flint, and 204 N. W. of London.

CÆ'STUS, *S.* [Lat.] a large gauntlet made of raw hides, used in combats among the ancients; they were studded with nails, and strengthened with lead or plates of iron, and surrounded the hands, wrist, and arm, to guard them from blows, and prevent their being broken or dislocated.

CA'TTAN, *S.* [Pers.] a Persian vest or garment.

CAG, *S.* a barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, *S.* [Fr.] an inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts, inclosed with palisadoes; a prison for people guilty of petty crimes.

To CAGE, *V. A.* to inclose or confine in a cage.

To CAJO'LE, *V. A.* [Fr.] to flatter, coax, or coax, including the idea of dissimulation.

CAJO'LER, *S.* a flatterer, or wheedler.

CAI'OSTER, a town in Lincolnshire, whose fairs are on June 1, for sheep, and October 16, for horned cattle; the market is on Monday. It is 155 miles from London.

CA'ISSON, *S.* [Fr.] a chest of bomb powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be exploded on his approach.

CAITIFF, *S.* [Fr.] a criminal who is guilty of meanness; a despicable contemptible villain.

CAKE, *S.* [Brit.] a rich kind of bread, generally thin and round. Figuratively, any thing composed of flour and butter, made in a thin and flattish form.

To CAKE, *V. N.* to harden like dough in the oven.

CALABA'SH-TREE, *S.* in Botany, a large tree growing from twenty-three to thirty feet high. The shells of the fruit are used by the negroes for cups.

CALAIS, a strong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handsome streets, and several churches and monasteries; the number

inhabitants is reckoned to be 4000. It was taken by King Edward III. in 1347; and was lost in Q. Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The harbour is not so good as formerly, nor will it admit vessels of any great burden. In times of peace there are packet-boats going backward and forward twice a week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles distant. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkirk, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAMANCIO, S. a kind of woollen stuff, with a glossy surface.

CALAMINE, S. [Lat.] a hard, heavy, mineral substance, appearing of a stony nature, but a lax and cavernous structure, generally found in loose masses, from the size of a walnut to those of three pounds and upwards.

CALAMINT, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a species of the *melissa* or *baum*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuscany.

CALAMITOUS, Adj. [Lat.] involved in misfortunes; wretched; unfortunate; unhappy, oppressed with misery, applied to persons. Fatal, noxious, unwholesome, or productive of misery, or distress, applied to things.

CALAMITY, S. misfortune, affliction, distress, the cause of misery. **SYNON.** Each of these words denotes a sad event; but that of *misfortune* is applied to casualties and outward circumstances, things detached from us. *Disaster* respects properly personal accidents. *Calamity* implies something more general.

CALAMUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a reed or sweet-scented wood.

CALASH, S. [Fr.] a light four-wheeled, uncovered carriage, drove by the traveller himself.

CALCEDONIUS, S. [Lat.] a precious stone of the agate kind.

CALCINATION, S. [Fr.] the rendering a body reducible to powder by means of fire.

CALCINATORY, S. a vessel used in calcining.

To **CALCINE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make a thing easily powdered by means of fire; to burn in the fire to a substance, which a small force will crumble; to reduce to ashes; to burn to a cinder. Figuratively, to consume or destroy.

CALCOGRAPHY, S. [Gr.] the art of engraving on brass or copper-plates.

To **CALCULATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to find out the value or amount of any thing by arithmetic; to compute or find the situation of the planets; to contrive or adapt to a certain end.

CALCULATION, S. an operation in arithmetic. Figuratively, a deduction of reason; the result of an arithmetical operation.

CALCULATOR, S. one who computes, calculator.

CALCULATORY, Adj. belonging to calculation or computation.

CALCULOSE, or **CALCULOUS**, Adj. stony, gritty; having the stone or gravel.

CALCULUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the stone in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder. *Calculus literalis*, is the same as algebra, so called, because letters are used in its operations, instead of figures.

CALCUTTA. See **WILLIAM'S FORT**.

CALDRON, or **CAULDRON**, S. [Fr.] a large vessel to heat water, or dress victuals in; a pot.

CALEFACTION, S. [Lat.] the act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, or **CALEFACTORY**, Adj. that which heats, or has the power of heating.

To **CALEFY**, V. N. [Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated.

CALENDAR, S. [Lat.] a table containing the days, months, festivals, &c. happening in the year. The Roman calendar, from which ours is borrowed, was composed by Romulus, who made the year consist of no more than 364 days; Numa Pompilius corrected his error, by making it consist of twelve lunar months of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, which made 354 days; but being fond of an odd number, he added one day more, which made it 355 days; and that the civil year might equal the sun's motion, he added a month every second year. Julius Cæsar, as a farther improvement, made the year consist of 365 days, and left the six hours to form a day, at the end of every fourth year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian, or the old stile, in opposition to the new stile introduced by Gregory XIII. who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off ten days from the calendar; and, to remedy this defect for the future, left out one bissextile day every 100 years, making every fourth hundred a leap year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniences arising from the differences of stile, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian, or new stile, by leaving out eleven days of the month of September in the year 1752.

CALENDER, S. a hot press, made use of to press, smooth, or water manufactures of silk, wool or linen. In Natural History, the word is applied to an insect, which preys on corn, leaving nothing but the husks, and giving the flour made of it a very bad taste.

To **CALENDER**, V. A. to smooth, water, or dress any manufacture in a hot-press or calender.

CALENDERED, Adj. applied to corn devoured by the calender, an insect.

CALENDRE, S. one who presses, smooths, or waters manufactures in a hot-press or calender.

CALENDS, S. [it has no singular, Lat.] the

the first day of the month among the Romans: they were reckoned backwards thus, the first day of February was called the calends of February, the thirty-first of January the second of the calends of February, and so on to the 13th, when the ides commenced.

CAL'ENTURE, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at sea.

CALF, S. [plural *calves*] [Sax.] the young of a cow. Figuratively, a sacrifice, or something substituted instead of a sacrifice. "So will we render the *calves* of our lips." *Hosea* xiv. 2. The swelling fleshy part of a man's leg.

CAL'IBER, S. [Fr.] the extent or diameter of any round thing; an instrument used by carpenters. Among the gun-smiths, *wooden calibers* are models by which they cut the stocks whereon they mount their guns, pistols; &c. *Steel calibers* are instruments with which they turn and file their screws. In Gunnery, the diameter of the mouth or bore of a piece of cannon, or of the ball it carries. *Caliber compasses*, a pair of compasses, with the legs bent inwards, furnished with a tong, which moves on a rivet on one of its legs, and is used to take the dimensions of the bore of a cannon, together with the size and weight of the ball it can carry.

CAL'ICE, or **CHA'ICE**, S. [Lat.] a cup; appropriated to the cups or vessels which the communicants drink out of at the Lord's supper.

CAL'ICO, S. [from *Calicut* in India] a kind of linen manufacture imported by the East India company.

CAL'ID, Adj. [Lat.] hot, burning.

CAL'IDITY, S. [Lat.] heat.

CAL'IF, or **CAL'IPH**, S. [Arab.] a title given to the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, by whom it is accounted the supreme ecclesiastical dignity; or, among the Mahometans, a sovereign dignity, vested with absolute authority in all matters relating both to religion and polity.

CALIGA'TION, S. [Lat.] darkness, cloudiness, dimness of sight.

CAL'IGINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] dark, dim, cloudy, obscure.

CAL'IGRAPHY, S. [Gr.] a neat and handsome hand, applied to writing; beautiful writing.

CAL'IVER, S. a hand-gun, harquebuse; a small gun used at sea.

CAL'IX, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the outward greenish cover which encompasses the petals or other parts of a flower.

CAL'IXTINS, S. in Church History, a sect of Christians in Bohemia and Moravia: the principal point in which they differed from the church was the use of the chalices, or communicating in both kinds. It was also a name given to those among the Lutherans, who followed the sentiments of George Calixtus, a celebrated divine, who opposed the

opinion of St. Augustine on predestination, grace, and free-will.

To CALK, [*caulk*] V. A. [Fr.] to stop the seams or other leaks of a ship with oakum or tow, or spun-yarn, to keep the water out.

CAL'KER, [*caulker*] S. the person who stops the leaks of a ship.

CAL'KING, [*caulking*] S. stopping the leaks or seams of a ship with oakum or tow which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch, and tar, as low as it draws water.

To CALL, V. A. [pron. *caull*] [Lat.] name. Used with *on* and *upon*, to visit or go to a person's house. In Divinity, to receive a mission from God; and used with *upon*, to implore; to pray to in distress, with confidence of assistance. *To call back*, to revoke. *To call over*, to read aloud a list or muster-roll. *To call names*, to abuse a person by some reproachful term or word. *To call in*, applied to money, to collect or demand a sum lent. Joined with *out*, to challenge, provoke, or excite to combat or danger. In Law, joined with the particle *to*, to be admitted as a lawyer or counsellor.

CALL, [*caull*] S. an address by word of mouth. Figuratively, a mission from God. In Law, a nomination or admission. Used with *upon*, a claim or demand. *Within call*, not far off; within hearing. An instrument imitating the notes of birds, and used by bird-catchers to bring them into their traps.

CAL'LING, [*caulling*] S. the business which a person professes; station, employment, or profession; divine vocation; invitation to the true religion.

CAL'LLINGTON, or **KE'LLINGTON**, a village in Cornwall, 15 miles N. by W. from Falmouth, with three fairs, on May 4, September 19, and November 12, all for horned oxen, sheep, cloth, and hops. The market on Wednesdays; and it is 21½ miles from London.

CALL'LOPE, [Gr.] S. the muse who presides over Rhetoric and heroic verse.

CAL'LLIPERS, S. See **CAL'IBER**, which this is a corruption.

CALLO'SITY, S. [Fr.] in Anat. a hardness of the skin, owing to hard labour, or frequent rubbings, whereby it becomes insensible.

CAL'LOUS, Adj. grown hard, swelling, insensible. Applied to the mind or conscience, not to be moved by threats or promises.

CAL'LOUSNESS, S. insensibility of the body, wherein the skin grows into knobs, loses all sensation; the hardness of the skin which knit together the extremities of a broken bone. Figuratively, insensibility, applied to the mind.

CAL'LOW, Adj. unfledged; without feathers.

CALLUS, S. [Lat.] See **CALLOUS**.

CALM, Adj. [Belg.] undisturbed by tempests or violent winds, applied to the elements.

elements. Undisturbed by boisterous passions, applied to the mind. Substantively, used for freedom from tempests or winds at sea.

To CALM, V. A. to put an end to a tempest. Figuratively, to sooth or pacify; to appease.

CALMER, S. the person or thing which alluces from a state of turbulence and violence to one of quietness, rest, and serenity.

CALMLY, Adv. free from violence, turbulence, or tempestuous commotion. Figuratively, in a serene, cool manner.

CALMNESS, S. a state of quiet free from the disturbance of violent winds. Figuratively, state of cool and sedate tranquility; mildness.

CALNE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and cheese; and on August 2, for toys. It is seated on a river of the same name; it has a handsome church, and sends two members to parliament. It is 87 miles W. of London.

CALOMEL, S. [Gr.] in Chemistry, a name given to mercury sublimated a fourth time or upwards, which makes it more gentle in its operation, and fits it to act as an alterative.

CALORIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] that which has the power of heating.

CALOTTE, S. [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair, worn first by cardinal Richlieu. A red calotte is become the badge of a cardinal. In architecture, a round cavity or depression.

CALOYERS, S. [Gr.] monks of the Greek church, who live a very retired and austere life, eat no flesh, keep four Lents, and never break their fasts till they have earned that meal by their labour.

CALTROPS, S. [Sax.] an instrument with four iron spikes, disposed in such a manner that one of them will always be upright, and three of them in the ground. They are used to annoy, embarrass, and wound the horses feet of the cavalry. In Botany, a plant so called from its resembling the instrument just described, and being very troublesome to cattle by pricking their feet.

To CALVE, V. N. to bring forth a calf.

CALVINISTS, S. in Church History, are those who follow the opinions of John Calvin, one of the principal reformers of the church, in the 16th century, a man of great parts and industry, and of considerable learning; whose doctrine still subsists in its greatest purity at Geneva, where it was first broached, and from whence it was propagated. This is the prevailing religion of the United Provinces. In England, it is confined among the Dissenters; and in Scotland it is held in its utmost rigour. The Calvinists are great advocates for the strictness of God's decrees, and hold, that election and reprobation depend on the mere will of God, without any regard to merit or demerit of man; that he affords to the elect an irresistible grace, a faith that they cannot lose, which takes away the freedom of will,

and necessitates all their actions to virtue. They believe that God foreknew a determinate number in whom he intended to manifest his glory; and having thus foreknown them, he predestinated them to be holy; in order to which, he gives them an irresistible grace, which makes it impossible for them to be otherwise.

CALUMET, S. a symbol of peace among the Indians of North America. It is made of a red stone, like our marble: the head resembles that of a tobacco-pipe, but larger, and is fixed on a hollow reed, to hold it for smoking. They adorn it with fine wings of various colours, and is the *Calumet* of the sun, to whom they present it, especially if they want fair weather, or rain. This pipe is a pass or safe-conduct amongst all the allies of the nation that has it given. In all embassies the ambassador carries it as an emblem of peace, and is always received with a profound regard; the savages being persuaded that a violation of the *Calumet* would be attended with some dire misfortune.

To CALUMNIATE, V. N. [Lat.] to accuse falsely; to slander.

CALUMNIA'TION, S. a false representation of a person's words and actions, in order to render his character suspected.

CALUMNIA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who slanders another, to ruin his reputation.

CALUMNIOUS, Adj. slanderous; falsely accusing.

CALUMNY, S. [Lat.] the falsely accusing of a person with crimes, or misrepresenting his words and actions, in order to make his character suspicious.

CALX, S. [Lat.] lime, or a sort of stone burnt in a kiln in order to make mortar. In Chemistry, a kind of ashes.

CAMAIEU, S. [Ital.] a particular kind of onyx, which can be engraved either in *relievo* or *creux*; a kind of onyx, on which are represented landscapes, &c.

CAMBER, S. a piece of timber cut arching. CAMBRICK, S. [Fr.] a species of linen made of flax, very fine and white, at first manufactured at Cambray.

CAMBRIDGE, [in Latin *Cantabrigia*], the capital of the county of the same name. It stands in a spacious, delightful, and fertile plain on the river Cam, by which it is divided into two parts: it is a pretty large place; but most of its streets are narrow, and many of the houses much out of repair; so that, were it not for the colleges, for which it is famous, and other public edifices, it would make no striking appearance. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The university has a chancellor, an honorary title, now in the Duke of Grafton, under whom is a commissary, who holds a court of record; a high steward; a vice-chancellor, who is independent of the chancellor, and has the exercise of the government in the university.

Under

Under him are two proctors, and two taxers for weights and measures; a register; besides four beadles; and a librarian. To the university belong sixteen colleges, (besides Downing-college, now building, founded by the late Sir Jacob Downing, bart. who left an estate of 6000 l. per ann. to endow it) halls, or houses, with the same number of heads or masters, 406 fellowships, added to the masters; and, in conjunction with them have the oversight of the students, 662 scholarships, and 236 exhibitions. The number of all these, together with the other students, has been about 1500 for some years past. All the colleges, two only excepted, lie round the skirts of the town, have a beautiful prospect into the fields, a pure air, and fine gardens. The senate-house lies in the middle of the town, a new and handsome building. Near it are the public halls, the consistory or vice-chancellor's court-house, and the cabinet of natural curiosities, which were collected by Dr. John Woodward. The university library is over the halls, containing about 44,000 books; it was greatly augmented by King George I. with the library of Dr. John More, bishop of Ely, which consisted of thirty thousand volumes, and cost his majesty 6000 guineas, &c. in acknowledgment of which, and other favours, the senate decreed a statue to be erected to him; which Charles lord Townshend caused to be made of marble at his own expence; and his son Charles finished it. The university, as well as the town, send each two members to parliament. Contiguous to the town-hall is a new shire-house of brick and stone. The markets at Cambridge are on Tues. and Sat. and an annual fair on June 24, for horses, wood, and earthen ware; it holds a week: besides, the greatest in England is near it at Stourbridge, which see. Here are fourteen parish churches, and 6000 inhabitants. It lies 51 miles N. of London, and 50 N. of Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE, NEW, a town of New-England, in North America, three miles W. of Boston, and has an university, consisting of three colleges.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, on the W. by Bedford and Huntingdon shires, and on the N. by Lincoln and part of Huntingdon shires. It contains 8 market-towns, 163 parishes, 17,000 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants; and it sends six members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouse, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and soil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aguish; and here there are large weirs and meers full of fish. The capital town is Cambridge: besides which there is Ely, a bishop's see.

CAMBRON, a village in Cornwall, five miles W. of Redruth, with three fairs, on

February 24, June 29, and November 11, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

CAME, the preter of the verb *COM*.

CAMEL, S. [Lat.] in Natural Hist. a large four-footed animal, of which there are several species: one sort being large, is able to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch on its back; another sort has two bunches, like a natural saddle, and are used either for carrying burdens, or to ride on: they have large solid feet, but not hard; in spring they cast their coats, and will, it is said, continue ten or eleven days without eating or drinking.

CAMELEON, S. in Natural History, a little animal of the lizard kind. Its tongue is half as long as itself, round as far as the tip, which is hollow, on that account called a trunk, and used by it in catching flies, on which it subsists.

CAMELFORD, a town in Cornwall with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and September 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Camel; sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has one church, situated half a mile out of the town, and about 100 houses badly built, but the streets are broad and well paved. Here is a large market for yarn; a great quantity of which is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 250 miles W. by S. of London.

CAMELOT, **CAMBLET**, or **CAMELET**, S. [Fr.] a stuff made of goats hair with wool, or silk, or both.

CAMERA OBSCURA, S. [Lat.] in Optics, a machine representing an artificial eye, wherein the images of external objects are exhibited distinctly, in their native colours, exact proportions, real situations, and in all their perspectives or fore-shortenings. It is made sometimes by darkening the windows of a room, that look into a street, garden, &c. and making a small hole in the shutters, fixing therein a plain glass convex, or rather a tube with two glasses; for only with one glass the object will be represented upon the wall, a sheet, &c. hung up on purpose in an inverted posture.

CAMERATED, Adj. [Lat.] arched or vaulted.

CAMERATION, S. [Lat.] a vaulting or arching.

CAMISADO, S. [Ital.] a military term denoting an attack by surprize in the night in which the assailants wear their shirts outward, as a distinction to know their own from the enemy.

CAMLET. See **CAMELOT**.

CAMP, S. [Fr.] the order of tents pitched by an army when they keep the field; the place where an army rests, or dwells in tents or barracks. A *flying camp* is a strong body

horse, &c. which always keep the field, are continually in motion, either to cover place, or to surprize, or fatigue an enemy, and to make a diversion.

To CAMP, V. A. to fix tents, and remain in a field, applied to an army.

CAMPAGN, [pron. *campain*] S. [Fr.] a space of time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter quarters.

CAMPBELTON, a parliament town of Scotland, with a harbour. It is seated on the western coast of Cantire, in the shire of Argyll, 12 miles W. of the isle of Arran.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, viz. Wednesday, April 23, July 25, and November 3, for horses, cows, sheep, linen, &c. and stockings. It is a large but poor town, and contains about 200 houses. It gives title to a viscount, and sends two members to parliament. It is 86½ miles N. W. by W. London.

CAMPHIRE, or CAMPHOR, [*kámfire*, *kámfor*] S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a peculiar kind of substance, being neither a resin, volatile salt, oil, bitumen, juice, nor gum, but a solid substance, white, transparent, dry, and of a strong and penetrating smell, easily evaporated in the air, when heated, and when flames not easily extinguished, but burning in water and in snow. There are two kinds, natural and factitious. The camphire is a species of the *laurus*, pretty large and thick; its branches are garnished with oval, serrated leaves, when fully grown, of a green colour, and when broken, emit a strong odour of camphire.

CAMPHORATED, [*kámforated*] Adj. which has camphire mixed with it.

CAMBRASS, a town in Pembrokehire, where fairs are kept February 13, and November 13, for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

CAN, S. [Sax.] a drinking vessel, or a vessel made of wood in the form of a cask or barrel. Figuratively, any drinking vessel not made of earth.

CAN, V. N. [Belg.] [it is sometimes, but is used as an absolute verb, but constantly used with another verb, as a sign of the potential mood. Its present is declined thus: thou canst, he can, we can, &c. and its past, I could, thou couldst, &c.] to be able; to have power sufficient to do an action. It is often taken as a sign of the potential mood, and differs very much from may; may denoting right, lawfulness, or a permission to do something; but can, the power or strength of the agent, and with the verb active is applied to persons; as, I can do it; but, with the passive, relates to things; as, it can be done.

CANADA, a large country of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the E. by the Mississippi, on the E. by the English colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, &c. and

on the N. by the river St. Lawrence, and the territory of the Hudson's-Bay company. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497. This country in general is pretty good; but the winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared of trees is very fertile, and the wheat sowed in May is reaped the latter end of August. Pulse in general, and especially pease, thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to N. America; but the beaver is the most useful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are full of fish; and there is a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities, and for the disorders of the breast and stomach. The original natives of this country speak four different languages, and may be divided into as many different tribes, viz. the Siouise, the Algongiere, the Hautonne, and that of the Eskimaux. Most of them live a wandering life, and maintain themselves by hunting. Their complexion is of a red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse hair, and no beards, except the Eskimaux, who are a hairy, cruel, savage nation. They are very fond of brandy; and, when they are drunk, they become almost mad. They all seem to worship the sun, and acknowledge tutelary gods as well as the First Being. Their wars are bloody; and at present they make use of fire-arms. The French inhabitants are about 30,000, who have a governor, an intendant, and a bishop. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the English on the 18th of September in the year 1759; at the siege of which the brave General Wolfe lost his life, but not before he perceived that the English forces were victorious. The whole country was afterwards reduced and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763.

CANA'ILLE, S. in France, the lowest rank of people; the vulgar.

CANA'L, S. [Lat.] a place cut in a garden to receive water from a river or pipes; a hollow place cut for the reception of the sea; any tract of water made by art. In Anatomy, a duct or passage through which any of the juices flow.

CANALI'CULATED, Adj. [Lat.] made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARIES, S. in Geography, twelve small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, west of Africa, discovered by Bothencourt, a Frenchman, but now belonging to Spain. They make a great deal of wine, which is called Canary, from one of the most considerable of all these islands.

CANARY-BIRD, S. a singing bird formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet kind, of a yellow, or yellowish green colour, a very loud note, and of great boldness.

To CANCEL, V. A. [Fr.] to cross a writing,

writing, and thereby render it of no effect. Figuratively, to destroy a deed by tearing off the seal or name; to efface or obliterate.

CANCELLATION, S. an expunging or annulling the power of an instrument.

CANCER, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, a sign of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters in June, and represented on globes by the figure of a crab, in order to express the returning of the sun, or its coming back to the equator from thence; or from its seeming not to advance, but rather to go back for some days when in the solstitial point, in which respect it imitates the motion ascribed to that animal. The stars in this constellation, according to Flamsteed, are 71. The tropic of *Cancer*, is a less circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and passing through the beginning of the sign *Cancer*; all the inhabitants within this space have the sun perpendicular or vertical twice a year, and are situated in the Torrid Zone. In Surgery, a roundish, unequal, livid, hard tumour.

TO CANCERATE, V. N. to grow cancerous; to turn to a cancer.

CANCEROUS, Adj. having the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, S. the quality arising from a cancer.

CANDENT, Adj. [Lat.] hot.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly called Crete, and lies on the S. of the Archipelago. The capital town is of the same name, which, though populous formerly, is now little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the Bazar or market-place; likewise the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats: however, the walls of the town are yet standing, which are pretty strong; and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. Here are some Greeks, a few Jews, and some Armenians, besides three or four French families, with a vice-consul. The product of this island is corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, overgrown, ugly, sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape; no delightful grotto, no public spring, nor no purling rivulet are to be seen thereon. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference. Lon. 25. 23. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

CANDID, Adj. [Lat.] white. Figuratively, impartial, mild; uninfluenced by sinister motives; free from malice or prejudice.

CANDIDATE, S. [from *candidatus*, Lat.] white; those who offered themselves to be elected into any office among the Romans, wearing white garments, in order to distinguish them from the rest of the crowd] one who solicits the votes of others, in order to attain any place, post, or office conferred by a majority; one who opposes another; a competitor.

CANDIDLY, Adv. in an impartial manner; without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly; kindly.

CANDLE, S. [Lat.] a wick of tallow covered with wax, spermaceti, or tallow, of cylindrical form, used to supply the want of day-light. *Sale by the candle*, or *inch of candle* is an auction which lasts only while a piece of candle, lighted for that purpose, continues burning, the last bidder before it is consumed being adjudged the purchaser.

CANDLE-LIGHT, S. the light afforded by a candle.

CANDLEMAS, S. a festival appointed by the church, to be observed the second of February, in honour of the purification of the blessed virgin Mary. It was celebrated by ancient Christians; who, on that day, in abundance of lights in their churches and processions, in memory, as is supposed, of the Saviour's being, on that day, declared to a light to lighten the Gentiles. In imitation of which, the Roman Catholics, on this day, consecrate all their tapers and candles which they use in their churches during the whole year.

CANDOUR, S. [Lat.] a temper of mind unfouled by envy, unruffled by malice, unseduced by prejudice; sweet without weakness, and impartial without rigour.

TO CANDY, V. A. to preserve by boiling in sugar; to melt and crystallize several times, to render it hard and transparent. Figuratively, to freeze, or be covered with hard substance, or flakes. To flatter, or use of soothing and insinuating expressions. Neuterly, to grow hard; to grow thick, or covered with flakes.

CANE, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a kind of reed growing in several joints, and of different dimensions. The bamboo, which grows in the Indies, especially at Bengal, to a prodigious size, is wrought into bowls, or other household utensils, by the inhabitants; the cane sort is made into fishing rods. The walking cane, is that which grows in the East Indies, those which are without joints are by far the best, and more elastic. Hence the word signifies, figuratively, a walking-staff.

TO CANE, V. A. to beat a person with a cane, or a walking staff.

CANEWDON, a town in Essex, where a fair is kept June 24, for toys.

CANICULA, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the name of one of the stars in the constellation of Canis Major, called the Dog, from whose heliacal rising with the sun, is, its emergence from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days; the Egyptians and Ethiopians began their summer from the rising of this star.

CANICULAR, Adj. [Lat.] of or belonging to the dog-days. The *canicular days* are a certain number of days preceding or following the heliacal rising of the *Canicula*, or star.

CANINE, Adj. [Lat.] having the properties of, or resembling a dog. *Canine appetite*, in Medicine, is an inordinate appetite, or hunger not to be satisfied.

CANINE-TEETH, S. [Lat.] in Anat. sharp-edged teeth in each jaw, between incisives and molares, so called from their resembling the correspondent teeth in a dog.

CANIS MAJOR, S. [Lat. the Great Dog] in Astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to Ptolemy, of 32 stars.

CANIS MINOR, S. [Lat.] or the Lesser Dog, is the same as *Canicula*; which see.

CANISTER, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, which is now obsolete, a basket. In its secondary, a small box or receptacle made of wood, or other metal, or porcelain, to hold tea, &c.

CANKER, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, a small worm, which preys upon fruit, joined with the word *worm*. In Medicine, a speck caused by a sharp humour, which grows or corrodes the flesh like a caustick, and is common in children; a corrosive humour. Figuratively, that which gradually and inevitably ruins. A disease incident to trees, which makes the bark rot and fall off. Applied to metals, a kind of rust or verdigrease, which covers its surface with a green colour.

To **CANKER**, V. N. to rust, or grow corrupt, applied to brass or other metals; to be infected, to grow foul or corrupt. Actively, to corrode; to pollute; to eat or gnaw; to infect; including the idea of acrimony.

CANNABINE, Adj. [Lat.] hempen.

CANNEL-COAL, S. is a substance which is often confounded with jet. It is dug up in many parts of England in great abundance, particularly in Lancashire, where it is burnt common fuel. It is worked into toys and vessels of various kinds, under the name of *can*. In Medicine, it is good in the colic, as an emollient, and discutient.

CANNIBAL, S. one who lives upon human flesh.

CANNIBALLY, Adv. after the manner or practice of cannibals.

CANNON, S. [Fr.] a hollow, cylindrical instrument, made of a mixt metal, furnished with a touch-hole, and used to shoot a ball by the force of gun-powder. This military engine is supposed to have been invented by Guven, an Englishman; and it is evident from the first which were ever seen in France, brought to this nation, and were used in the battle of Cressy, in 1346.

CANNON-BALL, or **C'NNON-BULLET**, S. the ball or bullet with which a cannon is charged.

To **CANNONADE**, V. A. to attack with cannon, or fire cannon against. Sometimes used actively.

CANNONIER, S. [pron. *cannonier*] the person who discharges or fires a cannon.

C'NNOT, V. N. not able, not having power enough for the performance of a thing. Joined with *but*, it implies necessity, and signifies *must*. "I cannot but believe." Locke.

CANO'A, or **CANO'E**, [pron. *canoó*] S. an Indian vessel or boat, made of the trunk of a tree, dug hollow; pieces of bark sewed together; or of the small sticks of a pliant wood, covered with seal skins.

C'N'ON, S. [Gr.] in Ecclesiastical Hist. a law or rule, relating either to the doctrine or discipline of a church, enacted by a general council, and confirmed by the principal magistrate. Applied to the Scripture, such books as are held to be really inspired. A law or rule in any science. In Surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds. In Geometry and Algebra, a general rule for the solution of all questions of the same nature. In Printing, the largest size of types.

C'N'ON, S. [Gr.] a person who possesses a prebend, or revenue allotted for performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.

C'N'ONNESS, S. in the Romish church, a woman who enjoys a prebend, and lives after the manner of *Secular Canons*, without being obliged to renounce the world, or make any vows.

CANO'NICAL, Adj. [Lat.] applied to ceremonies and discipline, those which are established by the laws of the church. Applied to books, those which are generally allowed to be divinely inspired. Applied to time, or hours, those which are prescribed or limited by the church for the performance of, or celebrating of, any ceremony or act of religion.

CANO'NICALY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to the prescriptions and laws of the church.

CANO'NICALNESS, S. the quality which denotes a thing to be founded on, or agreeable to, the laws of the church.

C'N'ONIST, S. one who makes the canons his peculiar study; a professor of the canon law; a person skilled in ecclesiastical law.

CANONIZATION, S. in the Roman Church, a declaration of the pope's, whereby, after some solemnity, a person, who has been eminent for an exemplary life, and a supposed power of working miracles, enters into the list of the saints.

To **C'N'ONIZE**, V. A. to enter a person's name in the list of saints; to make a saint.

C'N'ONRY, or **C'N'ONSHIP**, S. the benefice, office, or duty of a canon.

C'NOPIED, Adj. covered above with a canopy, spread above, or over the head.

C'NOPY, S. [Lat.] any thing which is extended over the head.

To **C'NOPY**, V. A. to form a canopy over a person's head.

CANO'ROUS, Adj. [Lat.] given to singing; musical; tuneful.

CANT, S. [Lat.] applied to language, a dialect made use of by beggars and vagabonds; to conceal their meaning from others; a whining tone of voice; a particular form of speaking peculiar to any body of men; a whining, formal pretension to goodness, generally attended with hypocrisy.

To **CANT**, V. N. to make use of the dialect, absurd jargon, or private gibberish of vagabonds and thieves; to speak or read in a whining tone; to endeavour to impose upon a person by a formal pretence of uncommon piety; to flatter.

CANTA'TA, S. [Ital.] in Music, a song composed of recitative airs, and a variety of motions, generally for a single voice, with a thorough bass; sometimes for two, three, or more voices, with violins, and other instruments.

CANTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of singing.

CANTER, S. one who endeavours to pais himself upon the world as a religious person, by a fair outside, and formal appearance of religion, without obeying it in his heart.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county of Kent, with an archbishop's see, founded by Augustine the monk. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket. Besides this it has 14 parish churches, and the remains of a great many Roman antiquities. Here is a castle much like that at Rochester, and the walls of the same thickness; there are also walls round the town, with a deep ditch, and a great rampart of earth within. It is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good silk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair on September 29, for toys. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour. It is 57 miles S. E. by E. from London.

CANTHARIDES, S. [plural of *cantbaris*, [Lat.] in Natural History and Pharmacy, called *Spanish flies*, but properly a beetle formed from an egg, which produces a worm, that is peculiar to the fig-tree, pine-tree, white brier, and poplar, whose juices being very corrosive or biting, are by Bacon supposed to be the causes of its corrosive or caustic quality. It is needless to mention their service in blisters, or the danger of too free a use of them, since experience has confirmed the former, and given us too dreadful examples of the latter.

CANTHUS, S. [Lat.] the corner of the eye, formed by the meeting of the eye-lids.

CANTICLE, S. [Lat.] a song; applied to some hymn in Scripture, and used by divines in the plural, to signify Solomon's Song.

CANTILIVERS, S. in Building, pieces of wood framed into the front, or sides of a house, to sustain the moulding or eaves over

it. *Cantilver cornice*, is a cornice with cantilivers or modillions under it.

CANTLE, S. [Belg.] a piece with corners.

CANTLET, S. a piece; a fragment.

CANTO, S. [Ital.] a division, section or book of a poem. In Music, a song, or the treble part of it.

CANTON, S. [Fr.] a small part of a city detached from the rest; a parcel or division of land; a district, or part of a country governed by its own chief or magistrates; a small community or clan. In Heraldry, a square portion of an escutcheon separated from the rest, when on the left side, called *sinister*; and like the spaces between the crofs or saltire.

To **CANTON**, V. A. to divide into small parts, parcels, or districts, used with the particle *into*, and sometimes both with *out* and *in*.

To **CANTONIZE**, V. A. to parcel out to allot in small divisions, used with *among*.

CANTRED, or **CANTREF**, S. a British word, which signifies an hundred villages. In Wales, some of the counties are divided into *Cantreds*, as in England into hundreds.

CANVASS, S. [Fr.] very clear unleached cloth of hemp or flax, woven in little squares used for working tapestry by the needle; blinds of windows, towels, and to cover the &c. likewise a coarse cloth of hemp, of which sails are made,

To **CANVASS**, V. A. [Fr.] to search truth to its first principles; to enquire into to examine; to debate, or dispute; to controvert. Used neuterly, to solicit; ask people their votes; or make interest at an election.

CANVEY-ISLAND, a town in Essex, whose fair is kept on June 25, for toys.

CANUTE, or **CNUTE**, upon Edward's death, became master of the whole kingdom and was proclaimed king in 1017; and the lords, both English and Danes, swore allegiance to him. After his coronation, he divided England into four parts, Mercia, Northumberland, East Anglia, and Wessex. Of the three former he appointed dukes or earls, and the last he governed himself. To the that justice might be impartially administered he declared, that for the future there should be no distinction made between the English and Danes. He denounced the severest punishments against malefactors of what nature ever, without respect of persons. He sent Edmund's two sons into Denmark, under pretence of travelling, but a worse design supposed to be at the bottom of it. However the king of Hungary, at whose court they were, after having first been in Sweden, took care of their education, and gave one of his daughters in marriage to Edmund, the eldest who died soon after; and to Edward he gave his sister-in-law, Agatha, daughter of emperor Henry II. by whom he had three children, Edgar Atheling, Margaret, a Christian, and two died in Hungary. He built a stately church over the grave of St. Edmund.

the East Anglian king, who was killed by the Danes, and very much enlarged the town of Edmundsbury. In 1031, he took a journey to Rome, where he made large presents to the churches, and confirmed all his predecessors had done, both for the church of Rome and the English college. There is an instance of his piety and good sense transmitted to us, which is, that as he was walking one day by the sea-side, at Southampton, and his flatterers were extolling him to the skies, and even comparing him with God himself; he, to convince them of their folly and impiety, caused a chair to be brought to him; and seating himself where the tide was about to flow, he turned himself to the sea, and said, "O sea, thou art under my jurisdiction, and the land where I sit is mine; I command thee to come no farther, nor to presume to wet thy sovereign's feet." But the tide coming on as usual, he, from thence, took occasion to let his base flatterers know, that none but the King of Heaven, whom the sea and land obey, deserved the titles they impiously bestowed on him. After which, it is said, he would never wear his crown, but caused it to be put on the head of a crucifix at Winchester. Canute died in the 15th year of his reign, in the year 1036. He left three sons, Sweyn, who had Norway; Harold, England; and Hardicanute, Denmark. Gunilda, his daughter, was married to the emperor Henry IV.

CANY, Adj. abounding in canes.

CANZONET, S. [Ital.] a little song.

CAP, S. [Brit.] a part of dress made to cover the head; the ensign of a cardinalate. When the Romans gave a slave the *cap*, it entitled him to liberty. Students in Law, Physic, &c. as well as graduates in most universities, wear *caps*. Doctors are distinguished by peculiar *caps*, given them in assuming the doctorate. In Italy, the *cap* is used as a mark of infamy. At Lucca, the Jews are distinguished by a *yellow cap*, or an orange colour. In France, bankrupts were formerly obliged to wear, ever after, a *green cap*. It also signifies a square piece of timber, put over the head of a mast, to keep it steady. In Gunnery, a piece of lead laid over the touch hole to preserve the prime. *Cap of maintenance* is one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation. To CAP, V. A. to cover the top of a thing; to pull off a cap in play.

CAP-A-PIE, or CAP-A-PE', [Fr.] from head to foot, all over, used with the verb *arm*.

CAP-PAPER, S. a sort of coarse, thick, brownish paper.

CAPABILITY, S. the quality of being able to undertake or perform a thing.

CAPABLE, Adj. [Fr.] endued with power or understanding equal to an undertaking; susceptible; fitted for, or adapted to.

CAPACIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] applied to bodies of large dimensions, or of a large capacity, able to contain much. Applied to the

mind, extensive, or containing a great stock of knowledge.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of containing or receiving a great number of things or large bodies.

To CAPA'CITATE, V. A. to render a person fit by instruction, discipline, study, or exercise; to qualify a person for an undertaking.

CAPA'CITY, S. [Fr.] the dimensions or cavity of a thing fitting it for the reception of other bodies. Applied to the mind, understanding; a power of receiving instruction; a state, condition, or character.

CAPA'RISON, S. [Fr.] the clothing or covering spread over any horse of state, or sumpter-horse; antiently a kind of iron-armour wherewith horses were covered in war.

To CAPA'RISON, V. A. to dress a horse in its housings for shew and ostentation. Figuratively, to adorn a person with pompous and splendid dress.

CAPE, S. [Fr.] in Geography, a piece of land running or projecting into the sea; a head-land, or promontory; the neck-piece of a coat.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and the chief that the English have in these parts. It is a strong place, furnished with good rooms, and makes a handsome appearance, having a turret on the top. Near it is a round tower, seated on a hill, and furnished with great guns. Just by the castle is a negroe town, which is the best built of any upon the coast: however, the inhabitants here, as well as in other parts, go quite naked, except a clout or cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide. Lon. O. 10. W. lat. 4. 40. N.

CAPE OF GOOD-HOPE, the south extremity of Africa, first discovered by the Portuguese. It is now in the hands of the Dutch, who have built a good town and fort here; the capital of the settlements among the Hottentots, inhabited by Dutch and French refugees, who have made it a delightful place, with charming gardens, full of fruit trees of various kinds, as well as kitchen herbs, and very beautiful flowers. The Hottentots are reckoned the nastiest people in the known world, with little or no religion. They are not so black as the negroes, and yet appear so, because they daub themselves with grease mixed with foot. All their dress consists in a skin which they throw over their shoulders, and a clout to hide their nakedness; but the women are provided with one by nature, of a considerable length, and in this they differ from all other women in the world. The English were once in possession of this country, which they afterwards abandoned for St. Helena. This settlement has great plenty of excellent wines, corn, and fruits; also cattle, venison, poultry, and fish, which render it a delightful place. The principal inconvenience is the storms it is subject to,

to, both in winter and summer. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 34. 40. S.

CAPER, S. [Lat.] in Dancing, a spring or leap, in which the feet are moved across each other several times before a person reaches the ground again.

CAPER, S. [Lat.] the flower of the caper-bush, of which a pickle is made.

To **CAPER**, V. N. to cross the feet several times in the air in a leap, applied to dancing; to skip for joy; to dance with great activity.

CAPERER, S. one who cuts capers in dancing.

CAPIAS, S. [Lat.] in Law, a writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*; the other is a writ of execution after judgment.

CAPILLACEOUS, Adj. See **CAPILLARY**.

CAPILLAMENT, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the small threads or hairs which grow in the middle of a flower, adorned with little herbs at the top. Likewise the strings or threads about the roots of plants.

CAPILLARY, Adj. [Lat.] resembling hairs. In Botany, applied to such plants as have no main stem, their leaves arising from the roots, and produce their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the back of their leaves; as the fern, maiden-hair, of which the syrup of capillaire is made. In Anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair, and the smallest lymphatic vessel, which are 100 times smaller than the smallest arteries. In Physic, *capillary tubes* are those whose diameter is one-half, one-third, or one-fourth of a line, or the least that can be made.

CAPILLATION, S. [Lat.] a dividing into branches as small as hairs.

CAPITAL, Adj. [Lat.] in its primary sense, that which belongs or relates to the head. Applied to crimes, that which affects a person's life; criminal in the highest degree; chief or principal. Applied to letters or types, the larger sort, which are made use of at the beginning and heads of books. *Capital stock*, the fund of a trading company.

CAPITAL, S. among Merchants, the sum of money brought in by each party to make up the common stock. Likewise, the money which a merchant first brings into trade on his own account. In Geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or residence of its monarch.

CAPITALLY, Adv. in such a manner as affects a person's life. *Capitally convicted*, is applied to a person who is cast for his life, or condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a perfect, high-finished, or excellent manner.

CAPITATION, S. [Lat.] a numbering by the heads; a certain sum of money imposed at so much *per head*, in exigencies of state.

CAPITULAR, S. [Lat.] signifies a book divided into chapters; also a collection of civil and canonical laws.

To **CAPITULATE**, V. N. to draw articles; to set down the heads of a remonstrance; to make a head. Mostly used by moderns, to surrender a place upon certain conditions.

CAPITULATION, S. the surrender of a place upon certain conditions; the conditions or terms agreed upon for the surrender of a place.

CAPON, S. [Lat.] a castrated cock.

CAPONIERE, S. a work sunk on the glacis of a place about four or five feet deep, the earth dug out serves for a parapet, and is made with loop-holes and embrasures, covered over with strong planks, on which are clay or hurdles, that support the earth, which covers all. It holds 15 or 20 men, who fire through these embrasures.

CAPO'T, S. [Fr.] at picquet, when one party wins all the tricks.

To **CAPO'T**, V. A. to win all the tricks at the game at picquet.

CAPOUCH, S. [Fr.] a monk's hood.

CAPPEL-CU'NNON, a town in Cambridgeshire, whose fairs are held Ascension-day and Thursday after Michaelmas, for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

CAPPEL ST. SELIM, a town in Cambridgeshire, whose fair is kept February 7, for pigs and pedlars wares.

CAPRICE, [caprésis] or **CAPRICHO**, S. [Fr.] a sudden change of sentiment, founded on reason; a whimsy, freak, or fastidious humour.

CAPRICIOUS, Adj. [Fr.] a variable and inconstant behaviour founded on mere whim and fancy; a sudden and frequent change of opinion or sentiment, inconsistent with reason.

CAPRICIOUSLY, Adv. in a whimsical, humourous, fanciful manner.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, S. the quality of changing or commanding, according to starts of fancy, without any regard to reason or propriety.

CAPRICORN, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the tenth sign of the zodiac, represented by ancient medals in the form of a goat, and the hinder parts of a fish; for the sun entering that sign on the winter solstice, whence he begins to ascend towards the northern hemisphere, the hieroglyphic figure of a goat, which is fond of climbing, and as it browses, seemed to be proper to represent that circumstance.

CAPRIOTES, S. [Fr.] are heaps that are made in the same place, without advancing.

CAPSTAN, S. [corruptly spelt capstan, Fr.] a large cylinder, or barrel, placed perpendicular on the deck of a ship, and turned by four levers or bars, which cross it, serving means of a cable which winds round it, to draw up heavy burdens. It is likewise used to tow a ship, and to weigh the anchor.

CAPSULAR, Adj. [Lat.] hollow like a shell or pouch.

CAPSULATE, Adj. [Lat.] inclosed as in a box. *Capsulated plants*, in Botany, are such as produce their seeds in short dry pods, or *capsules*.

CAPSULE, S. denotes a receptacle, or cover; such as the husk of a nut, the pod of a bean, &c.

CAPTAIN, S. [Fr.] a military officer, thereof there are various kinds; as a *Captain of troop*, or company, one commands a troop of horse, and the other a company of foot, under a colonel. *Captain General* is he who commands an army in chief. *Captain Lieutenant* is he who commands a troop or company in the room of another whose absence is dispensed with. *Captain of a ship of war*, is the commanding officer. *Captain of a merchant ship*, is he who has the direction of the ship, crew, and cargo.

CAPTAINRY, or **CAPTAINSHIP**, S. the power over a certain district; the chiefship. The rank or post of a captain.

CAPTION, [kápshon] S. [Lat.] in Law, the act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS, [kápshious] Adj. [Lat.] given to cavils, or forming objections; ensnaring; insidious.

CAPTIOUSLY, [kápshiously] Adv. in such manner as shews a great inclination to raise objections; in a sly, ensnaring, or insidious manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS, [kápshiousness] S. the quality of forming cavils, or unnecessary objections; peevishness.

TO CAPTIVATE, V. A. [Lat.] to take prisoner. Figuratively, to charm or subdue by the power of superior excellence.

CAPTIVATION, S. [Lat.] the act of taking a person prisoner; the state of a person taken prisoner.

CAPTIVE, S. [Lat.] one taken prisoner in war. Figuratively, one charmed or subdued by the beauty or excellence of another.

CAPTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] taken prisoner in war; in confinement; imprisoned. Figuratively, subdued, or kept under great restraints.

TO CAPTIVE, V. A. [formerly accented on the last syllable] to take or make a person prisoner.

CAPTIVITY, S. [Fr.] a state of servitude, owing to a person's being taken prisoner in war.

CAPTOR, S. [Lat.] the person who takes a prisoner, or prize.

CAPTURE, S. [Fr.] the taking of any thing; the thing taken. In Law, the seizing a person for debt, or the apprehending a criminal.

CAPUCHI'NS, S. [pron. *Capushéens*] monks of the order of St. Francis, founded by Matthew Bascchi. They are clothed with brown or grey, are always bare-footed, never wear a coach, and never shave their beards;

Used in the singular for a woman's cloak, with a hood sewed to it, made in imitation of the dress of the capuchins, and deriving its name from thence.

CAPUT MORTUUM, S. in Chemistry, is that thick, dry, earthy substance, that remains, without spirit or apparent virtue, after distillation, or other process by fire.

CAR, S. [Brit.] a small carriage with one or two horses. Figuratively, used by the poets for a chariot or genteel vehicle, in which a person is drawn.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, S. [Fr.] a small kind of fuses, or fire-arm, about two feet long in the barrel.

CARABINIER, S. [pron. *carabinier*] a sort of light horse, carrying longer carabines than the rest, used sometimes on foot.

CARACK, S. [Span.] a large ship of burden; a galleon.

CARANNA, S. a hard brittle resin, though some call it a gum. It is brought principally from New Spain, is of a dark colour, and bitterish taste. A fine odoriferous oil is distilled from it, esteemed a very powerful external remedy in cases of pain, tumours, and wounds of the nerves.

CARAT, or **CARACT**, S. [Fr.] a mark, that is to say, an ounce troy, divided into 24 equal parts, called *carats*, and each caract into four grains, is a weight by which the mint-masters discover the fineness of gold. *Caract*, or carat fine, is the 24th part of the goodness of a piece of pure gold. *Carat* is a weight used by jewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter than the mark weight above.

CARAVAN, S. [Fr.] a body or company of merchants or traders travelling together in great numbers through deserts, or other dangerous places in the East, for their mutual safety and defence. Their beasts are horses, but most commonly camels, and they are escorted by a chief or aga, with a body of janizaries.

CARAVANSARIES, S. are a sort of public inns built on great roads in the East, for the accommodation of caravans; there being no inns for passengers as in Europe. Some of these are very magnificent; and there are people who attend, to accommodate travellers; there is, however, no furniture, and in some places no other provisions but what the caravans bring with them. There are many of these in the great towns of Asia and Africa, especially in the Turkish and Persian dominions. They are generally built in the form of a square, and round a quadrangle, like a college.

CARAVEL, or **CARVEL**, S. [Span.] a round, light, old-fashioned ship.

CARAWAY, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the seed is stomachic, diuretic, and carminative; one of the four hot seeds in the shops.

CARBONA'DO, S. [Span.] meat cut across, or in squares, with a knife, to be broiled.

To CARBONADO, V. A. to cut across, in Cookery. Figuratively, to cut or hack.

CAR'BUNCLE, S. a very elegant stone, of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, known among the ancients by the name of *Anthrax*. It is usually found pure and faultless, and is of the same degree of hardness with the sapphire, which is second only to the diamond; it is naturally of an angular figure, and is found adhering by its base to a very heavy and ferruginous stone of the emery kind. Its usual size is near a quarter of an inch in length; and two thirds of that in diameter. In its thickest parts, when held up against the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the colour of a burning charcoal, whence the propriety of the name which the ancients gave it. It bears the fire unaltered, without parting with its colour. It is only found in the East Indies, so far as is yet known, and there but rarely. *Hill's History of Fossils*. Figuratively, a large red pimple, breaking out upon the face.

CAR'BUNCLED, Adj. set with carbuncles; covered with large red pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR, Adj. resembling, or partaking of the qualities of a carbuncle.

CARCANET, S. [Fr.] a chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASE, or CARCASS, S. [Fr.] a dead body. Figuratively, a body or person, in a reproachful sense; the decayed parts, ruins, or remains of a thing. In Gunnery, a kind of bomb, of an oblong form, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar.

CARCELAGE, S. fees paid by prisoners before they can be discharged.

CARCINO'MA; S. a cancer.

CARD, S. [Fr. Lat.] in Gaming, pieces of fine thin pasteboard, cut in oblong squares, on which are painted several marks and figures, and used in several games. A *court card* is that which has the image of some person painted on it. A *pack of cards* consists of 52 of these squares. In Sea Affairs, the upper part of the mariner's compass, on which the names of the winds are marked.

CARD, S. [Belg.] an instrument or comb, composed of several small pieces of iron-wire, hooked in the middle, fastened by the feet in rows; they are generally used in pairs, placed with their points opposite to each other, having the materials between them, and serve to comb, disentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for spinning.

To CARD, V. A. [Belg.] to comb wool, &c. or make it fit for spinning, by drawing it through the card or comb. Neuterly, to game; or play inordinately at cards.

CARDAMOM, S. [Lat.] a medicinal seed, that assists digestion, strengthens the head and stomach, and is diuretic.

CARDER, S. one who combs or prepares wool by passing it through a card.

CARDIAC, Adj. an appellation given to cordial medicines that strengthen and invigorate the heart, replenish the exhausted spirits with good humour, and excite motion where required, whereby the elasticity and tone of the fibres, which before were weakened and vitiated, are restored, and a brisk and freer circulation occasioned.

CARDIALGIA, or HEART-BURN, S. a disorder of the stomach, attended with anxiety, a nausea, and an inclination to vomit.

CARDIFF, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 8, and November 30, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tawe, over which there is a handsome bridge, and is a large compact, well-built town, having a castle, a wall, and four gates. It has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. At present it has but one church, the water having destroyed the other. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor besides him, there are two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common-council-men, 12 serjeants at mace, and 8 constables. It contains two parishes, and about 300 houses formed into broad paved streets. Here the assizes and sessions for the county are held, and it sends one member to parliament. Near it are some iron-works. It is 16½ miles W. of London.

CARDIGAN, a principal town of Cardiganshire in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 11 and April 5, for small horses and pedlar-ware; Sept. 8, and Dec. 19, for the same and cattle. It is pleasantly situated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome stone bridge with several arches. It is the shire town where the assizes are held, and the county goal kept. The shire-hall is well built; it sends one member to parliament and has the title of an earldom. It is 22 miles W. N. W. of London.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in South Wales, 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, lying upon the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the W. Radnorshire is on the E. Merionethshire on the N. and Carmarthenshire on the S. The air is milder here than in other parts of Wales; and to the W. and S. are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3200 houses, 35380 inhabitants, 64 parishes, and 4 market-towns; and sends one member to parliament. There are several small rivers, which, rising in the mountains, fall into the sea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and silver ore; a ton of which last will produce 70 or 80 ounces of silver. The mines have been worked several times to great advantage and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000l. a month for several years together.

which enabled him to bring the New River
water to London. Some private adventurers
have attempted to work them, but have
failed for want of a sufficient stock.

CARDINAL, Adj. principal, chief, su-
preme. Thus, *cardinal winds* are those that
blow from the four points of the compass.
Cardinal signs in the Zodiac are, Aries, Libra,
Cancer, and Capricorn. In Arithmetic, *car-*
dinal numbers are such as express positively
how many things there are, as 1, 8, 10, 12,

&c. In Morality, the *cardinal virtues* are
justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.
CARDINAL, S. an eminent dignitary in
the church of Rome, who has a voice in the
conclave at the election of a pope. The car-
dinals, originally, were no more than dea-
cons, entrusted with the care of distributing
alms to the poor of the several quarters
of Rome; and as they held assemblies of the
clergy in certain churches of their several
districts, they took the title of those churches.
They began to be called *Cardinals* in the year
1154, under pope Sylvester, by which appella-
tion was meant the chief priests of a parish,
next in dignity to a bishop. This office
grew more considerable afterwards, and gra-
dually arrived at its present height. The Car-
dinals compose the pope's council, and till the
time of Urban VIII. were styled *Most illust-*
rious; but by a decree of that pope, 1630,
they had the title of *Eminence* conferred upon
them.

CARDINALATE, or **CARDINALSHIP**,
the office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDUUS, S. [Lat.] a kind of thistle,
used in medicine as a gentle vomit.

CARE, S. [Sax.] attention to a particular
object; concern or anxiety of mind, arising
from the uncertainty of something future, or
apprehension of the present calamity; cau-
tion, protection, regard, and support, when
showed with the particle *of*. A too great
anxiety for the events of this world; an affec-
tionate regard for a person. **SYNON.** *Pru-*
dence signifies wisdom applied to practice; *dis-*
cretion is the effect of *prudence*, and means a
knowledge to govern or direct one's self; by
which we understand heed in order to preserva-
tion; *caution* implies a greater degree of
carefulness.

To **CARE**, V. N. to be anxious, soli-
citous, or concerned for a person; to be dis-
posed, or inclined. To have a sympathy or
affectionate regard for.

To **CAREEN**, V. A. [Fr.] to lay a vessel
on one side, in order to calk, stop the leaks,
or repair the other side.

CAREER, S. [Fr.] a course or race; the
ground on which a race is run; full speed;
swift motion; a course of action without
interruption.

CAREFUL, Adj. abounding or perplexed
with great solicitude, apprehensions, or an-

CAREFULLY, Adv. in an attentive,
cautious, circumspect, and diligent manner.

CAREFULNESS, S. cautious, diligent,
and constant application; heedfulness; vigi-
lance.

CARELESS, Adj. without due attention,
labour, application, caution, or concern; with-
out thought, or premeditation.

CARELESSLY, Adv. without anxiety;
without care; with negligence; in a manner
void of care.

To **CARESS**, V. A. [Fr.] to embrace with
great affection; to treat a person with great
civility and endearments.

CARESS, S. an embrace of great af-
fection; an endearing profusion of civilities
and kind actions.

CARET, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, a mark
implying that something is omitted in writing,
or printing, which ought to come in where
this sign (A) stands.

CARGO, S. [Fr.] the lading of a ship;
all the merchandizes and wares on board a ship.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, are islands of Ame-
rica in the West-Indies, divided among several
European nations, of which Jamaica, Bar-
badoes, St. Kitts, Antigua, Nevis, and several
smaller, belong to the English; Hispani-
ola, to the Spaniards and French; Cuba,
which is the largest, to the Spaniards; Mar-
tinico, to the French; Eustatia, to the Dutch;
besides many others as will be taken notice
of in their proper places.

CARIBBEES, the original inhabitants of
the Caribbee Islands, now almost rooted out,
except in some not possessed by the Europeans.
They have generally been accounted cani-
bals or men-eaters, but very falsely. They
are of a melancholy, thoughtful, and idle
disposition, and generally live a long while.
They are of a copper colour, with long black
coarse hair, and beardless, like the rest of the
native Americans. They went stark naked
before the coming of the Europeans; but
now those that live in the same islands with
them are a little more modest. They have
several wives without any regard to consan-
guinity; but as for their religion, it is hard
to say what it is.

CARICATURE, S. in Painting, is the
concealment of real beauties, and the exagger-
ation of blemishes, but still so as to preserve
a resemblance of the object.

CARIES, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the so-
lution of continuity in a bone, attended with
a waste of its substance, occasioned by the cor-
rosion of some acrimonious matter. In popu-
lar language, the rottenness of a bone.

CARIO'SITY, S. that quality of a bone
which putrifies and wastes its substance.

CARIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] rotten, gene-
rally applied to bones.

CARK, S. [Sax.] care; anxiety.

To **CARK**, V. N. [Sax.] to be solicitous,
careful, anxious,

CARLE, S. [Sax.] a rude, brutish fellow; a churl; also, an old man.

CARLINGS, or CARLINES, S. in a ship, are two pieces of timber, lying fore and aft, along from beam to beam, whereon the ledges rest, on which the planks of the ship are fastened.

CARLISLE, [Karlisle] a city of Cumberland, of which it is the capital, with a market on Sat. and four fairs, viz. Aug. 26, for horned cattle and linen; Sept. 19, for horses and horned cattle; and on the first and second Saturdays after Oct. 10, for Scotch horned cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and seated at the confluence of several rivers, which almost encompass it; the river Peterill being on the E. Cauda on the W. and Eden on the N. which soon after falls into the sea. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with a castle, which stands on the west side of the town: the houses are well-built; and the cathedral church is a stately structure, with curious workmanship. It is a place of some trade in fustians; and sends two members to parliament. The gates are called Irish, English, and Scots. The Picts, or Roman wall, of which there are still some remains, runs hence to Newcastle. It is 301 miles N. N. W. of London.

CARMAN, S. one who drives a cart, or keeps carts for hire.

CARMA'RTHEN, the capital town of Carmarthenshire, in South Wales, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, viz. June 3, July 10, August 12, September 9, October 9, and November 14, all for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a large stone-bridge, to which small vessels may come up to unload their goods. It is a corporation, and the place where the assizes are held; was once fortified with a wall and a strong castle, and is at present a considerable place, sending one member to parliament. It is 208 miles W. by N. of London.

CARMA'RTHENSIRE, a county of S. Wales, 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganshire on the N. St. George's Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorgan shires on the E. and Pembroke-shire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows; also wood, coal, and sea-fish, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties. It contains 2765 houses, 16590 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 8 market-towns; and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the shire town. It is watered with several rivers and small streams. The chief town is Carmarthen.

CARMELITES, or WHITE FRIARS, S. are an order of our Lady of Mount Carmel, making one of the four orders of Mendicants.

They pretend to derive their original from the prophets Elijah and Elisha. Their original rules contained 16 articles; one of which confined them to their cells, and enjoined them to employ themselves day and night in prayer; another prohibited the brethren having any property; another enjoined fasting, from the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross to Easter, excepting on Sundays; abstinence at all times from flesh was enjoined by another article; one obliged them to manual labour; another imposed a strict silence on them, from vespers till the tierce the next day: however these constitutions have in some respects been altered.

CARMINATIVES, S. are medicines prescribed for the colic disorder, to dissipate the wind.

CARMINE, S. a very bright red colour bordering somewhat on a purple, used much on account of its exorbitant price, in miniature; and is the settling of the water in which cochineal, conan, and antour have been steeped.

CARNAGE, S. [Fr.] slaughter, havoc, or heaps of bodies slain in battle.

CARNAL, Adj. [Fr.] proceeding from, or belonging to the fleshly part of man, opposed to *spiritual*. Figuratively, sensual, lecherous, voluptuous.

CARNALITY, S. lust, wantonness, propensity to lust; unchaste pleasure. Figuratively, immersed in sensuality.

CARNALLY, Adv. in a gross, sensual manner, opposed to *spiritual*.

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 25, May Aug. 4, and Dec. 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is commodiously seated on the shore, and has a prospect into the Irish Anglesea. It is a place of great strength, well by nature as art, being surrounded on three sides, except the E. with the sea and two rivers. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, and has only one parish church, but the houses and streets are tolerably handsome. It has the title of an earldom; and sends one member to parliament: is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always made a knight. It is 251½ miles N. W. of London.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles in length, 13 in breadth, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold, it is full of high mountains, lakes, and rivers; however, there are several fruitful valleys and pleasant valleys, which feed sheep, cattle, and goats; and its rivers are full of fish. It contains 2765 houses, 16790 inhabitants, 145 parishes, and six market-towns. The highest mountain is called Snowdon-hill, which is a boggy on the top, and has two lakes on its sides. The sheep which feed on the hills

field the sweetest mutton in Wales. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town.

CARNATION, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a species of the clove-gillyflower. In Painting, a lively red colour, resembling that of flesh newly cut.

CARNELION, S. [improperly spelt *cornelian*] in Natural History, a precious stone, of which there are three species, a red, a yellow, and a white; the red sort is again subdivided into two species, the pale being called the female; and the deep red the male carnelion.

CARNIVAL, S. [Fr.] the season of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, and especially at Venice, lasting from Twelfth-day Lent, and attended with balls, feasts, operas, concerts, and every thing which pomp, ostentation, or festivity can furnish.

CARNIVOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] eating flesh, or that which lives on flesh.

CARNOSITY, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, a fleshy excrescence; a fungous or proud flesh.

CARNOUS, Adj. [Lat.] fleshy, applied to animals. In Botany, a soft substance firm to that of flesh in animals.

CAROL, S. [Ital.] a song of joy, exultation, or festivity, applied to the rustic anthems country singers at Christmas; any kind of song.

To **CAROL**, V. N. [Ital.] to sing with joy and festivity. Actively, to praise anthems or songs.

CAROLINA, a large country of North America, comprehending North and South Carolina and Georgia, which are English settlements. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the Ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice; but they are attempting to breed silk-worms for the production of silk. They have a much more extensive trade than formerly, and it is still capable of great improvements. The animals, trees, plants, and flowers are much the same as in Virginia; particularly wild animals resembling man, with very long hair, short legs, large ears, and great bunches on their backs near the shoulders. Their horses are black and bay, and they have a great beard under their chins, and so much hair on their heads that it hides their eyes, which gives them a shaggy look. They have bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Besides these they have catamounts, wild cats, wolves, a sort of tigers, muskrats, musk-rats, possums, raccoons, weasels, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, deer from the European; stags, fallow deer, several sorts of squirrels, foxes, and two sorts of rats. The birds are so numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their

names; and there are many sorts of fish, quite unknown in these parts of the world. Their fruits and trees are much the same as in Virginia, and they have some of the best kind of fruits transplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the same shape, colour, and stature, as in the other parts of America; they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards; and here, as in other places, each man has several wives. The other commodities of Carolina not yet mentioned, are corn, naval stores, and skins; which last they purchase of the native Americans.

CARO'USAL, S. [*carouzal*] a festival, or holiday, celebrated with mirth, pomp, and festivity.

To **CARO'USE**, [*carouze*] V. N. [Fr.] to drink freely. Actively, to drink to; to drink a health.

CARO'USE, [*carouze*] S. a drinking match; a large draught.

CARO'USER, [*carouzer*] S. one who drinks freely; a toper.

CARP, S. [Fr.] a large fresh-water fish, remarkable for its being able to live a long time out of water.

To **CARP**, V. N. [Lat.] to censure, find fault with, or blame, including the idea of forwardness and reproach.

CARPENTER, S. [Fr.] one who performs the several offices of cutting, joining, flooring, or other wood-work, relative to houses, buildings, or ships.

CARPENTRY, S. the art of building either houses or ships with wood.

CARPER, S. a person fond of raising objections; a caviller, or censorious person.

CARPET, S. [Belg.] a covering of stuff or other materials, commonly spread over tables, or laid on floors. The phrase of a *thing's being on the carpet*, is to express its being in hand, in debate, or the object of consideration.

To **CARPET**, V. A. to spread with a carpet. Figuratively, applied with great elegance to the earth, to embellish or adorn with flowers and herbs.

CARPING, Part. fond of cavilling; raising objections, or finding fault; censorious; captious;

CARPINGLY, Adv. in a captious and censorious manner.

CARRAT, S. See **CARAT**.

CARRAWAY, S. See **CARAWAY**.

CARRIAGE, [in pron. the last *a* is dropped] S. [Fr.] a vehicle used to convey persons or goods from one place to another; the act of conveying things from one place to another; the price paid for the conveying of goods. Figuratively, personal address and behaviour; conduct, or practices; proceedings, or the manner of transacting any affair. The *carriage of a cannon* is the frame of timber on which it is mounted.

CARRICK, a county of Scotland, bounded by the Frith of Clyde on the N. W. and Galloway on the S. Bargaeny is the capital town.

CARRIER, S. one who conveys or moves a thing from one place to another; one who conveys goods from one town or place to another. In Natural History, a species of pigeons, so called from their carrying letters, &c. tied to their necks, to the place where they were bred, be it ever so remote.

CARRION, S. [Fr.] the flesh of a dead carcass; and putrified flesh not fit for food. Figuratively, a coarse, gross, disagreeable person; a term of reproach.

CARRION, Adj. relating to a dead or putrified carcass; feeding on dead carcases.

CARROT, S. [Fr.] a garden root; of which there are two sorts, the yellow and the orange; the last of which is reckoned by much the better.

CARROTY, Adj. red, applied to red hair'd people, from the resemblance of the colour of their hair to that of a *carrot*.

To **CARRY**, V. A. [Fr.] to remove a thing from one place to another; to convey, transport, bear; to gain in competition, or rather resistance; to behave, conduct, obtain, import, support, sustain. Used with *off*, to kill or put an end to a person's life. To *carry on*, to prosecute, continue, or persevere in an undertaking, notwithstanding all oppositions. Joined with *through*, to support, or enable a person to sustain and surmount.

CART, S. [Brit.] a land-carriage, with two wheels, drawn by horses. Figuratively, any vehicle or carriage.

CARTE BLANCHE, S. [Fr.] a blank paper; a paper or instrument to be filled up with such terms and conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks fit.

CARTEL, S. [Fr.] certain terms or stipulations settled between persons at variance. In War, applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

CARTER, S. one who drives, and gets his living by driving a cart.

CARTESIANS, S. a sect of philosophers who adhere to the opinions advanced by Des Cartes, and founded on the two following principles; the one metaphysical, the other physical; the first is, *I think, therefore I am*; the other is, *that nothing exists but substance*. The first of these principles is refuted by Mr. Locke; the other, by the principles of the Newtonian philosophy.

CARTHUSIANS, S. a religious order, founded by one Bruno, in the year 1080. Their rules are very severe. They are not to go out of their cells, except to church, without leave of their superiors; nor speak to any person without leave. They must not keep any portion of their meat or drink till next day; their beds are of straw, covered with a felt; their clothing, two hair-cloths, two cows, two pair of hose, and a cloak, all coarse.

In the refectory, they are to keep their eyes on the dish, their hands on the table, their attention on the reader, and their hearts fixed on God. Women are not allowed to come into their churches.

CARTILAGE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a smooth, solid, uniform, elastic substance softer than a bone, but more solid than any other part, without cavities for marrow, or any nerves or membranes for sensation.

CARTILAGINEOUS, or **CARTILAGINOUS**, Adj. consisting of cartilages.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and the first Tuesday after October 23, for pedlars ware. It is situated among the hills called Cartmell-Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent; adorned with a very handsome church, built in the form of a cross like a cathedral. The market is well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. W. of London.

CARTOON, S. [Ital.] in Painting, drawing or sketch upon strong paper, to be chalked through upon a wall, in order to be painted in fresco.

CARTOONCH, [cartoon] S. [Fr.] a case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, round with marlin, containing 48 musket balls, and six or eight balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or small mortar, for the defence of a pass; likewise used for a cartridge.

CARTRAGE, or **CARTRIDGE**, [Fr.] a charge of powder wrapped up in thin paper, paste-board, or parchment, for charging fire-arms with the greater expedition.

CARTULARY, S. [Lat.] a place where papers or records are kept.

To **CARVE**, V. A. [Sax.] to cut or divide into several parts. Also, to dissect or cut up a fowl or joint of meat at a table. Also to cut flowers, knots, figures, or other devices in wood or stone. Likewise, to chuse one's own part.

CARVER, S. one who forms statues, or other likenesses, in wood, stone, or marble. In Cookery, one who cuts the meat.

CARVING, S. the art of cutting images, or other likenesses, in wood, stone, or marble.

CARUNCLE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a little piece of flesh. The *carunculae lacrimales* are two small eminences in the inner corners of the eyes.

CARUS, S. in Medicine, is a species of the apoplexy, being a deprivation of sense and motion, affecting the whole body; yet the faculty of respiration is still left; in short, *Carus* differs little from a lethargy.

CARYATIDES, S. in Architecture, a kind of order of columns or pilasters, used by the ancients, made in the form or figure of women, dressed in long robes, and serving to support the entablement.

CASCADE, S. [Fr.] a fall of water from a higher to a lower place. They are either natural or artificial.

CASE, S. [Fr.] something made to cover or contain a thing; a covering, sheath, or box.

CASE, S. [Lat.] the outward or external condition, circumstance, or state of a person; the state of a thing. In Physic, the state of the body; used with the particle *in*, and the word *good*, fat or plump; and with the word *bad*, lean or emaciated. In Law, the representation of any fact, question, or the whole arguments of counsel on a particular point or circumstance of a trial. *Casé*, in Grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin undergo in their several numbers, to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another. *In casé* implies, if it should happen.

To **CASE**, V. A. to put in a case or cover. Figuratively, to surround or inclose, like a *case*. In Building, to cover with materials different from those in the inside. To *skin*, to strip off the skin. Neuterly, to represent an affair in all the various lights it will bear; to put cases.

To **CASE-HARDEN**, V. A. to prepare iron, so as to render its outward surface hard, and capable of resisting the file or any edged tool.

CASEMATE, or **CA'ZEMATE**, S. in Fortification, a certain retired platform in the flank of a bastion, for the defence of the most exposed face of the opposite bastion; a kind of vault or arch of stone-work.

CASEMENT, S. [Ital.] a window opening upon hinges.

CASEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] something like cheese; cheesy.

CASERN, S. a little room or lodgment, erected between the rampart and the houses, in a fortified town, for the ease of the garrison.

CASH, S. [Fr.] in Commerce, the ready money a person is possessed of.

CASHIER, [*cashéer*] S. a person who keeps the money at a banker's, or any public office.

To **CASHIER**, [*cashéer*] V. A. to disband; to deprive a person of his place or post for some mal-practice.

CASK, S. [Fr.] a round hollow cycloidal vessel, used for keeping liquors, provisions, or dry goods.

CASKET, S. a small box for jewels, or things of small dimensions, but great value. Figuratively, any thing which contains something of great value.

CASPIAN SEA, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Calmuck Tartars on the N. by Bocharia and part of Persia on the E. by another part of Persia on the S. and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W. being about 400 miles in length from

N. to S. and 300 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this sea, and yet it never seems to increase, though it has no communication with any other sea. It is sometimes very dangerous for sailors, though it hath no observable tide. It abounds in fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas. Lon. from 49. to 55. E. lat. from 37. to 47. N.

CASSATION, S. in Civil Law, the annulling or abrogating any procedure.

CASSAVI, or **CASSADA**, S. an American plant, long and thick, of which the Americans make a kind of bread, said to be wholesome and nourishing food.

CASSIA, S. in Botany, a tree growing in Alexandria and in the West-Indies, affording a clammy substance, used in the shops for a purge. Likewise, a fragrant spice, supposed to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon.

CASSOCK, S. a close, long garment, worn by clergymen, when in their robes, under their gown.

To **CAST**, V. A. [preter and part. passive *cast*] [Dan.] to throw with the hand; to throw a net; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to let fall; to expose; to shed; to moult; to condemn in a trial or law-suit; to lay aside, as unfit to wear; to have an abortion, as a cow, when she flings her calf; to compute, reckon, calculate; to contrive, or plan out; to form or model a thing in a mould with melted metals. To *cast aside*, to lay by as useless. Used with *down*, to fling or throw from a high place. To *cast an eye*, to glance, or look at. To *cast a light*, to reflect, or impart. Joined with *away*, to wreck or shipwreck, applied to sea-affairs. To *be cast down*, to be disconsolate, low-spirited, or dejected on account of some misfortune. Used with *out*, to speak, give vent to, or utter with rashness and vehemence. Used with *upon*, to be driven by violence of the wind, or stress of weather. Used with *off*, to discard; to disburden one's self of; to leave behind. Neuterly it implies, to contrive; to turn the thoughts; to admit of a form, by casting; to warp.

CAST, S. the act of throwing a thing at a distance by the hands. A specimen, or stroke; a particular motion of the eye; a throw, or chance of a throw, at dice; a mould, a form. In Painting, a shade or tendency to any colour. Exterior appearance. Manner; air; mien.

CASTANET, S. a musical instrument, made of two little round pieces of wood or ivory, hollowed like a spoon, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger, serving to direct the time and measure of the dances; used by the Moors, Spaniards and Bohemians.

CAST-AWAY, S. a person that is involved in a multiplicity of misfortunes, and seemingly abandoned by Providence.

CASSELLAIN, S. [Span.] the constable of a castle.

CAS-

CASTELLANY, S. the manor or lordship belonging to a castle, or the territory of a city, or town.

CASTELLATED, Adj. inclosed within a building, or fortified place.

CASTER, S. one who flings or throws. In Arithmetic, one who calculates.

CASTIGATION, S. [Lat.] punishment inflicted on a person in order to make him amend his faults; penance, discipline, or correction.

CASTIGATORY, Adj. punishing, to make a person amend.

CASTING-NET, S. a net which is spread by throwing it in the water, used in fishing.

CASTLE, S. [Lat.] a place or edifice fortified by art or nature to defend a town or city from an enemy. *Castles in the air*, imply some chimerical project.

CASTLE-ACRE, a town in Norfolk, whose fairs are held April 18, and July 25, for toys, &c.

CASTLE-CARY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Midlent Tuesday, May 1, and Whit-Tuesday, for bullocks and sheep. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 117 W. by S. of London.

CASTLE-COMB, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its old castle. It formerly had a market, now disused; but has a fair, on May 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 17 miles N. W. of Chippenham, and 12 N. N. E. of Bath.

CASTLE-HEDINGHAM, a village in Essex, three miles N. of Halsted, with one fair, on May 3, for cattle and toys.

CASTLE-RISING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now disused on account of its harbour being choaked up with sand; and for the same reason it has no fairs: it is, however, a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, is still standing; and here is an alms-house for 24 poor widows. It is 102 miles N. N. E. of London.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the isle of Man, seated on the S. W. part of the island. It has a strong castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour.

CASTLE-SOAP, S. a corruption of *Casile soap*.

CA'STLING, S. the young of a brute animal, which is *cast* before its time.

CASTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on January 10, April 14, and August 28, for sheep, and petty chapmen's wares. It is 112½ miles N. E. of London.

CA'STOR, S. See **CAI'OSTER**.

CA'STOR, S. a beaver, an amphibious animal, the feet of which have five toes, and the hinder ones formed for swimming, with a

black, flat, and oval tail. In Astronomy, a moiety of the constellation of Gemini, called also Apollo.

CA'STOR and POLLUX, S. in Meteorology, a fiery meteor, which appears in the form of one, two, or three balls, adhering to some part of a ship. When seen singly, it is named *Helena*, and shews that the severest part of a storm is yet to come; when double, called *Castor and Pollux*, and portends a cessation of a storm.

CASTOREUM, S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy a liquid matter contained not in the testicles but in little bags, near the anus of the Castor. It is a medicine much esteemed, of great use in hysteric cases, and in all disorders of the nerves, in epilepsies, palsies, and all disorders of that kind.

To **CA'STRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to geld. Figuratively, to cut sentences out of any book.

CASTRATION, S. gelding.

CASTRAMETATION, S. [Lat.] the art of encamping.

CA'SUAL, [kázual] Adj. [Fr.] something done without design; something happening contrary to the common laws of nature.

CA'SUALLY, [kázually] Adv. in an accidental manner; without design; by chance.

CA'SUALTY, [kázualty] S. an event that is not foreseen, or intended. Figuratively, any accident which puts an end to a person's life.

CA'SUIST, [kázuis] S. [Fr.] one who studies and resolves nice points in cases of conscience.

CASUISTICAL, [kázuisfikal] Adj. relating to cases of conscience, or practical parts of ethics.

CA'SUISTRY, [kázuisfry] S. the science employed about cases of conscience, or nice points in practical divinity or ethics.

CAT, S. [Fr.] a domestic animal, which catches mice, reckoned the lowest order of lion species, and supposed to see in the dark or with the least glimmerings of light, which may be owing to the faculty it has of contracting and dilating the pupil of the eye in an extraordinary manner. *Cat in the paw*, a phrase used for a person's changing fides, opposing that interest which he before promoted. *Cat o' nine tails*, a whip with nine lashes, used in punishing criminals.

CATACHRE'SIS, [katákreesis] S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, is, when a word, whose natural meaning is good and innocent, is used ironically; as, *you are a pretty fellow indeed*, meaning, you are a sad wretch.

CATACHRESTICAL, Adj. applying language, improper; far-fetched; forced.

CA'TACOMBS, S. [Gr.] grottoes or subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACOUSTICS, S. [Gr.] the science of reflecting sounds or echoes.

CATALEPSIS, S. [Gr.] a disease in which the patient is rendered, in an insensible

motionless and senseless, and continues in the same posture he was in when the fit seized him, with his eyes open, but without sight or understanding.

CATALOGUE, [*catálög*] S. [Gr.] a list of particular enumeration of things in some order, wherein they are mentioned in separate pages or articles.

CATAMITE, S. a person kept by the ancient Romans, and the modern Italians, for the vilest of purposes.

CATAMOUNTAIN, S. a fierce and wild animal, resembling a cat.

CATAPHRACT, [*kátaphrækt*] S. [Lat.] a warrior completely armed.

CATAPLASM, S. [Gr.] a poultice.

CATAPULT, or **CATAPULTA**, S. [Lat.] a military engine invented by the Syrians, for throwing stones, and sometimes huge darts or pellets of 10 or 12 feet in length.

CATARACT, S. [Gr.] in Natural History and Cosmography, a precipice in the middle of a river, caused by a rock stopping the stream, from whence the water falls with great violence and noise. Among the most remarkable are those of the Nile in Africa, the Danube in Europe; and that of Niagara in America. In Medicine, a total or partial loss of sight.

CATARRH, [*kattár*] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a collection of serous matter from the head on the mouth, aspera arteria, and the lungs, arising from a cold, or diminution of insensible perspiration, which occasions irritations.

CATARRHAL, or **CATARRHOUS**, proceeding from a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, [*katastrophý*] S. [Gr.] Poetry, the change or revolution in the last act of a play, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and concludes the piece. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident, which terminates in a person's ruin, misery, or death.

CATCAL, [*kátkaul*] S. a kind of short battle, with a pea included in its inside, the use of at play-houses, to hinder an actor from proceeding in his part, and to shew disapprobation of any dramatic performance.

TO CATCH, V. A. [preter, I *caught*, or *caught*, I have *caught*, or *have caught*. Belg.] to take or lay hold on suddenly with the hand. Figuratively, to intercept any thing in motion. To pursue or take any thing that is coming from one; to receive any falling body, to prevent it from reaching the ground; to cure a disease by infection; to contract; to take suddenly; to captivate, charm, or seize by affection, alluding to the taking prey in a net.

Used neuterly, to be infectious; to spread by contagion. Figuratively, to spread from one to another, applied to persons or things which lie near one another.

CATCH, S. the act of seizing any thing which flies, or hides; the posture proper for taking advantage taken; hold laid on the hand caught; profit; a short interval of action.

A taint; any thing which fastens by a sudden spring, or by entering into a loop or cavity. In Music, a short song, containing some merry tune.

CATCHER, S. one who catches, or that in which any thing is caught.

CATCH-POLL, S. at present a word of reproach and contempt for a bailiff, or his followers; formerly used without reproach for a serjeant at mace, or any other, who used to arrest men upon any just cause.

CATCH-WORD, S. in Printing, the word under the last line, at the corner of a page, with which the next page begins.

CATECHETICAL, [*katekétikal*] Adj. [Gr.] consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHETICALLY, Adv. by way of questions and answers.

TO CATECHISE, [*kátekíze*] V. A. [Gr.] to ask a person questions in order to discover secrets; to examine, interrogate, or question.

CATECHISER, [*kátekizer*] S. one who teaches a person, or tries whether he can say his catechism; one who questions, examines, or endeavours to make discoveries by questions.

CATECHISM, [*kátekizem*] S. is, according to the liturgy of the church of England, an institution to be learned by every person, before he is brought to be confirmed by the bishop. Our church-catechism is drawn up after the primitive manner, by way of question and answer. Originally it contained no more than a repetition of the Baptismal Vow, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer; but king James I. ordered the bishops to add to it a short and plain explication of the sacraments.

CATECHIST, [*kátekist*] S. [Gr.] one who teaches or instructs persons in the first principles of religion, by way of question and answer.

CATECHUMEN, [*katekúmen*] S. [Gr.] in the Primitive Church, a candidate for baptism.

CATECHUMENICAL, (*katekuménikal*) Adj. belonging to a catechumen.

CATEGORICAL, Adj. positive; absolute; affirmative; adequate.

CATEGORICALLY, Adv. in a positive, express, absolute manner.

CATEGORY, S. [Gr.] in Logic, a system or assemblage of all the beings ranged under one kind or genus, called in Latin a predicament.

CATENA'RIAN, Adj. [Lat.] relating to a chain; resembling a chain. In Mathematics, the *Catenarian Curve* is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points whereon its extremities are fastened.

CATENA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of linking together, or connecting like a chain.

TO CAT'ER, V. N. to provide food; to buy in victuals.

CATERER, S. a man employed to provide and buy in victuals for a family.

CATERESS, S. a woman who buys in provisions for a family.

CATER-

CATERPILLAR, S. in Natural History, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced, covered with hair, formed of annular scales, having small holes on its sides for respiration, with several feet, and furnished with a glutinous substance, which it emits from its mouth, and makes use of as ropes to descend from any height.

To **CATERWAUL**, V. N. to make a noise like cats in their rutting time. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise; to abandon one's self to lust.

CATES, S. [Belg.] nice and elegant food; cakes; or rich dishes.

CA'T-HARPINGS, S. small ropes in a ship, running on little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck.

CATHARTIC, or **CATHARTICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] cleansing. Applied in Medicine to purges, or those medicines which cleanse the body by stool; but in a more extensive sense, to all kinds of medicines which cleanse the body. Figuratively, any thing which cleanses the body from impurities.

CATHARTICALNESS, S. the quality of cleansing, or purging.

CA'THEAD, S. in Natural History, a fossil, consisting of nodules with leaves in it, of an iron stone, and found in the rocks near Whitehaven, in Cumberland. On board a ship, a piece of timber with two flavers at one end, having a rope and a block.

CATHE'DRAL, Adj. episcopal, or containing the see or seat of a bishop; belonging to a cathedral.

CATHE'DRAL, S. [Gr.] the chief church of a diocese, where the service is sung.

CA'THETER, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a hollow probe or instrument, usually of silver, and sometimes crooked, generally thrust up the bladder to assist the discharge of urine, when the passage is stoppt by the stone, or any other disorder.

CATHOLICISM, S. universality; something common to all of the same kind.

CA'THOLIC, Adj. [Gr.] universal. Used sometimes for true, in opposition to heretical or schismatical. *Roman Catholic*, is a title which the papists claim or arrogate to themselves. *Catholic king*, or *majesty*, is the title of the king of Spain.

CATHOLICON, S. in Medicine, a remedy which cures all disorders. Figuratively, that which is an universal preservative.

CA'TKINS, S. imperfect flowers hanging from trees, like a rope or cat's tail.

CA'TLING, S. [Teut.] in Surgery, a dismembering knife, used for cutting off any corrupted part of the body. In Botany, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

CATOPTRICAL, Adj. relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICS, S. [Gr.] the doctrine of reflex vision; or that part of optics which

treats of, or delivers the laws of, light reflected from mirrors or polished surfaces.

CAT'S-EYE, S. among Jewellers, a kind of the opal-kind, but far inferior to it in beauty.

CAT'S-SILVER, S. in Natural History, a fossil composed of plain, parallel, flexible elastic plates, and of a yellow or golden, or silvery, or black colour.

CA'TSTREET, a town in Suffolk, where fairs are held April 14, and June 27, for country and pedlars wares.

CATTLE, S. a collective noun for four-footed animals, which serve either for tilling the ground, or for food to mankind; distinguished into *black cattle*, which comprehend horses, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young, and likewise into *small cattle*, under which are comprehended rams, ewes, lambs, &c. Figuratively, persons; a word of reproach and contempt, as it places the human species on a level with brutes.

CAVALCADE, S. [Fr.] a pompous procession on horseback, or in coaches,

CAVALIER, [*cavalier*] S. [Fr.] knight, gentleman, or soldier who rides on horseback; a horseman. Figuratively, term of reproach given to those who adhered to king Charles in the great rebellion.

CAVALIER, Adj. gay, sprightly, well-bred, brave, generous, polite. Sometimes in a contrary sense, i. e. proud, haughty, disdainful.

CAVALIERLY, Adv. in a brave or polite manner. But, by the writers in king Charles's time, used for a disdainful, haughty and arrogant manner.

CAVALRY, S. [Fr.] soldiers who fight on horseback, divided into heavy and light, and dragoons. The horse never serve but on horseback, being named likewise *troupe* or *heavy cavalry*. The dragoons fight either on horseback or on foot, as occasion requires, are named light-horse. When an army is drawn up in battle array, the cavalry is posted in the wings; and bodies of cavalry ranged in order of battle, are termed *squadrons*.

To **CAVATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to hollow, to bore, or dig any solid matter into a hollow, or make hollow.

CAUDLE, S. [Fr.] a liquor sometimes made with beer, oatmeal, &c. sometimes with water, oatmeal, spices, and a small quantity of wine, used by women in their lying-in, is both diaphoretic and balsamic, and administered with success to those who have the small-pox.

To **CAUDLE**, V. A. to make caudle, or mix as caudle. Figuratively, to have the faults or properties of caudle.

CAVE, S. [Fr.] a hollow place made in the rock, or under ground, which runs in a horizontal direction. Figuratively, an habitation. *SYNON.* *Cave* is a habitation under ground, made either by art or nature. *We dig a Cave; we build a Cell.*

To CAVE, V. N. to dwell in a cave, or cavernous place.

CAVEAT, S. [Lat.] in Law, a kind of process in the spiritual court to stop the process of a will, the granting letters of administration, or the institution of a clerk to a benefice, &c. *Red. Rep.* 191.

CAVERN, S. [Lat.] a hollow place under ground.

CAVERNED, Adj. full of caverns; hollow; undermined. Figuratively, dwelling in cavern.

CAVERNOUS, Adj. full of caverns, or hollow places under ground.

CAVETTO, S. [Ital.] a hollow memorial, or round concave moulding, containing a quadrant or quarter of a circle.

CAVEZON, S. a sort of nose-band, of leather, or wood, clapt upon the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to supple and break him in.

CAUGHT, [*caught*] Participle preter of catch.

CAVIARE, CAVEARE, or CAVIER, [Ital.] the hard roes of sturgeon salted, and dried into small cakes, and dried in the sun.

To CAVIL, V. N. to raise frivolous objections.

CAVIL, S. a groundless or frivolous objection.

CAVILLATION, or CAVILLING, S. a disposition, inclination, or quality of raising needless objections, or finding fault with things without reason.

CAVILLER, S. one who makes groundless, frivolous, or impertinent objections.

CAVILLINGLY, Adv. objecting in a groundless or frivolous manner.

CAVILLOUS, Adj. fond of objecting, or raising groundless objections.

CAVIN, S. [Fr.] a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and favour their marches.

CAVITY, S. [Lat.] hollowness; a hollow; a hollow place.

CAUK, S. in Natural History, a coarse fleshy spar.

CAUKY, Adj. resembling or partaking the qualities of cauk.

CAUL, S. [Brit.] a kind of netting, or cap, used by women to inclose their hair.

the hinder part of a woman's cap; the silk netting in the inside of a wig, on which the rows of curls are sewed. Figuratively, a kind of net. In Anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen. Likewise a membrane found on the head of some children at their birth.

CAULIFEROUS, Adj. in Botany, applied to such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, S. [generally pronounced *cauliflower*] [Lat.] in Botany, a species of cabbage: this plant was brought from the East, and not raised to such perfection as it is now in a market till 1680.

CAU'SABLE, Adj. that which may be produced or effected.

CAU'SAL, Adj. relating to causes.

CAUSA'TION, S. the act expressive of causing.

CAU'SATIVE, Adj. that which expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR, S. a causer; an author.

CAUSE, [the *s* in this word and its derivatives is usually pronounced like *z*] S. [Lat.] that which makes a thing begin to be; that which produces any thing. A *first cause*, is that which operates of itself, and from its own proper power or virtue. A *secondary cause*, is that which derives its power from some other. Figuratively, the reason or motive for any undertaking. In a Law Sense, the matter in dispute, or subject of a law-suit; sometimes a law-suit.

To CAUSE, V. A. to produce any effect; to effect.

CAU'SELESSLY, Adv. in a groundless manner; without foundation; without reason; unjustly.

CAU'SELESS, Adj. derived from no cause. Without just grounds, reasons, or motives.

CAU'SER, S. he that produces, or the agent by which any thing is effected or produced.

CAU'SEY, or CAU'SEWAY, S. a massive collection of stones, flakes, and fascines, bricks, broken tiles, and lumber; or an elevation of viscous earth well beaten together, serving as a narrow road or path in wet or marshy places.

CAU'STIC, or CAU'STICAL, Adj. [Gr.] In Medicine, that which operates like fire, both with respect to the heat it occasions, and the consumption it causes in the parts to which it is applied.

CAU'STIC, S. in Medicine, a remedy which operates like fire, by destroying the vessels of the part to which it is applied. It is used to eat off proud flesh, fungus's, &c.

CA'UTELOUS, Adj. [Fr.] wary, cautious, circumspect. Sometimes used in a bad sense for wily, cunning, treacherous.

CAUTERIZA'TION, S. the act of consuming flesh by burning hot irons, or caustic medicines.

To CAUTERIZE, V. A. [Fr.] in Surgery, to eat or consume a part by the application of a cautery.

CAUTERY, S. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTION, [*kawshon*] S. [Lat.] a prudent manner of acting; wariness; foresight; warning.

CAUTIONARY, [*kawshionary*] Adj. given as a pledge; or a security.

CA'UTIOUS, [*kawshious*] Adj. [Lat.] guarding against any suspected trick; wary; watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, [*kawshiously*] Adv. in a wary manner, opposed to rashness.

CAUTIOUSNESS, [*kawshiousness*] S. the quality

quality of taking such measures as may prevent any misfortune; a prudent, wary conduct.

To CAW, V. N. [formed from the sound] to make a noise like a crow, raven, or rook.

CA'WOOD, a town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on May 12, for cattle and wooden ware; 12 miles S. of York, and 186½ N. W. of London.

CA'WSTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on January 10, April 14, and August 28, for sheep and petty chapmen's wares. It is 112½ miles N. E. of London.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on May 5, and the other on October 12, for pedlars ware. It is but small, though a post-town, and a good thoroughfare; 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London.

CA'YO, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, which gives denomination to a hundred. It has two fairs, viz. on August 21, and October 6, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

To CEASE, V. N. [Lat.] to forbear or discontinue an action or custom a person is engaged in. To rest, used with *from*. Actively, to put a stop or an end to. *SYNON.* We *finish* by putting the last hand to a work. We *cease* in quitting it entirely. We *leave off* in discontinuing.

CEASE, S. death, or extinction.

CE'ASELESS, Adj. without stop, intermission, pause, respite, or discontinuation; without end.

CECU'TIENCY, S. a tendency to blindness; a dimness of sight.

CE'DAR, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a famous tree, a native of mount Libanus, mentioned in Scripture as remarkable for its height and the extent of its branches. It is an ever-green, prodigious thick, and resembles a pyramid.

CE'DRINE, Adj. [Lat.] of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

To CEIL, [*seel*] V. A. [Lat.] to overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, [*seeling*] S. the upper part or roof of a room.

To CELEBRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to make honourable mention of; to make a thing famous. Figuratively, to praise or commend; to enumerate the blessings received from the Divine Being, with a heart full of gratitude; to perform the solemn rites appropriated to any particular day or festival. *SYNON.* *Famous*, *celebrated*, and *renowned* are equally applicable to persons or things; but *illustrious* to persons only, at least when we would be nice in our choice of words.

CELEBRATION, S. [Lat.] the performance of any rite appropriated to some festival or solemnity. Figuratively, praise,

fame, renown, memorial, or honourable mention.

CELE'BRIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] famous; renowned.

CELE'BRIOUSLY, Adv. in a famous manner; in such a manner as to command fame.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, S. renown, fame, or qualities which are the objects of esteem and approbation.

CELE'BRITY, S. [Lat.] the performance of any rite; renown; fame.

CELE'RITY, S. [Lat.] swiftness of motion; velocity; rapidity.

CE'LERY, S. in Botany, a species of pearly.

CELE'STIAL, Adj. [Lat.] in the heavenly regions; belonging to heaven, or angelical. Used substantively for an inhabitant of heaven.

CELE'STIALLY, Adv. in a heavenly manner, opposed to earthly.

To CELE'STIFY, V. A. to commendate or endue with the properties of heaven.

CELE'STINS, in Church history, religious order of Christians, reformed from the Bernardins by pope Celestin. Their rules are divided into three parts; the first, of the provincial chapters, and the elections of superiors; the second contains the regular observances; and the third, the visitation and correction of the monks. The *Celestins* rise six hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh at any time, except when they are sick; they fast every Wednesday and Friday to the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross, and from that feast to Easter every day.

CE'LIAC, Adj. [Lat.] relating to the lower belly. *Celiac Passion* is a sort of dysentery, or flux of the belly, in which the aliment is extruded either crude or chylified, instead of excrements.

CE'LIBACY, S. [Lat.] the unmarried single state, opposed to marriage.

CE'LIBATE, S. [Lat.] a single life; same as *Celibacy*.

CELL, S. [Lat.] a hollow place; a house, apartment, or chamber, wherein ancient monks used to dwell in their retirement; a small or close apartment in a prison. In Anatomy, little bags, bladders, or cysts, wherein fluids or other humours are lodged. In Botany, the partitions or little places in the husks or pods of plants, which contain the seeds. In Natural History, little divisions or partitions of bee-hives, in which the honey is stored.

CELLAR, S. [Lat.] in Building, a vaulted under-ground for keeping stores, or the cellar room of a house.

CELLARAGE, S. the part of a building appropriated to cellars; cellar-room.

CELLULAR, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of or abounding in, little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, S. [Lat.] height, the

ture. Also, a note of dignity, by which some persons in high offices are distinguished.

CEMENT, S. [Lat.] any glutinous substance used to stick two bodies together. Figuratively, that which unites, or forms an union between things.

To **CEMENT, V. A.** to unite by some glutinous substance, such as mortar, &c. figuratively, to unite different people in the bonds of friendship, or by some common tie of interest, &c.

To **CEMENT, V. N.** to join together, so as not to be easily divided. In Surgery, applied to broken bones.

CEMENTATION, S. the act of joining bodies together by cement.

CEMETERY, S. [Gr.] a place wherein the bodies of the dead are buried; a churchyard, or burying-ground.

CENATORY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to upper.

CENOBITICAL, Adj. [Gr.] living in community.

CENOTAPH, S. [Gr.] an honorary monument erected for a person whose remains are buried in another place; such are most of the monuments in Westminster-abbey.

To **CENSE, V. A.** [Fr.] to perfume with incense. Used only in poetry.

CENSER, S. [Fr.] the pan or vessel in which incense is burnt.

CENSOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman magistrate, employed to survey and rate the people, and to inspect and correct their manners. Used by moderns to signify a person given to find fault with, and censure the conduct, actions, or productions of others.

CENSORIAN, Adj. relating to a censor.

CENSORIOUS, Adj. morosely animadverting on the faults of others. Used with or upon, before the object of censure.

CENSORIOUSLY, Adv. in a severe manner; in such a manner as to condemn the faults of others with the greatest rigour.

CENSORIOUSNESS, S. a disposition of finding fault with the actions of others.

CENSORSHIP, S. the office of a censor; the time during which he continued in his office.

CENSURABLE, Adj. liable to be found fault with; worthy of censure; blameable.

CENSURABLENESS, S. the quality which makes a thing the object of blame or censure.

CENSURE, S. [Lat.] the act of blaming, noting the defects which make any thing blameable; a reproof or reprimand given by a person in authority. In Ecclesiastic Government, a punishment inflicted on a person for some remarkable misdemeanor.

To **CENSURE, V. A.** to reprove a person publicly for some misdemeanor, applied to the reproofs of a superior; to reprimand; or find fault with.

CENSURER, S. a person who is fond of

taking notice of the faults of others; one who is addicted to reproving others for their defects.

CENT, S. [an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat.] in Commerce, used to express the profit or loss arising from the sale of any commodity, the rate of commission, exchange, or the interest of money, &c. and signifies the proportion or sum lost, &c. in every 100; thus 10 *per cent.* loss implies that the seller hath lost 10 pounds on every 100 pounds of the price for which he bought the commodity.

CENTAUR, S. [Lat.] an imaginary or chimerical being, represented by ancient poets as composed partly of the human and partly of the brute species, i. e. half a man and half a horse. In Astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, joined with the Wolf, containing thirteen stars.

CENTAURY, S. a plant, the root of which is esteemed in fluxes, dysenteries, spitting of blood, and recommended by some in all diseases arising from the obstructions of the meseriatic veins.

CENTENARY, Adj. [Lat.] the number of a hundred.

CENTE'SIMAL, S. [Lat.] hundredth.

CENTO, S. [Lat.] in Poetry, a piece wholly composed of verses from other authors, wherein sometimes whole lines, and at others half verses, are borrowed, but set down in a new order, and applied to a subject different from that in which they were originally introduced.

CENTRAL, Adj. relating to the centre, or placed in the centre. Darkest, or as dark as at the centre of the earth. *Central forces*, are those by which a body tends to, or removes from, the centre.

CENTRALLY, Adv. entirely; perpendicularly; in a manner relating to the centre of gravity.

CENTRE, or CENTER, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, a point equally remote from either of the extremities of a line, figure, or body; or the point or middle of a line or plane, which divides it into two equal parts. The *center of a circle*, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Center of gravitation* or *attraction*, is that point to which a planet is impelled in its motion by the force of gravity. *Centre of gravity*, is that point about which all the parts of a body, in any situation, balance each other. *Centre of motion*, is that point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move about it. *Centre of oscillation*, is that point in which, if the whole gravity of the pendulum were collected, the time of its vibration would receive no alteration. *Centre of percussion*, is that point in which the force of a stroke is the greatest possible. *Centre* is used figuratively, for the earth, in the Ptolemaic system placed in the centre.

To **CENTRE, V. A.** to fix on, or as a

centre; to tend to, or be collected together, as in a centre. "Thy joys are *centred* all on me alone." *Prior*. Used neuterly, to meet, like rays in a centre; to be placed in the centre of the mundane system.

CENTRIFUGAL, Adj. that which endeavours to fly or recede from its center or fixed place; so that the force of any body moving in a circular or curvilinear orbit that strives to fall off from the axis of its motion in a tangent to the said orbit, is called the *centrifugal force*.

CENTRIPETAL, Adj. [Lat.] tending towards the centre. *Centripetal force*, is that by which a body tends, acts, or is impelled towards the centre.

CENTRY, S. See **SENTRY**, or **SENTINEL**.

CENTUPLE, Adj. [Lat.] an hundred-fold.

TO CENTURIATE, [Lat.] to divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, S. an historian who divides time into centuries, or spaces consisting of an hundred years.

CENTUR'ION, S. [Lat.] a military officer among the Romans who commanded an hundred men.

CENTURY, S. [Lat.] in Chronology, is a period of one hundred years. In Church history, the method of computing by centuries is generally observed, commencing from the time of our Saviour's incarnation; in which sense we say, the first, second, third century, &c. Also, a company of foot-soldiers, consisting of 100 men.

C'EPHALALGY, [*sepbalalgy*] S. [Gr.] the head-ach.

CEPHA'LIC, [*sepbalik*] Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, remedies for disorders in the head.

CERATE, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a kind of stiff ointment, made of oil, wax, and other ingredients, used externally.

CERATED, Adj. [Lat.] covered with wax or cerate.

CERBERUS, S. a name the old Poets gave a dog with three heads, which they feigned to be the porter of hell-gates, that cared for the fortunate souls that went thither, but devoured those that would get out again. Among Chemists, it is a term used to denote mercury.

TO CERE, V. A. [Lat.] to rub upon, or cover with wax.

CEREBEL, S. [Lat.] the hinder part of the brain.

CEREBRUM, S. [Lat.] the brain, properly so called. See **BRAIN**.

CERECLOTH, S. a cloth covered or spread with cerate or other ointment.

CEREMENTS, S. [Lat.] cloths dipped in melted wax or gums, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped when embalmed.

CEREMON'IAL, Adj. that which relates to a ceremony, or external rite. Figurative-

ly, consisting in mere external show; formally. Substantively, an external rite, or book containing the ceremonies to be observed in religious worship.

CEREMON'IALNESS, S. the quality abounding in external rites, and modes of worship; the mere external shew of devotion, piety, or virtue.

CEREMON'IOUS, Adj. consisting in external or outward rites; superstitious, or full of ceremonies; formal; too much given to the practice of external acts of civility and polite address. Figuratively, awful.

CEREMON'IOUSLY, Adv. in a polite and civil manner.

CEREMONY, S. [Lat.] an assembly of several actions, forms and circumstances in order to render a thing more solemn; outward rite, or external form in religious polite address. *Master of the Ceremonies*, an office instituted by king James I. for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and strangers of quality. He wears about his neck a chain of gold, with a medal under the coat of Great Britain, having on one side an emblem of peace, with this motto, *beati pacis* and on the other, an emblem of war, *Dieu et mon droit*. His salary is 300 l. per annum. He has his assistant and marshal of the ceremonies, both under him.

CERINTH'ANS, S. in Church History, heretics, the followers of Cerinthus, who lived and published his heresies in the time of the apostles themselves. They did not believe that God was the author of the creature, but said, that the world was created by an inferior power. They attributed to this Christ an only Son, but born in time, and derived from the world. They admitted several angels and inferior powers; they maintained the law and the prophets came not from God, but from angels; and that the God of the Jews was only an angel. They distinguished between Jesus and Christ, and said, that Jesus was a mere man, like other men, Joseph and Mary; but that he excelled all men in prudence and wisdom; that Jesus being baptized, the Christ of the Supreme, that is, the Holy Ghost descended upon him, and that by the assistance of this Christ he performed his miracles. It was partly from this sect that St. John wrote his Gospel.

CERNE-ABBEY, a town in Dorsetshire, distant from London 90 computed, or measured miles. Its fairs are held March 1, Midlent-Monday, Holy-Thurs'day, August 2, for horses, bullocks and horned cattle, and a horse market is on Wednesday.

CERIGGY-DRUIDION, a town in Northamptonshire, whose fairs are held April 1, August 27, October 20, and December 25.

CERTAIN, Adj. [Lat.] that which cannot be denied without obstinacy; resolved, determined; sure, so as to admit no doubt.

CERTAINLY, Adv. without doubt, question, scruple, or fail.

CERTAINTY, S. divided by Metaphysicians into *Certainty of truth*, which is when words are so put together in propositions as exactly to express the agreement or disagreement of ideas, as expressed in any proposition; and, 2dly, *Certainty of knowledge*, which is the perceiving the agreement or disagreement of ideas, as expressed in any proposition; this is called the *knowing* or being *certain* of the truth of any proposition. A *physical certainty* is that which depends on the evidence of sense. A *mathematical certainty*, is that which no man any way doubts of, as that 100 is more than 1. A *moral certainty*, is that whose proof depends on a due connection of circumstance, and clearness of testimony; when these concur, cannot be doubted without obstinacy. Figuratively, an event which must necessarily and unavoidably happen.

CERTES, Adv. [Fr.] certainty; in truth.

CERTIFICATE, S. [law Lat.] a testimony given in writing, to certify or make known any truth. Figuratively, any testimony.

To **CERTIFIE**, or **CERTIFY**, V. A. To give certain notice of a thing.

CERTIORARI, S. [Lat.] a writ issued out of the Chancery or court of King's Bench, directed to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cause there depending.

CERTITUDE, S. [Lat.] an act of the judgment, importing the adhesion of the mind to the proposition it affirms, or the strength of evidence which occasions that adhesion; free from doubt. See **CERTAINTY**.

CERVICAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, situated in the neck. The *cervical nerves* of sight, in Anatomy, are so called from being situated in the neck.

CERVIX, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the first part of the neck, opposed to the *jugulum*, throat, or fore-part.

CERULEAN, or **CERULEOUS**, Adj. [Lat.] blue, or sky-blue.

CERUMEN, S. [Lat.] ear-wax.

CERUSE, S. [Lat.] white-lead reduced to powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paste.

CESARIAN, Adj. [from *Cæsar*] in Anatomy, the *Cæsarian section*, is the cutting a child from its mother's womb, either dead or alive.

CESS, S. a tax; the act of levying rates, raising.

CESSATION, S. [Lat.] a pause, rest, or vacation, including the idea of a change from a state of activity or motion to the contrary, that of rest. Figuratively, a truce, or forbearance of hostile acts between armies, without a peace.

CESSAVIT, S. in Law, a writ which lies

against a person who has not paid his rent, or performed his due service for the space of two years, and has not sufficient goods and chattels, to make an equivalent distress.

CESSIBILITY, S. the quality of receding or giving way.

CESSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] easy to give way.

CESSION, [cession] S. [Fr.] the act of yielding or giving way to a stroke or force, without resistance. In Common Law, an act whereby a person transfers his right to another.

CESSIONARY, [cessionary] Adj. implying a resignation.

CESSOR, S. in Law, a person who ceaseth or neglecteth to pay rent, or perform a duty, so long, that a writ of *cessavit* may be taken out against him.

CESTUS, S. [Lat.] a girdle, which the poets ascribe to Venus, and pretend that it adorns the person who wears it with irresistible charms.

CETACEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] resembling a whale; of the whalekind.

CAUT, in Music, one of the notes in the gamut, or scale.

CHACE, S. See **CHASE**.

CHAD, [shad] S. in Natural History, a round kind of fish.

To **CHAFE**, V. A. [Fr.] to warm by rubbing. Figuratively, to make sore by friction and heat. To warm, or scent with aromatic perfumes. To make a person grow warm with anger. Neuterly, to grow angry, or fret at any opposition or disappointment, beautifully applied to inanimate things.

CHAFE, S. anger, or peevish warmth, owing to opposition, slight, contempt, or disappointment.

CHAFER, S. in Natural History, a kind of a yellow beetle, with two antennæ or horns, terminated with a kind of brush or comb, making a very loud buzzing noise when flying, and appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are called *May bugs* by the vulgar.

CHAFERY, S. a forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into bars.

CHAFF, S. [Sax.] the husks, or outward skins of corn, which are separated from the flour by threshing and winnowing. Figuratively, any thing of small value; any thing worthless.

To **CHAFFER**, V. N. [Belg.] to treat about or make a bargain; to haggle, to beat down a person in his demands or price. Used actively, to buy; to truck or exchange one commodity for another.

CHAFFERER, S. one who buys bargains, or endeavours to purchase a thing at less than the market-price; a haggler.

CHAFFERY, S. the act of buying or selling; traffic.

CHAFFINCH, S. a song bird, so called from its delighting in chaff,

CHAF-

CHAFFING-DISH, S. an utensil made use of to contain coals for keeping any thing warm, or warming it when cold.

CHAFFLESS, Adj. without defect or levity.

CHAFFY, Adj. full of chaff; like chaff. Figuratively, light.

CHA'GFORD, a town in Devonshire, whose fairs are held March 25, May 4, September 29, and October 29, for cattle. Distant from London 186½ miles.

CHAGRIN, [*shagreen*] S. [Fr.] unevenness of temper; ill humour; displeasure or peevishness, arising from any thing done to vex, or in opposition to a person's inclinations.

To **CHAGRIN**, [*shagreen*] V. A. [Fr.] to tease; to make uneasy.

CHAY'LEY, a town in Suffex, whose fair is held July 29, for pedlary wares.

CHAIN, S. [Fr.] a collection of rings or round pieces of metal linked to each other, of divers lengths and thickness; an ornament used by several magistrates, and borrowed from the Goths. In Surveying, a series of iron links, distinguished into 100 equal parts, used for measuring land. Figuratively, a state of slavery, or confinement; a series of things linked to, and dependent on one another.

To **CHAIN**, V. A. to fasten, secure, or confine with a chain. Figuratively, to enslave, or bring into a state of slavery. To be defended by a chain. To unite in firm and indissoluble friendship.

CHA'IN-PUMP, S. a double pump used in large ships.

CHA'IN-SHOT, S. two half bullets fastened together by a chain, used in an engagement at sea.

CHA'IN-WORK, S. work with open spaces, or interstices representing the links of a chain.

CHAIR, S. [Fr.] a moveable seat for a single person, with a back to it. Figuratively, the place or post of a great officer. *Above the chair*, in London, is applied to those aldermen who have borne the office of lord-mayor; *below the chair*, to those who have not yet enjoyed that dignity. The seat of justice, or authority; a covered carriage in which persons are conveyed from one place to another, borne by two men; a sedan. To *take the chair*, or *be in the chair*, implies that a person is president, and presides at an assembly.

CHA'IRMAN, S. one who sits in a higher chair than the rest of the members, and presides at an assembly or club; one who carries a chair, or sedan.

CHAISE, [*shaise*] S. [Fr.] a high open carriage, running on two wheels, and drawn by a single horse; likewise a vehicle called a *four wheeled chaise*, and drawn by two or more horses.

CHALCEDONY, S. a genus of semi-pellucid gems, of an even, regular, and not tubulated texture, variegated with different

colours, dispersed in form of mists and clouds; they are ranked among agates, and used in grave arms, &c. on.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, [*chalkography*] [Gr.] the art of engraving upon brass.

CHALDE'A, [*kaldea*] otherwise Chaldaea, has now the name of Irak Aer, and lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the N. of Bassarah and Persian Gulph, and to the S. of Bagdad.

CHA'LDER, **CHA'LDRON**, or **CHALDRON**, S. a dry measure used for coals, containing 12 sacks, or 36 bushels heaped according to a standard sealed and kept in Guildhall, London.

CHA'LICE, S. formerly used for a cup or drinking vessel, with a foot to it. At present appropriated to the vases or vessels used at the celebration of the Eucharist, or Last Supper.

CHALK, [*chalk*] S. [Sax.] a white, marle, with a dusty surface, and found in masses. In Medicine, it is of the first rank among the alkaline absorbents; nor is it less useful in the ordinary affairs of life; it has a small repute as a manure, especially for corn and four lands, for which the soft white chalk is most proper, as the dry, hard, strong chalk is for lime. *Black chalk*, and *Painters*, is a kind of ochreous earth, of a close texture, which gives a fine black, and is used on blue paper. *Red chalk* is a warm, clayey ochre, much used by Painters and artificers.

To **CHALK**, [*chalk*] V. A. to rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; used with *to mark*, or *to describe* with chalk. Figuratively, to direct, point out, or discover.

CHA'LY, [*chalky*] Adj. consisting of chalk; white with chalk. Applied to things such as have chalk steeped in them, and impregnated with it.

To **CHA'LLERGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to dare, or provoke a person to fight, either speaking or writing. Figuratively, to defy a person to enter into a literary contest on any subject; to lay claim to as a right.

CHA'LLERGE, S. a provocation, or summons to engage in a duel, or combat, uttered or written; a claim of a thing due or right, used with *of*. In Law, an action against either persons or things.

CHA'LLERGER, S. one who defies, or summons another to fight him; one who claims a superiority; one who claims as his due; a claimant. In Law, one who objects to a juror.

CHA'LLOCH, a village in Kent, where a fair is kept October 8, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

CHALY'BEATE, [*chalybeate*] Adj. partaking of the qualities, or impregnated with steel.

CHAM, [*cham*] S. the title given to sovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMA'DE, [*shamade*] S. [Ital.] a certain beat of drum, or sound of a trumpet, whereby notice is given to the enemy of some positions to be made to them, to surrender, or leave to bury the dead, make a truce, &c.
CHAMBER, S. [Fr.] in Building, any room situated between the ground floor and the roof of a house. Figuratively, a retired room; an apartment, occupied as a public library, or court of justice; any cavity or hollow; a part of a gun wherein the charge is lodged.
CHAMBER, V. A. to be too free with women; to be wanton. Figuratively, to be contained as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, S. one addicted to women.
CHAMBERLAIN, S. an officer who has the care of a chamber. The *lord great chamberlain* is the sixth great officer of the crown. The *chamberlain of the household* has the oversight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, excepting the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues; and in London, the *chamberlain* has likewise the cognizance of all disputes between masters and apprentices, power of imprisoning the latter for misdemeanors, and makes freemen, &c.
CHAMBERLAINSHIP, S. the office of chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, S. a maid-servant, who takes care of the chambers, the lady's dressing-room, and assists the lady's woman in dressing her.

CHAMBLET, V. N. to be variegated; to be like cloth or silk watered by the calender.

CHAMEREL, S. in Farriery, the joint between the upper part of the hinder leg and the hoof.

CHAMELEON, [*chameleon*] S. [Gr.] See *CHAMELEON*. This is the proper spelling.

CHAMFER, V. A. [Fr.] to furrow; to make channels, or hollow places in a corner.

CHAMOTS, or **SHAMMY**, S. a particular kind of leather, used for gloves, shoes, &c.

CHAMOMILE, [*chamomile*] S. [Gr.] in Botany, a plant, so called from its trailing along the ground. It has a compound flower with a hemispherical empalement, composed of many rays.

CHAMP, V. A. [Fr.] to bite with a violent and forcible action of the teeth; to gnaw; to have a hard and solid body with the teeth, so as to render it fit to swallow. Used with *teeth*, to open and close the jaws, or to perform the action of biting often.

CHAMPAIGN, [*champaign*] S. [Fr.] a level country.

CHAMPIGNON, [*champignon*] S. [Fr.] a mushroom, a plant of the mushroom kind.

CHAMPION, S. [Fr.] one who undertakes to combat in behalf of another. The *champion* is an officer, who, while he is on his coronation-day, challenges

any to contest the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and sends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee. Figuratively, any one who undertakes the defence of any sentiment or topic in literature or religion. In Law, not only a person who fighteth for another, but likewise one who fights in his own cause.

CHANCE, S. [Fr.] a word which implies that an event produced is not owing, but contrary, to the established laws of nature; or that the cause of a thing is unknown; a future event. Figuratively, an unforeseen or unexpected calamity or misfortune; a thing which was not intended, or designed. *SYNON.* *Chance* forms neither order nor design; we neither attribute to it knowledge or will, and its events are always very uncertain. *Fortune* lays plans and designs, but without choice; we attribute to it a will without discernment, and say that it acts blindly. The chief of our successes are more owing to *chance* than skill. It is sometimes a long while before *fortune* will look upon us with a favourable eye.

To **CHANCE**, V. N. to fall out unexpectedly, or contrary to the necessary laws of motion or nature; to proceed from some unknown cause; or without any design of the agent.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, S. the killing of a person without design, but not without some fault; as when a person, in lopping a tree, should kill a passenger by means of a bough he flings down; for though it may happen without design, yet as he ought to have given notice, it is not without fault.

CHANCE'CEL, S. [Lat.] the eastern part of a church, between the altar and the rail that incloses it.

CHANCE'CELLOR, S. [Lat.] a very ancient and honourable officer, supposed to be formerly the king's or emperor's notary or scribe, and presided over a college of secretaries, for the writing of treaties, and other public business; and, according to a late treatise, the court of equity, under the old constitution, was held before the king and his council, in the palace, where one supreme court for business of every kind was kept. At first the Chancellor became a judge, to hear and determine petitions to the king, which were preferred to him; and in the end, as business increased, the people addressed their suit to the Chancellor, and not to the king; and thus the Chancellor's equitable power, by degrees, commenced by prescription. The *lord high chancellor* is the chief administrator of justice next the king; possesses the highest honour of the long robe, is invested with absolute power to mitigate the severity of the law in his decisions, enters into his office by taking an oath, and having the great seal committed to him by the king, has the disposition of all ecclesiastic benefices in the gift of the crown under

under 20l. per ann. peruses all patents before they are signed, and takes place of all the nobility, excepting those of the royal family and the archbishop of Canterbury. *Chancellor*, in an ecclesiastical court, is one bred to the law, and used by the bishops to direct or advise them in such causes as come before them. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* is an officer who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown. *Chancellor of an University* is the chief magistrate who seals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place: in Oxford this place is enjoyed for life; but at Cambridge only for the space of three years. *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, is the person who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter, keeps the register, and delivers transcripts of it under the seal of their order. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, is an officer appointed to determine controversies between the king and his tenants of the duchy land, being assisted in difficult points by two judges of the common law.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, S. the office of a chancellor.

CHA'NCERY, S. the grand court of equity and conscience, instituted to temper and moderate the rigour of other courts, which are obliged to act according to the strict letter of the law. From this court, all original writs, commissions of bankrupts, of charitable uses, of idiots, lunacy, &c. are issued. It gives relief for or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; for or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture. All frauds and deceits, for which there is no redress at common law; all breaches of trust, confidences, and accidents, as to relieve obligors, mortgagors, &c. against penalties and forfeitures, where the intention was honest, are here relievable; but in no case where the plaintiff can have his remedy at common law. Here all patents, most sorts of commissions, deeds between parties touching lands and estates, treaties of foreign princes, &c. are sealed and enrolled. From hence are issued writs to convene the parliament and convocation, proclamations, charters, &c.

CHA'NCRE, [*sháncer*] S. [Fr.] in Surgery, a tubercle, which has its seat in the unctuous humour that fills the vesicular texture; an ulcer usually arising from the foul distemper.

CHA'NCROUS, [*sháncrous*] Adj. having the quality of a chancre.

CHANDELIER, [*shandeléer*] S. [Fr.] a branch for holding candles. In Fortification, a wooden frame on which fascines or faggots are laid for covering the workmen, instead of a parapet.

CHA'NDLER, S. [Fr.] a seller of divers sorts of wares.

To **CHANGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to give or take one thing for another. To resign or quit

one thing for the sake of another, used with *for*. "Cannot *change* that *for* another." *South*. To give a person the value of money in coin of a different metal; to alter. Applied to the moon, to increase, or decrease. *SYNON.* We *vary* in our sentiments when we give them up and embrace them again. We *change* our opinions when we reject one in order to embrace another. He who has no certain principles is liable to *vary*. He who is more attached to fortune than truth will find no difficulty in *changing* his doctrine.

CHANGE, S. the alteration of a person's circumstances; the act of taking or giving any thing for another; a succession of things in the place of one another. In Astronomy, the time in which the moon begins a new revolution. Figuratively, novelty. In Ringing, the alteration of the order in which any set of bells are rung; that which may be used for another, or another of the same kind, though of different colour. Money of a different metal.

CHANGEABLE, Adj. that which may be altered; that which does not always remain in the same situation or circumstances; inconstant; fickle.

CHANGEABLENESS, S. applied to the mind, want of constancy; fickleness. Applied to laws or qualities, liable to alteration.

CHANGEABLY, Adv. in a manner subject to alteration; inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, Adj. altering very often and upon slight grounds; used as a word of reproach. Fickle; inconstant; full of change.

CHANGELING, S. a child left or taken in room of another; a person who does not enjoy a proper use of his understanding; a fool, natural, or idiot; one apt to alter his sentiments often; a fickle person.

CHAN'NEL, S. [Fr.] in Cosmography, the hollow or cavity in which running waters flow; the arm of a sea, or a narrow river between two adjacent islands or continents.

To **CHAN'NEL**, V. A. to cut any thing in narrow cavities, for containing water; for the sake of ornament, applied to building.

To **CHANT**, V. A. [Fr.] to sing; to celebrate in songs; to perform divine service with singing, as in cathedrals. Used neuter to harmonize or sound a chord with the voice to any musical instrument, used with the particle *to*.

CHANT, S. a song; a particular tune, the peculiar tune used in a cathedral.

CHA'NTER, S. one who sings in a cathedral; a singer; a songster.

CHA'NTICLEER, S. the cock, so called from his clear shrill crow.

CHA'NTRESS, S. a female who sings.

CHA'NTRY, S. a church or chapel, endowed for one or more priests to say mass in it daily.

CHA'OS, [*káos*] S. [Gr.] the original confused mass of matter out of which

little things were made. Figuratively, any confused irregular mixture; any thing whose parts are not easily distinguished.

CHAOTIC, [kə'otik] Adj. resembling, or like a chaos.

To CHAP, V. A. [Belg.] to break into chinks by excessive heat, applied to the grounds.

To appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold on the hands.

CHAP, S. an opening, cleft, or chink in the ground, owing to excessive drought or heat.

CHAP, S. the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, S. [Fr.] the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; the hook by which a sword is fastened in its scabbard; the steel ring with two points by which a buckle is held to the back-strap; a piece of brass or silver which covers the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHAPEL, S. [Lat.] a building which is sometimes part of a church, or adjoining to it; or separate, and called a *Chapel of ease*, where a parish is large, as a relief to the distant parishioners. There are also *free Chapels*, endowed with revenues for maintaining a curate without any expence to the rector or inhabitants. Also, the office or house where printers do their business, so called, because the first work of that kind in England was performed in a chapel in Westminster-abbey.

CHAPEL LE FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursdays, and ten fairs, on Thursday before Feb. 13, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, and Holy Thursday, and three weeks after, for cattle; on July 7, for wool; on Thursday before Aug. 24, for cheese and sheep; on Thursday after September 29, and Thursday before November 11, for cattle. It is seated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near Cheshire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 163 miles N. W. of London.

CHAPELRY, S. the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON, [ʃə'peron] S. [Fr.] a kind of hood or cap worn by knights of the garter when dressed in their robes.

CHAPFALN, [ʃə'pfaʊln] Adj. having the mouth thrunk, or the projecting part fallen down, applied to an helmet.

CHAPITER, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, the upper part or capital of a pillar.

CHAPLAIN, S. [Lat.] a person who performs divine service in a chapel; or is retained in the service of some family to perform divine service.

CHAPLAINSHIP, S. the office, possession, or revenue of a chaplain.

CHAPLET, S. [Fr.] a garland, or wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the Romish church, a string of beads.

CHAPMAN, S. [Sax.] one that cheapens or buys goods; a buyer and seller.

CHAPS, S. the mouth of a beast. Used

by the vulgar, and in contempt, for the mouth of a man or woman.

CHAPTER, S. [Fr.] the division of a book. In Canon Law, a congregation of clergymen, under the dean, in a cathedral church; an assembly held both by religious and military orders for deliberating on their affairs, and regulating their discipline; the places in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAR, S. [wrote likewise *chare*] in Natural History, a fish; a kind of golden alpine trout.

To CHAR, V. A. to burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, S. work done by the day by a woman; a single job.

To CHAR, V. N. [pron. *chair*] to do the house-work of a family occasionally, opposed to regular service.

CHA'RACTER, [kə'rakter] S. [Lat.] a figure or mark drawn upon paper, or other substance, to convey some idea to the mind; a letter of the alphabet; an assemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one person is distinguished from another; or that which a person has peculiar in his manners, which makes him differ from others; office, dignity, or authority.

To CHA'RACTER, [kə'rakter] V. A. used with *in*, *on*, or *upon*, to engrave.

To CHARACTERISE, [kə'rakterize] V. A. to describe a person or thing by the properties which distinguish it from others; to impress a thing in lasting characters on the mind; to mark with a peculiar stamp or form.

CHARACTERISTIC, or CHARACTERISTICAL, [kə'rakteristik] Adj. that which distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same species.

CHARACTERISTIC, [kə'rakteristik] S. a peculiar mark, or assemblage of qualities, which distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same kind.

CHA'RACTERLESS, [kə'rakterless] Adj. without any mark to distinguish a thing.

CHA'RACTERY, [kə'raktery] S. a mark which distinguishes a thing from others of the same kind.

CHA'RCOAL, [ʃə'rəkōl] S. a kind of fuel, or coal made of oak half burnt, under a covering of turf: that for powder-mills is made of elder-wood.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, whose fairs are held May 3, August 5, and November 2, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlary; the market is on Monday. Distant from London 141 miles.

To CHARGE, V. A. [Fr.] to entrust, or commit to a person's care; to make a person debtor. Figuratively, to impute or ascribe; or impose as a task; to accuse, applied to crimes, sometimes having the particle *with*. To oblige a person to give evidence; to adjure; to command; to attack, applied to an engagement in war. To load a person applied to burdens.

them. Applied to fire-arms, to load with powder or shot.

CHARGE, S. in Gunnery, is the quantity of powder and shot with which a gun is loaded for execution. Also, care, trust, custody; precept, mandate, commission, accusation, imputation; the thing entrusted; expence; attack; the signal for battle. Also, a preparation or ointment, applied to the shoulder-splints, inflammations, and sprains of horses. In Heraldry, it is applied to the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another; and it is to be observed, that too many charges are not so honourable as fewer. In Painting, it is an exaggerated representation of a person, wherein the likeness is preserved, and at the same time ridiculed.

CHARGEABLE, Adj. expensive; costly; liable to be blamed or accused.

CHARGEABLENESS, S. expensiveness, costliness.

CHARGEABLY, Adv. in a costly, expensive manner; at a great expence.

CHARGER, S. a very large dish.

CHARILY, Adv. in a deliberate, circum-spect, cautious manner.

CHARINESS, S. a nicety, or delicacy, whereby a person is offended at any thing which is inconsistent with the highest degree or idea of justice; scrupulousness.

CHARING, a town in Kent, whose fairs are held May 1, and October 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

CHARIOT, S. [Brit.] a covered four-wheeled carriage suspended on leathers, or springs, drawn by two or more horses, and having only back seats. *War chariots*, used by our ancestors, were open vehicles drawn by two or more horses, with scythes at the wheels and spears at the pole. *Chariot-race*, a public game among the Romans, &c. wherein chariots were driven for a prize.

To **CHARIOT**, V. A. figuratively, to convey, as in a chariot.

CHARIOTEER, S. one who drives a chariot.

CHARITABLE, Adj. [Fr.] having a benevolent and humane disposition, inclining a person to assist the afflicted.

CHARITABLY, Adv. in a kind, benevolent, tender, affectionate manner.

CHARITY, S. [Lat.] a benevolent principle, exerting itself in acts of kindness and affection to all persons, without respect to party or nation.

To **CHARK**, V. A. to burn to a coal, or cinder.

CHARLATAN, S. a person who pretends to a knowledge of physic; a quack; a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, Adj. vainly pretending to a knowledge of physic; quackish.

CHARLATANRY, S. the practice of a quack.

CHARLBURY, a town in Oxfordshire,

whose fairs are kept January 1, second Friday in Lent, second Friday after May 12, except it falls on a Friday, and then the Friday following, for cattle of all kinds; and October 10, for cheese and cattle of all kinds: the market is on Friday. Distant from London 69 miles.

CHARLES (Stuart) I. b. Nov. 19, 1600, was proclaimed k. on the death of James I. March 27, 1625; and on the May following, his marriage with Henrietta Maria of France was solemnized by proxy at Paris. The new q. arrived in England, and the marriage was consummated at Canterbury, June 10. The k. May 10, granted a pardon to 20 Romish priests, who were condemned to die. On June 18, the parliament met at Westminster, when the k. asked money for the recovery of the Palatinate. After some complaints and debates about grievances, the commons gave the k. 2 subsidies, but at the same time, both houses joined in a petition against Recusants, setting forth the great dangers from the increase of popery, the cause of this increase, and the remedies for preventing this evil for the future. To which the k. gave an answer very much to the satisfaction of the parliament, if his actions had been agreeable to it. King James having promised to lend some ships to the French k. which it was pretended, at least, were to serve against the Genoese, or some of the allies of Spain, admiral Pennington was sent to Dieppe with the Vanguard man of war, and 7 stout merchant ships. It soon appeared, that the French k. designed to make use of them against his protestant subjects in Rochelle; upon which the crew deserted to a man, rather than fight against their fellow-protestants; and yet Pennington was ordered by the court to put these ships into the hands of the French, to be employed as they thought fit. This occasioned a distrust of the k. & jealousy of the queen, and a general odium of the d. of Buckingham. Before the parliament had sat a fortnight at Oxford, whither it was removed on account of the plague which raged in London, the king perceiving that the commons would grant no further supplies, till grievances were redressed, and that they were beginning to fall upon the conduct of the d. of Buckingham, he dissolved them, in a hasty manner, by commission, on August 12. But wanting money for the expedition against Spain, he raised it by a forced loan from his subjects, by letters under his privy-seal, which increased the popular discontents. On Feb. 2, 1626, the k. was crowned. The new parliament met on the 6th, and was opened by a speech from the lord-keeper, Coventry. Care had been taken to have leading members against the court made sheriffs, that they might not be chosen in this. However this parliament proved no more favourable to the king's designs than the former; they made greater complaints against the public grievances.

wances. The king sent for both houses to Whitehall, and severely reprimanded the commons, both by himself and the lord-keeper, complaining of their animosity against the d. of the scantiness of the supply, and the manner of granting it; and in the end said, 'Remember, that parliaments are altogether in my power, for their calling, sitting, and dissolution; therefore, as I find the fruits of them good or evil, they are to continue or not to be.' This did not intimidate the commons, who being returned to their houses, drew up a remonstrance, and presented it to the k. to justify their proceedings, and then went on with their articles against the duke, who, while under the impeachment, procured himself to be chosen chancellor of Cambridge, notwithstanding one of the articles against him was his engrossing a plurality of offices. The commons took great offence at this, but the k. supported his election. The commons drew up a remonstrance against the duke as the principal cause of all the grievances in the kingdom, and against tonnage and poundage, which had been levied by the k. ever since his accession, though it was never understood to be payable without a special act of parliament in every new reign. But the parliament was dissolved by commission, June 15, before this remonstrance could be presented, and the k. ordered all such as had copies of it to burn them. The duke remained in the king's favour till he was stabbed, when he was going to embark on board the fleet of which he was commander in chief, as well as of the land-forces. There was nothing but continual struggles between the k. who wanted to assume to himself the absolute power of disposing of his subjects property, and leaving their grievances unredressed, and the parliament, who were willing to grant the king the necessary supplies, provided their grievances were redressed, and the rightful privileges of the subjects secured; which at last produced a civil war. On January 3, 1641-2, he sent his attorney-general to the house of peers, to accuse in his name, of high-treason, the lord Kimbolton, and five members of the h. of commons; and persons were sent to seal up their papers, &c. and the k. having sent a serjeant at arms to the house of commons to demand them, came himself the next day, attended by a number of armed men, as if with a design to seize them. Leaving his guard at the door, he entered the house, and taking the speaker's chair, made a speech to them, on what he was come about; but looking round, and finding the accused persons not there, (for they had slipped away just before) he told the house, he expected they should send them to him as soon as they returned; and then departed, the members crying out, Privilege! Privilege! The king soon after this removed with his family to

Hampton-court, from thence to Windsor, and at last to York. Two days after his departure, he sent a message to both houses, telling them he would wave his proceedings against the six members, and be as careful of their privileges as of his own life and crown. Two days after that he sent another, to the same effect; and on February 2, offered a general pardon; but all was to no purpose, the wound was too deep to be healed, the commons made a large declaration against the late action, impeached the attorney-general for what he had done, and committed him to prison. Moreover, they set a guard about the Tower, sent Sir John Hotham to take possession of Hull, where was a great magazine of arms and ammunition, and ordered him to keep it for the parliament, understanding the king had a design to secure it for himself. On May 20, the commons voted, 1. That it appeared, that the king, seduced by wicked counsels, intends to make war against the parliament. 2. That whosoever the king makes war upon the parliament, it is a breach of the trust reposed in him by his people, contrary to his oath, and tending to the dissolution of the government. 3. That whosoever shall serve or assist him in such wars are traitors by the fundamental laws of the kingdom. On June 10, the two houses published proposals for borrowing money and plate for the defence of the kingdom. On the 15th, the king granted several commissions of array for levying troops, and the parliament drew up a declaration against them. On July 12, the commons voted, and with them the lords agreed, that an army should be raised, and the command given to R. Devereux, earl of Essex. And on August 22, the k. in a solemn manner set up his standard at Nottingham, having before, by proclamation, commanded all men, who could bear arms, to repair to it the said day. On October 23, a great battle was fought between the two armies at Edgehill, in Warwickshire. Both sides claimed the victory, the number of the slain on the field of battle was about 5000. The year 1643 began with a treaty for peace, which was held at Oxford, between the king and commissioners from the parliament, but it broke off on April 15, without success. On June 18, there was a fight in Chaldgrave-field, in which the famous Mr. Hampden, a great leader in the parliament, was slain. On July 5, was fought the famous battle of Landsdown, in which, though the marquis of Hertford, who commanded for the king, lost almost all his horse, yet Sir William Waller was at last compelled to quit the field. But Sir William met with a worse fate on 13, when at Roundway-Down, in Wiltshire, he was entirely defeated, 5 or 6000 of his men slain, and 900 made prisoners. The king summoned such lords and commons as had deserted the parliament and

Westminster, to meet as a parliament, at Oxford. Accordingly they assembled, Jan. 22, 1643-4, and sat till April 16 following, when they were prorogued to October, but never met again. They did little of moment, except helping the king to money, which was the chief end for which they were called together. The king visibly gained ground of the parliament last year, and therefore the 2 houses thought it necessary to call in the Scots to their aid. A treaty was concluded, in pursuance of which the Scots army entered England, about the time the Oxford parliament met: it consisted of 18000 foot, and 3000 horse, under the command of the earl of Leven, and passed the Tine on Feb. 28, at some distance from Newcastle. On July 2, an obstinate and bloody battle was fought at Marston-Moor, in which p. Rupert was entirely routed, and the parliamentarians got a complete victory, which was owing in great measure to Cromwell's valour and good conduct. York now surrendered to the parliament generals on honourable terms. On June 14, 1645, was fought the famous battle of Naseby in Northamptonshire, which decided the quarrel between the king and the parliament, wherein the parliament's forces gained a complete victory. The k. lost a great number of officers and gentlemen of distinction, most of his foot were made prisoners, all his cannon and baggage taken, with 8000 arms, and other rich booty; among which was also the king's cabinet, with his most secret papers, and letters between him and his q. which showed how contrary his counsels with her were to those he declared to the kingdom. After this signal victory, nothing could stand before the parliament's forces. On February 18, 1645-6, Fairfax defeated lord Hopton at Torrington, and on March 15 he capitulated, his whole army to be disbanded in six days, and all the horses and arms to be delivered up to Fairfax; who by the surrender of Exeter, April 6, 1646, completed the reduction of the west to the power of the parliament. Upon Fairfax's approach to lay siege to Oxford, his majesty made his escape from thence, and threw himself into the hands of the Scots army. Oxford surrendered June 22, and the few remaining garrisons soon after. And thus the whole kingdom was subjected to the obedience of the two houses. And now the parliament consulted how to get the king out of the hands of the Scots, and to send them back into their own country. At last, it was agreed, that they should have 400,000l. for the arrears due to them, one moiety to be paid before their going home, and the other at stated times. And so after several debates about the disposal of the king's person, the Scots, having received the 200,000l. on January 30, 1646-7, delivered him up to the commons of the parliament of England, who

were sent down to Newcastle to receive him. The same day their army began to march for Scotland, and the king was conducted to Holmby-house in Northamptonshire, where he arrived Feb. 16. The parliament and army quarrelled, and the council of agitators, consisting of deputies from each regiment, sent cornet Joice with a detachment of fifty horse, to take the king from the parliament's commissioners at Holmby, and bring him to the army; this he resolutely effected on June 4, 1647. And now the army overruled the parliament, August 24, the king was conducted to Hampton-Court. A treaty was set on foot for the restoration of the king, but on January 3, 1647-8, the house (being still under the influence of the army) resolved, That no more addresses should be made to the k. nor messages received from him; and to this the lords some days after agreed, the army promising to adhere to the parliament against the k. In the beginning of the year 1648, there were several risings in favour of the king, the Welsh, under major-general Langhorn; they had seized several places, and were 8000 strong, but were defeated by colonel Horton, sent before Oliver Cromwell; who arriving soon after, put an end to the commotions in Wales. In the mean time, general Fairfax defeated those who had risen in Kent. The Scots army under the d. of Hamilton, amounting to near 20,000, entered England in July, and were joined by about 5000 English, under sir Marmaduke Langdale. Cromwell, after having finished his work in Wales, marched with all expedition to join Lambert in the north, and August 17, near Preston in Lancashire, totally routed and dispersed this great army, the duke, in his flight, being taken prisoner. Cromwell then marched directly into Scotland, and arriving at Edinburgh, divested the Hamiltonian party of their authority. At the beginning of these troubles, the presbyterian party in the house, in the city, and other places, began to refuse their courage. Several petitions were presented for a personal treaty with the k. and when the army was removed from London into different parts of the kingdom, the excluded members and others, who had abused themselves, having returned to their seats; the votes of no more addresses were repealed, and it was resolved to enter into a personal treaty with the king; that Newport in the Isle of Wight should be the place of treaty, and that his majesty should be there with honour, freedom, and safety; and five lords and ten commoners were nominated commissioners for this treaty; but the army was resolved to break off the treaty by force, and colonel Ewer, on November 18, presented to the commons a remonstrance, wherein they desired, That the treaty might be laid aside, and that the k. might come no more into the government, but be brought to justice, and

the capital cause of all the evils in the kingdom, and of so much blood being shed. On November 21, Cromwell recalled colonel Hammond from the Isle of Wight, and sent colonel Ewer to take charge of the k.'s person, who kept him in strict custody. On Nov. 30, his majesty was brought over to Hurst Castle in Hampshire. On Dec. 4, the commons resumed the debates on the king's concessions, and voted, that the said concessions were sufficient grounds for settling the peace of the kingdom; and then adjourned to Wednesday. On which day some regiments of horse and foot having possessed themselves of all the avenues to the parliament-house, seized on forty-one members, as they offered to go in, and the next day denied entrance to near 100 more. An ordinance being voted in the house of commons, was carried up to the house of lords for their concurrence, though the commons declared at the same time, that they being representatives of the people had a right to enact a law, though the consent of the king, and the house of peers, be not had thereto. They made an ordinance for erecting an high court of justice, for trying the k. who was brought from Windsor to St. James's on the 19th. The next day the trial began, the court sitting in Westminster-Hall, and having chosen serjeant Bradshaw for their president. The substance of the charge was, That the king had endeavoured to set up a tyrannical power, and to that end had raised and maintained a cruel war against the parliament. The k. behaved with dignity, making no other answer but denying the authority of the court. The same he did on the 22d, and 23d. At last, being brought before them a fourth time, on January 27, he earnestly desired, before sentence, to be heard before the lords and commons, but his request was not granted. And so still persisting in disowning the jurisdiction of the court, and consequently in his refusal to answer to the charge, his silence was taken for a confession, and sentence of death was passed upon him: pursuant to which, he was on January 30 beheaded on a scaffold erected in the street near the windows of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, shewing as great a firmness, resolution, and resignation to the lot, as he had done in all his sufferings. The day before his execution, he was permitted to see his children, the princess Elizabeth, and the d. of Gloucester, the only ones then in England. His corpse was carried to Windsor, and privately interred in St. George's-chapel.

CHARLES II. was the son of k. Charles I. and born May 29, 1630. On July 3, 1646, he went from Jersey into France, and resided abroad till May 1660, when he arrived at Whitehall. The king, upon forming his council, took in some that had been deeply engaged against his father, but afterward promoted his restoration, as Denzil

Hollis, afterward lord Hollis; the earl of Manchester, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, and others. Mr. Baxter and Mr. Calamy were appointed his chaplains in ordinary. Sir Edward Hyde, afterward earl of Clarendon, was his lord chancellor and prime minister. The assembly which restored the king had been summoned by a commonwealth writ, in the name of the keepers of the liberties of England. It was however called a parliament till his arrival, and then had only the name of a convention; however, 2 days after the king went to the house, and gave his assent to an act for changing the convention into a parliament. August 29, his majesty gave his assent to the act of indemnity, with some exceptions. The commons, soon after, voted 1,200,000l. for the ordinary expences of the government. On September 13, died of the small-pox, Henry duke of Gloucester, his majesty's youngest brother. The duke of York married Anne, eldest daughter of chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon, to whom he had been contracted at Breda. In a few months the army was all disbanded, except Monk's regiment. But then the k. introduced a new custom of forming to himself a guard of horse and foot, which filled several with apprehensions. This parliament, which the king would have called the healing parliament, was dissolved December 29, after passing several acts, and among the rest, one for erecting a post-office. The royal society was founded this year 1660, by the king and letters patent. The king was crowned on April 23. A new parliament was summoned to meet on May 8, which continued almost 18 years, and was afterwards called the pensionary parliament. In May 1662 the marriage between the king and Catharine, princess of Portugal, was solemnized. The sale of Dunkirk, this year, to the French king, for five millions of livres, made a great noise in England, and was much reflected on. On March 2, 1664-5, war was proclaimed against the states general. In this session of parliament, the clergy gave up their right of taxing themselves in convocation, and have ever since been taxed by the parliament in common with other subjects; and from this time the clergy have voted at elections for members of parliament. On June 3, 1665, the duke of York beat Opdam the Dutch admiral. The plague broke out in London in May, and before the end of the y. when it ceased, swept off 68,596 of the inhabitants. In January 1665-6, the French king declared war against England. The English fleet put to sea under the command of p. Rupert and the duke of Albemarle toward the middle of May, and there soon was a most bloody fight with adm. Ruyter, in which the English were worsted. There was another furious engagement in July, when the Dutch were beaten. On September, about one in the morning,

a ter-

a terrible fire broke out in the city of London, which continuing for three days, laid the greatest part of the city in ashes, consuming 39 churches, the city-gates, Guild-hall, with many other public structures, and 13,200 dwelling houses, and the ruins of the city were 436 acres. In October 1667, the king laid the first stone of the Royal-Exchange, which was built in the room of the old one, erected by sir Thomas Gresham. In January 1667, was concluded the famous triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, which was designed to check the projects of Lewis XIV. of France, who had already invaded the Spanish Netherlands. This was almost the only step taken by king Charles for the interest of England and of Europe during his whole reign, and, indeed, it seems, that his design in it was only to amuse the public, and that there was a secret understanding between him and Lewis at the same time. In April 1670, a severe act was passed against the non-conformists. The king established a secret council, consisting of the five following persons, Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley Cooper, and Lauderdale. This council was nick-named the Cabal, from the initial letters of their names; and they truly deserved that name, as they artfully promoted all the king's measures, how contrary soever to the interest of England, and the good of all Europe. In January 1670-1, was passed the famous Coventry act against maiming or disfiguring, making it death. On Feb. 2, the king sent a message to hasten the money-bills. Lord Lucas made a bold speech in the house of lords against the money-bills. A difference happened about the same time, between the two houses, upon the lords rights of altering money-bills. In the midst of this dispute, the king came to the house of peers, and prorogued the parliament. A powerful league was now formed against Holland by France, England, the elector of Cologne, and the bp. of Munster. The king, though he had lately two millions and a half from the parliament, and 700,000l. from the French k. was so profuse, that he still wanted money, which he would fain raise without applying to the parliament. Upon this the cabal advised him to shut up the Exchequer, which he actually did, and it continued shut up for a year and some months, to the great distress and ruin of many families. On March 15 the king published his declaration for liberty of conscience, suspending the execution of all penal laws against the non-conformists. Father Orleans says, the project of the king and the cabal was to give liberty of conscience to all the subjects in general, that the Roman catholics might reap the benefit of it. On the 17th, the king declared war against the states-general; and the French k. and the other allies, soon after. The parliament met on Feb. 4, 1672-3, and

it soon appeared, that the country-party or that of the people was become more powerful in the house of commons than the court party. They vigorously addressed the king against his declaration for liberty of conscience, as it was claiming a dispensing power, and both houses joined in addresses against the dangers that threatened the nation from popery. The king finding the commons fully bent not to finish the money-bill till their grievances were redressed, recalled his declaration. On April 16, 1677, the king, among other acts, gave his assent to one for taking away the writ de hæretico comburendo. On August 11, 1678, the separate peace with Holland was signed, and some months after with the rest of the allies. March 21, 1680-1, the parliament met, and the first thing they did was to order their votes to be printed, which practice they have continued ever since. But the king finding this parliament not inclined to countenance his favourite schemes, came suddenly to the house of lords and dissolved it, after one short session of but seven days. The year 1684 was almost wholly taken up with prosecutions of persons for speaking ill of the king, the duke of York, and the government; some were fined, and in large sums, and others pilloried. Sir George Jefferies, a man without honour or conscience, had been made lord justice of the King's Bench, and other alterations had been made among the judges; and the sheriffs of London being now named by the king, impanelled such juries as were sure to find for the court. The project of the surrender of Chartres was completed this year. On February 6, 1684-5, the king died in his 55th year, and near 25 years after his restoration. He had no children by his queen, but several by his mistresses.

CHARLES's-WAIN, S. in Astr. 7 remarkable stars in the constellation of *Ursa Major*.

CHARLTON, a town in Kent, whose fair is October 18, for toys.

CHARLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 5, and August 20, for horned cattle; and on September 5, for toys and small wares. It is seated near the spring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow. It is 201 miles N. W. of London.

CHARM, S. [Fr.] a kind of spell, supposed by the ignorant to have an irresistible influence, by means of the concurrence of some infernal power, both on the minds, lives, and properties of those whom it has for its object. Figuratively, any excellence which engages and conquers the affections. *SYNON.* The word *charm* carries an idea of force, which puts a stop to ordinary effects and natural causes. The word *enchantment* is used properly for that which regards the illusion of the senses. The word *spell* bears particularly an idea of something which disturbs the reason.

TO CHARM, V. A. to fortify, or secure against evil by some spell; to influence, or subdue the mind by some excellence or pleasure.

CHARMER, S. one who deals in spells or magic; one whose personal perfections irresistibly attract admiration and love. *SYNON.* The body seems to be more susceptible of graces; the mind of charms. We say of a lady that she walks, dances, and sings, with grace; and that her conversation is full of charms.

CHARMING, Part. possessed of such perfections as work irresistibly on the mind, and fill it with pleasure.

CHARMINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to convey inexpressible pleasure.

CHARMINGNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing capable of working on the affections, and filling the mind with pleasure.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, S. [Fr.] the place in or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHART, [*kart*] S. [Lat.] an hydrographical map, or projection of some part of the earth's superficies, for the use of navigation.

CHARTER, S. [Fr.] in Law, a written evidence or instrument of things done between two parties. The king's charter, is where he makes a grant to any person or body politic; such as a charter of exemption, &c. Charters of private persons, are deeds and instruments. Figuratively, the act of bestowing any privilege or right, exemption or claim.

CHARTERED, Adj. invested with privileges by charter, beautifully applied in the following sentence. "The air, a chartered libertine, is still." *Shak.*

CHARTER-LAND, S. land which is held by charter, or evidence in writing, likewise named freehold.

CHARTER-PARTY, S. [Fr.] a deed or writing indented, made between merchants and seafaring-men concerning their merchandise.

CHARY, Adj. cautious, scrupulous, careful of giving any cause for suspicion or censure.

TO CHASE, V. A. [Fr.] to follow after a beast, &c. for pleasure; to hunt; to pursue as an enemy; to drive from, or keep off.

CHASE, S. the pursuit or following of game; hunting; that which is the proper object of hunting. The pursuit of an enemy, or of some desirable object. Figuratively, pursuit. In Law, a large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game. In Gunnery, the chase of a great gun is the whole length of the bore, or inside. Chase-guns, are those which are placed in the head or stern of a ship.

CHASER, S. one who pursues.

CHASM, [*kasm*] S. [Gr.] a breach or hollow space separating the parts of any body; a vacant space.

CHASTE, Adj. free from lust either with respect to the inclination or act; free from

any commerce with the other sex; true to the marriage-bed. Applied to expressions, free from any obscenity or immodest words. In Grammar, free from any foreign mixture.

TO CHASTEN, V. A. [Fr.] to correct or punish a child, in order to deter him from faults. Figuratively, to humble, or mortify.

TO CHASTISE, [*chastize*] V. A. [formerly accented on the first syllable] [Fr.] to punish or afflict for faults. *SYNON.* We chastise him who has committed a fault, to prevent his doing the same again: We punish the person guilty of a crime by way of expiation, and as an example to others. To correct, signifies to amend by means of chastisement. To discipline, means to regulate and instruct.

CHASTISEMENT, S. [formerly accented on the first syllable] correction, or punishment, generally applied to the discipline of parents and tutors. Figuratively, any calamity inflicted by Providence.

CHASTISER, S. the person that punishes.

CHASTITY, S. [Lat.] an entire freedom from any imputation of lust either in thought or deed. In Expressions, free from immodest words. In Grammar, free from any foreign or bad mixture.

CHASTELY, Adv. without the least incontinence, or any inclination to lust.

CHASTENESS, S. freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modesty.

TO CHAT, V. N. [a contraction of the verb chatter] to talk on indifferent subjects, or without any deep thought, or profound attention.

CHAT, S. trifling, idle, and unimproving discourse, made use of merely to pass time away.

CHA'TELLANY, [*shattellany*] S. [Fr.] the district belonging to a castle.

CHA'THAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, and seated on the river Medway. It is the principal station of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largest men of war. The entrance into the river Medway is defended by Sheerness and other forts; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumberland, several additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; so that now the ships are in no danger of an insult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 15, and September 19, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It has a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors; it has likewise about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the streets are narrow and paved, and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship-building in the king's yard, and private docks. It is 27 miles N. W. and by W. of Canterbury, and 31 miles S. E. of London.

CHA'TTELS,

CHA'TTELS, S. any moveable possession. At present used only in Law, for all things moveable and immoveable.

To **CHA'TTER**, V. A. [Fr.] to make a noise like a pie. Figuratively, to talk very much; to make a noise by frequently and forcibly closing the teeth, owing to the effects of cold; from *citeren*, Belg.

CHA'TTER, S. a noise like that of a pie, or monkey when angry; impertinent talk.

CHA'TTERER, S. one who spends his time in idle or unimproving talk.

CHA'TWOOD, S. little sticks; fuel.

To **CHAW**, V. A. [Teut.] to cut meat or food into small pieces by a frequent action of the teeth.

CHA'WDRON, S. the entrails or maw of a beast.

CHA'WLEY, a village in Devonshire, 10 miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter, with two fairs on May 6, and December 11, for cattle. When either of these days falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is held on the Tuesday.

CHE'ADLE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle, and on August 21, for horses, and horned cattle. It is seated in the moor-lands, and in the most fruitful part of them. The houses are poorly built, but the market is pretty good. It is 145 miles N. N. W. of London.

CHEAP, [*cheep*] Adj. [Sax.] to be purchased with little money; of small value, or worth.

To **CHE'APEN**, V. A. to bargain for or ask the price of a commodity; to endeavour to purchase a thing at a less price than the seller first asks for it.

CHE'APLY, Adv. at a very low price or rate; with very little money.

CHE'APNESS, S. purchased with little money.

To **CHEAT**, [*cheet*] V. A. to deceive or impose upon; to defraud a person by some artifice of low cunning.

CHEAT, S. a fraud, or imposture, whereby a person is deceived or imposed upon; a person who imposes on others.

CHEA'TER, S. one who practises fraud, in order to deprive people of their properties.

To **CHECK**, V. N. to restrain the cravings of any appetite; to stop a thing in motion; to chide or reprove a person. In Commerce, to compare the flourished or ornamented part of a draught or bank bill with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut.

CHECK, S. a restraint, disappointment, repulse, curb, reproof. Figuratively, a slight; a counter cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office; a person who examines any account; a kind of linen with blue stripes

crossing each other, used by sailors for shirts, &c. Clerk of the Cheek, in the king's household, has the controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the others belonging to the royal family, allowing their absence or defaults in attendance, or mulcting their wages for the same, &c. He, or his deputy, takes cognizance of those who are to watch in the court, and sets the watch, &c.

To **CHE'CKER**, or **CHE'QUER**, V. A. [Fr.] to vary with different colours like a chess-board; to variegate. Figuratively, to diversify with different states of prosperous or unsuccessful circumstances.

CHE'CKER, or **CHE'CKER-WORK**, S. any thing painted in squares, with different colours, like a chess-board.

CHE'CK-ROLL, S. a book or roll containing the names of the king's household servants.

CHE'DDER, a large village of Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are the next best to Stilton cheese in England; and as large as those of Cheshire. It is seated 2 or 3 miles to the E. of Axbridge in Somersetshire, and has two fairs, viz. on May 4, and October 29, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

CHEEK, S. the fleshy part of the side of the face below the eye. The *cheeks of a grate*, are flat plates of iron standing perpendicular, and serving to confine or enlarge the dimensions of a fire.

CHEER, S. [Fr.] provisions for an entertainment; gaiety, or fullness of spirits.

To **CHEER**, V. A. to inspire with courage; to animate, or incite; to make joyful; to gladden.

CHE'ERER, S. the person or thing which communicates joy, or comforts in distress.

CHE'ERFULL, Adj. that which abounds in gaiety, life, and spirits, opposed to dejection; that which has the appearance of joy and lightfomeness.

CHE'ERFULNESS, S. a disposition of mind unclouded by despair; alacrity; vigour.

CHE'ERLESS, Adj. sad, dejected, or comfortless.

CHE'ERLY, Adv. in a gay, cheerful, joyous manner.

CHE'ERY, Adj. gay, joyful, or communicating pleasure and gaiety.

CHEESE, [*cheeze*] S. [Sax.] a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet, squeezed dry in a press, and hardened by time. The art of making this necessary food was, according to Pliny, introduced into this island by the Romans. The best reputed is that of Gloucestershire and Cheshire.

CHEESECAKE, S. in Pastry, is made of soft curds, butter, and sugar, baked.

CHEESEMONGER, S. one who deals in cheese.

CHEESE-PRESS, S. a press, wherein the curds of which the cheese is made are pressed dry from the whey.

CHEESE-VAT, S. the wooden case in which the curds are confined, when pressed for cheese.

CHEESY, [*cheesy*] Adj. having the qualities of cheese.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Essex, with a good market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and November 12, two days each, for cattle; seated on the road to Colchester, between two rivers, over which there are bridges. It is a handsome, large, and well-frequented town, and takes its name from the river Chelmer; is governed by a chief constable, has only one church, a very ancient and large Gothic structure, and three meeting-houses of the dissenters. The town consists of about 500 houses, which are, in general, pretty good; but the streets are paved only at the doors: however, the town lying on a small descent is always clean. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains several inscriptions, almost worn out by time; and it has such a supply of water, that it runs a hoghead and an half and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are chosen, and the assizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly sessions. It is 29 miles E. N. E. of London.

CHELSEA, a very handsome village in Middlesex, seated on the river Thames, one mile W. of Westminster. It is remarkable for its magnificent hospital for invalids, and for Ranelagh-house and gardens, where there is a band of music for the entertainment of the beau-monde in the summer-season. Here is also an excellent physic-garden.

CHELTENHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. on the second Thursday in April, and Holy-Thursday, for all sorts of cattle, and on August 5, for lambs. It is a pretty good town, containing about 200 houses, and hath a handsome church; but it is most noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough, for which it was lately much frequented. It is 9 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 100 W. by N. of London.

CHELWOOD, a town in Suffex, whose fair is kept July 25, for pedlars wares.

CHEMISE, [*pron. flame's*] S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a wall lining a bastion or ditch, in order to strengthen and support it; also a shirt or shift.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Friday in Whitfun-week, for horned cattle; on Saturday before June 20, for wool; on August 1, and Friday se'ennight after October 12, for horned cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a very considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which has been converted into a parish church. It has a handsome high bridge over the river,

and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. This town is walled round, and consists of about 200 houses, and the streets are broad and well paved. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Bristol, and 132 W. of London.

To **CHE'RISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to nourish or promote the growth of a thing; to help; to encourage; to protect, shelter, and nourish.

CHE'RISHER, S. one who protects, and contributes to the growth of a thing.

CHE'RRY, S. in Gardening, a fruit-tree, with shining leaves; its fruit grows on long pedicles, is roundish or heart-shaped: though included by Linnaeus under the genus of *prunus*, or plum, yet they cannot be engrafted on each other.

CHE'RRY, Adj. resembling a cherry in colour; red.

CHERSONESE, or **CHERSONESE'S**, [*her'soness*] S. [Gr.] in Geography, a tract of land surrounded by the sea, excepting at a narrow space or neck, by which it is joined to the main land or continent.

CHERT, S. [Germ.] a kind of flint.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, viz. on the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops; on May 14, for horses and cattle; on August 6, and Sept. 25, for horses, cattle, and hogs. It is in a low wet situation, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge. It is 20 miles W. by S. of London.

CHE'RUB, S. a celestial spirit in the order of angels, placed next to the seraphim; in scripture variously described under the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, &c. and sometimes composed of all of them.

CHERU'BIC, Adj. angelic, or partaking of the nature of a cherub.

CHE'RUBIN, Adj. like a cherub; heavenly; angelical. "Her *cherubin* look." Seldom used.

To **CHE'RUP**, V. N. to make a noise by drawing in the air through the lips, after they are drawn into a kind of circle, in order to encourage any beast, or to set a song bird a-singing.

CHE'SHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 11, July 22, and September 28, for cattle. It is 29 miles W. by N. of London.

CHE'SHIRE, an English county-palatine, 50 miles in length, and 33 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, on the W. by Flintshire and Denbighshire, on the N. by Lancashire, and on the S. by Shropshire. It contains 24054 houses, 164324 inhabitants, 13 market-towns, and 86 parishes. It sends four members to parliament, and the chief place is Chester. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Weaver, and the Tame; but there are several small

Streams. The air and soil are very good, and the land is fitter for pasture than corn, for which reason they feed a great number of cattle; and from it we have very good cheese, well known over all the kingdom. Besides which there are salt-works, which yield fine white salt; also mines of coal, and many meers and lakes.

CHE'SNUT, or CHE'SNUT-TREE, S. the timber of it, next to oak, is the fittest for building, durable, and most coveted by carpenters and joiners. As to the nut or fruit of this tree, the biggest are accounted the best.

CHESS, S. [Fr.] a game played with little round pieces of wood on a board divided into 64 squares, each side having eight noblemen and as many pawns, which are to be moved or shifted into the different squares, according to the laws of the game.

CHE'SSOM, S. in Gardening, a mellow earth, between the two extremes of clay and sand.

CHEST, S. [Sax.] a large strong wooden box, greater than a trunk, used for keeping cloaths, linen, &c. The cavity of a human body from the neck to the belly, called the breast or stomach. A *chest of drawers* is a wooden frame which contains several drawers placed above each other.

CHESTER, S. the capital of Cheshire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on the last Thursday in February, for cattle; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, Irish linen, cloths, hardware, hops, drapery, and Manchester goods. It is a place of great antiquity, and of a quadrangular form; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, where all the causes belonging to the county palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handsome water-house, and the principal streets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradesmen's shops. It contains 10 parish churches, besides the cathedral. It has almost a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is a place of very considerable trade, and is 182 miles N. W. of London. It gives the title of earl to the prince of Wales.

CHESTERFIELD, S. a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and seven fairs, viz. on January 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 4, and July 4, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on Sept. 25, for cheese, onions, and pedlars ware; and on Nov. 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, between two small rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handsome church, a free-school, and several alms-houses. The sessions for the

peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is considerable for corn, lead, and country commodities. The houses are, for the most part, built of rough stone, and covered with slate. It is 147 miles N. N. W. of London.

CHESTERFORD, S. a village in Essex, upon the borders of Cambridgeshire, 3 miles S. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, on July 5, chiefly for horses.

CHEST-FOUNDING, S. in Farriery, a disease in horses which resembles a pleurisy, or peripneumony in men.

CHEVALI'ER, [pron. *shevallie*] S. [Fr.] a knight. In Heraldry, a horseman armed at all points, or in compleat armour.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE, [pron. *shev de freeze*] S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, five or six feet long, pointed with iron, used for stopping up breaches, or securing any avenue from the enemy's cavalry.

CHEVERIL, [*sheveril*] S. [Fr.] a kid. Figuratively, kid leather.

CHEVRON, [*shevring*] S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, one of the honorary ordinaries, representing two rafters of a house joined together, so as to form an angle, and is the symbol of protection. *Per chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two single lines, rising from the two base-points, and meeting in a point above, like the chevron: this is termed *party per chevron*.

TO CHEW, V. A. [Sax.] to bite or grind meat into small pieces between the teeth, proper for swallowing. Figuratively, to meditate, ruminate, or revolve in the mind. Neuterly, to revolve often in the thoughts; to ruminate, or meditate upon. Used with *on*, or *upon*.

CHI'AN EARTH, [kian erth] S. in Pharmacy, is a dense and compact earth, sent hither in small flat pieces from the island whose name it bears; it is recommended as an astringent; and we are told, it is the greatest of all cosmetics, that it gives a whiteness and smoothness to the skin, and prevents wrinkles, beyond any of the other substances that have been celebrated for the same purpose.

CHICA'NE, [cheekane.] By some the *ch* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced like *sh*, as in the French.] S. [Fr.] in Law, the art of protracting a cause by frivolous objections. In the Schools, the use of sophistical distinctions, and subtleties, in order to prolong disputes, and obscure the truth; artifice.

TO CHICA'NE, V. N. [Fr.] to prolong contest by artifice and subtleties.

CHICA'NER, S. [Fr.] one who makes use of quirks, subtleties, or any other artifice to obscure the truth.

CHICA'NERY, S. [Fr.] an artful prolonging any dispute by frivolous objections or subtleties.

CHI'CHESTER, S. the capital of Suffol.

with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on May 3, Whit-Monday, and August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horned cattle; and on October 20, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in a plain on the banks of the river Levant. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with seven small churches built with flint stone. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portreeve. The buildings are very regular, and the city being walled round, you may stand in the marketplace, which is the centre, and see the four gates, which are all that belong to the city. It has some trade, but would have more, if the harbour was not choaked up. It is 63 miles S. W. of London.

CHICK, or CHICKEN, S. [Sax.] the young of a fowl, or hen. Chick is used figuratively for a word of tenderness. Sometimes it is used for a person not arrived to the years of maturity, and void of experience.

CHICKENHEARTED, Adj. timorous; cowardly.

CHICKEN-POX, S. in Medicine, a species of the small-pox, but the pustules are not so large.

CHICKLING, S. a small or young chicken.

CHICK-WEED, S. in Botany, a trailing kind of a weed, much used by bird-breeders.

To CHIDE, V. A. [preter, *chide*, particip. past *chid*, or *chidden*] [Sax.] to reprove with some degree of warmth and anger for faults. To blame or find fault with, beautifully applied to inanimate things, "Fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chide* your stay." *Dryd.* To scold or reprove severely. To make a noise as in a passion, elegantly applied to inanimate things. "As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood." *Shak.*

CHIDER, S. one that is addicted to reproof, or fond of blaming.

CHIDLEIGH, or CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, viz. on June 11, for sheep, and on September 21, for horned cattle. It is seated near the river Teigne, and the market is good for corn, and provisions. It is 182 miles W. by S. of London.

CHIEF, [cheef] Adj. [Fr.] the major part, or greatest number; principal, including the idea of superior rank and activity.

CHIEF, S. a commander, applied to one who commands an army. In Heraldry, the upper part of an escutcheon, running across from side to side.

CHIEFLESS, Adj. without a chief or commander.

CHIEFLY, Adv. generally; for the most or greatest part; principally.

CHIEFRIE, [cheefry] S. an acknowledgment paid to the lord,

CHIEFTAIN, [cheeftain] S. one who commands an army; the head of a clan.

CHILBLAIN, S. small red shining tumors, appearing on the fingers, toes, and heels, and when breaking out on the heels, called kibes.

CHILD, S. [plural, *children*] [Sax.] an infant, or person in its tenderest years; the offspring of a person; the descendant of a man of any age.

To CHILD, V. N. to bring forth, or bear children. Figuratively, to be prolific or fruitful, opposed to barren.

CHILD-BEARING, the act of bearing children; pregnancy.

CHILD-BED, S. a lying-in; or the state of a woman just after her delivery.

CHILD-BIRTH, S. labour; travail; delivery.

CHILDERMAS-DAY, S. the day on which Herod's massacre of the children at Jerusalem, on account of Christ's birth, is commemorated.

CHILDHOOD, S. the state of a child; the interval between infancy and youth.

CHILDISH, Adj. resembling a child in ignorance, simplicity, and trifling; fit for, and only becoming a child.

CHILDISHLY, Adv. in such a manner as only becomes a child; in a trifling, indiscreet manner.

CHILDISHNESS, S. want of discretion, knowledge, experience, and gravity.

CHILDLESS, Adj. without children.

CHILDLIKE, Adj. that which resembles the actions and sentiments of a child.

CHILHAM, a village in Kent, 6 miles S. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on November 8, for cattle.

CHILI, a large country and kingdom of S. America, lying along the side of the S. Sea, 750 miles in length, and from 37 to 50 in breadth. It may be divided into three principal parts; viz. the bishoprick of Iago, the bishoprick of Imperial, and Cuio. It was discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greatest part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly speaking, but only wretched huts, at a distance from each other. They are much addicted to women and drunkenness. The colour of their skin is that of a red copper, as in all other parts of America; and, since the introduction of horses by the Europeans, they seldom travel without one, there being such a prodigious plenty of them. Some would have Chili extend as far as Cape Horn, but very improperly. It is bounded on the W. by the S. Sea, and on the E. by that prodigious ridge of Mountains called the Andes.

CHILIAD, [kiliad] S. [Gr.] a thousand, or a collection of things or years amounting to a thousand.

CHILL, S. [Sax.] cold, or that which

stops the circulation of any fluid by its coldness. Figuratively, shivering with, or having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected; discouraged, or rendered inactive by some disappointment or terrible object.

TO CHILL, V. A. to reduce from a state of warmth to one of coldness. Figuratively, to stop or repress any motion; to discourage and deject; to blast or destroy by cold.

CHILLINESS, S. cold; a sensation which produces shivering.

CHILLY, Adj. that which abounds in refrigerating particles; that which proceeds from coldness or cold.

CHILMARK, a village in Wiltshire, 12 miles W. of Salisbury, with one fair, on July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese.

CHILMINAR, S. the noblest and most beautiful piece of architecture amongst all the ruins of antiquity, being the ruins of the famous palace of Persepolis, fired by Alexander the Great, when intoxicated, at the persuasion of Thais his courtesan.

CHILNESS, S. the sensation of cold productive of shivering; the quality of producing the sensation of cold.

CHIMB, S. [Belg.] the end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, S. in Music, formerly used for a concord, or the sounding of the same note on several instruments at once. In Ringing, the sounding all the bells of a steeple after one another, with all the variations in their order that can produce music, or an agreeable harmony. Applied to Clocks, a kind of periodical music, produced by a particular apparatus, wherein hammers of different sizes are put in motion, and play some tune on bells. Figuratively, harmony of tempers, proportion, or other relations. In Poetry, the syllable at the end of a verse, which has the same sound as that of the preceding one.

TO CHIME, V. N. to sound a concord; to agree in sound. Figuratively, to be musical. To answer each other, applied to relative terms; to acquiesce in; to agree with. Applied to Poetry, to make the concluding syllables of two verses end with the same letters or sound.

CHIMERA, [*kimeéra*] S. [Gr.] a poetical fiction of a monster, composed of an union of the parts of different animals. Figuratively, a groundless or vain imagination, which has no foundation in reason or nature.

CHIMERICAL, [*kimérikal*] Adj. that which is the mere product of fancy or imagination; imaginary; fantastic.

CHIMERICALLY, [*kimérikally*] Adv. in a wild, fantastic, vain manner; without any reality; without any existence but in the imagination.

CHIMLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 2, for cattle. It is seated on the river Dart, which fetching a compass like a

bow, surrounds three parts of it. It is but a small place, and the market inconsiderable. It is 22 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London.

CHIMNEY, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, the passage or funnel through which the smoke ascends in a building. A turret or building at the top of a house through which the smoke passes: the hearth or fire-place. *Chimney-corner* is the fire-side, or, in country-places, a seat at each end of the fire-grate. *Chimney-piece* is a composition of certain mouldings standing on the fore-side of the jambs, and coming over the mantle-tree.

CHIN, S. the lower part of the face from the under lip.

CHINA, the empire of, in Asia, is bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the N. by a great wall above 1000 miles in length, which separates it from Tartary; on the W. by high mountains and deserts, and on the S. by the ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Laos. It is included between 95 and 135 degrees of E. longitude, and between 21 and 55 of N. latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Russia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tartary, though it is now in the Chinese dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the first rank, 1312 of the second, besides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain campaign country, and they scarce let an inch of ground remain unoccupied; for the hills are cut into several stages, or stories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver. There are corn and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and there is a great number of simples, and several trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces pease, very little different from those of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; a third bears white berries, of the size of a hazel-nut, whose pulp is nothing but a sort of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white shining wax, of much greater value than the common wax. The Bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes

to convey water, boxes, baskets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of paste. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all sorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawney, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be most handsome who are most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are but mean and low, consisting only of a ground-floor. They are addicted to all sorts of learning, particularly to arts and sciences. The government of this empire is absolute, and the emperor has the privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are so ceremonious as here; and yet, notwithstanding their seeming sincerity, they cheat as much in their dealings as in the most uncivilized countries. It is certain that their empire is very ancient, and they themselves pretend it has existed many thousand years before our æra of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years without interruption, though they have had twenty-two different families on the throne. The last family now reigning is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganism, and the sect of Fo is the principal. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language: But, what is most remarkable, it is said the Japanese use the same, and understand them very well, though their language is quite different. All their cities and towns are so much alike, that those that know one are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital of the whole empire. The revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000 l. sterling yearly, and the forces are said to consist of about 5,000,000 of men in times of peace; however, since their being conquered by the Tartars, they have no enemies to cope with. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of devotion. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious visitation they pay each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet there is but little dependence on their friendship, for they are as deceitful, and as great hypocrites, as any people in the world.

CHIN-COUGH, [*chin-coff*] S. in Medicine, a violent dry cough, affecting children, even to a danger of suffocation. It is generally cured by bleeding and balsamics.

CHINE, S. [Fr.] the part of the back containing the spine or back-bone.

To **CHINE**, V. A. to cut into chines; to split along the back-bone.

CHINK, [Sax.] S. a narrow gap, or opening, whereby the contact of the parts of a body is dissolved; a small or narrow opening lengthwise.

To **CHINK**, V. A. to make money or pieces of any metal sound by shaking them together. Neuterly, to make a sound by being shaken together; to break in cliffs or gapes, applied to ground.

CHINKY, Adj. full of narrow holes, gapes, or cliffs.

CHINTS, S. a fine cloth manufactured of cotton in the East Indies, generally printed with lively and durable colours.

To **CHIP**, V. A. to cut wood into small pieces. To cut off the crust of a loaf, applied to bread.

CHIP, S. [Sax.] a small piece of wood separated from a larger by a bill, or cutting tool; any small piece cut off from a larger. *Chip, Cheap, Chipping*, in the names of places, imply a market.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Thursday, and four fairs, viz. May 6, June 11, October 18, and November 30, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs. It is seated on the river Avon, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is a good thoroughfare town, has a stone bridge over the river, consisting of 16 arches, and sends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Bristol, and 94 W. of London.

CHIPPING, S. the action of cutting off small pieces from timber or other matter. Figuratively, a small piece.

CHIPPING, a village in Lancashire, 10 miles E. of Garstang, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and August 24, for cattle.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and seven fairs, viz. March 7, May 6, the last Friday in May, July 18, September 4, November 8, and the last Friday in November, all for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It has a dry situation on the side of a hill, and near a small rivulet, and is a straggling town, except about the market-place. It is a corporation; and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 74 miles N. W. of London.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for hiring of servants. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Thames, in a pleasant valley, and is well-built, containing about 200 houses.

houses, with several good inns; and the market is considerable for fish, flesh, and other provisions. It is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 33 miles W. of London.

CHIPPING-O'NGAR, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays; and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is 21 miles N. E. of London.

CHIPPING-SO'DBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for rattle, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Bristol to Cirencester; and has a great market for corn and cheese. It is 111 miles W. of London.

CHI'RAGRA, [*kiragra*] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, the gout in the hand.

CHIRA'GRICAL, [*kirágrikal*] Adj. being subject to the gout in the hands.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, [*kirógrafy*] S. [Gr.] a person's own hand-writing.

CHIRO'MANCER, [*kirómanfer*] S. [Gr.] one who pretends to foretel future events by inspecting the lines of a person's hand.

CHIRO'MANCY, [*kirómanfy*] S. the pretended art of foretelling what shall happen to a person by inspecting the lines of his hand; palmistry.

To CHIRP, V. N. [formed from the sound] to make a noise like a sparrow, or birds which call to one another. Used actively, to make gay or cheerful.

CHI'RPER, S. a bird that makes a noise like a sparrow, or calls to another; a person that is gay, cheerful, or merry.

CHIRURGEON, [*kirúrjun*]; commonly though corruptly pron. *Surgeon* S. [Gr.] one who cures such disorders, hurts, or ailments, as require external applications, or the operations of the hand.

CHIRURGERY, S. [See *Cbirurgeon*] the art of curing wounds and diseases, by external applications, or operations of the hand.

CHIRUR'GIC, or CHIRUR'GICAL, [*kirúrjik*, or *kirúrjikal*] Adj. having qualities fit for external or outward application. Belonging to external or manual operation, or applications in healing.

CHI'SEL, [*chízel*] S. [Fr.] a tool made of iron, pretty long, thin, and sometimes ground to an edge, used in carpentry, joining, masonry, sculpture, &c.

CHISSELBOROUGH, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is kept Oct. 18, for cattle of all sorts, cheese, hops, and pigs.

CHIT, S. [Ital.] a young little child; a mere baby; a word used in anger, and expressive of contempt.

CHIT-CHAT, S. [a cant word formed from the reduplication or repetition and corruption of the word *chat*] idle and unimproving discourse.

CHIT'TERLINGS, S. [not used in the singular] [Belg.] the guts or bowels, generally applied to those of beasts fit for food. Likewise the frill, or border sewed on the bottom of a man's shirt.

CHI'VALRY, S. [Fr.] knighthood, or military dignity. The qualification of a knight, including courage, honour, and dexterity in the use of arms; the profession, or rules to be observed by a knight; an adventure, or exploit.

CHIVES, S. [Fr.] in Botany, the stamina which support the summits in the center of flowers; or the small knobs growing on the ends of the fine threads or stamina of flowers.

CHLORO'SIS, [*klorósis*] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, the green sickness.

CHO'COLATE, S. [Span.] when applied to signify the cake from whence the liquor is made, is a composition of the nut, sugar, and vanilla; to this some add spices, especially the Spaniards, but this mixture is disagreeable to an English palate. *Chocolate-house* is a place where only chocolate is sold ready made, and resembling a coffee-house.

CHOICE, S. [Fr.] a faculty or act of the will, by which it prefers one thing to another, including that it is in our power to have determined otherwise. Figuratively, the preferring or determining in behalf of a thing on reasonable motives; the thing chosen; that which merits a preference, or ought to be preferred; a variety of things offered to the mind or judgment, that it may select from thence those which are best. To make choice of, is to prefer or select one or more things from several which are proposed to the judgment of will.

CHOICE, Adj. [comparative *choicer*, superlative *choicest*] [Fr.] of superior excellence. Most valuable, or best. Careful, frugal, opposed to prodigal, or profuse.

CHO'ICELESS, Adj. without the power of choosing.

CHO'ICELY, Adv. with all the qualifications which should determine the will to give a preference.

CHO'ICENESS, S. that quality which determines the will to give it a preference; value, or superior excellence which claims a preference.

CHOIR, [*koir*] S. [Lat.] a band or company of singers. That part of a church where the choristers and clergy are placed.

To CHOKE, V. A. to stop up the passage of the throat so that a person cannot breathe to kill by stopping a person's breath. To stop up any passage; to intercept or obstruct the motion of any thing. SYNON. Death brought on by a stoppage of breath is the general idea of the words *suffocated*, *smothered*, *choke*; that of *suffocated* implies an extinction of life occasioned by being in a place where we cannot breathe; that of *smothered*, by being in a place where we are not suffered to breathe.

what of *choaked*, by having the wind-pipe closed.

CHOKE, S. in Botany, the filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke, immediately covering the fleshy part of the bottom.

CHOKE-PEAR, S. in Gardening, a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear. Figuratively, any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHOKY, Adj. that which cannot easily be swallowed, but is apt to stick in the passage, and stop the breath.

CHOLAGOGUES, [*cholagōgs*] S. [Gr.] medicines which have the power of purging the bile.

CHOLER, [*choler*] S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the bile; which abounding very much in angry passions, is used figuratively for anger.

CHOLERIC, [*cholerick*] Adj. abounding with choler. Figuratively, angry; easily provoked; passionate.

To **CHOOSE**, [*choose*] V. A. [preter *I chose*, I have *chosen*, or *chose*] [Sax.] to prefer or take from several things offered; to give the preference to; to will; to elect; or pick out of a number. **SYNON.** When we would make a thing, we determine upon one, because we cannot have all. We *choose* by comparing things, because we would have the best. We do not always *choose* what we *prefer*; but we ever *prefer* that which we *choose*. The expression *make choice of* is more proper when it relates to persons we would appoint to any dignity or employ.

CHOOSER, [*chooser*] S. one who has the power of choosing; one who has a right to vote for a person who is candidate for any post; an elector.

To **CHOP**, V. A. [preter *chopt*, or I have *chopped*] [Belg.] to cut with a cleaver, axe, or chopping knife, by a quick and sudden stroke; to devour or eat quickly. Neuterly, to change with a quick and unexpected motion. To appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold or hard weather on the hands. "Her pretty *chop* hands," *Shak.*

To **CHOP**, V. A. [Sax.] to purchase by exchanging one thing for another; to take a thing back again which had been given in exchange; to be fickle in one's choice.

CHOP, S. a piece cut off by a sudden blow; a piece of meat cut off from a joint, generally applied to mutton. A chink, cleft, hole, or vacancy made by the warping of wood. *Chop-house*, a kind of cook's shop, where meat is ready dressed, so called from their dealing mostly in mutton chops.

CHOPPING, Adj. large or lusty, applied to infants. *Chopping-block*, a long thick block of wood, used by butchers to cleave or chop their meat upon. *Chopping-knife*, a large sort of a knife, used for chopping or mincing meat.

CHOPPY, Adj. full of holes or clefts; appearing as if cut, or chopt, owing to the effects of cold, applied to the hands, &c.

CHOPS, S. [it has no singular, and is sup-

posed by Johnson to be a corruption of *chops*] the mouth of a beast. Figuratively, used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHO'RAL, [*kóral*] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or composing a choir or chorus.

CHORD, [pronounced hard, *kord*, as if the *b* was dropped. When it implies a string made of hemp or silk, it is spelt *cord*; but when it retains its primitive sense, the *b* is retained] S. the string of a musical instrument, by the vibration of which all sounds are excited, as by its divisions the several degrees of tune are determined. In Geometry, a right line, terminated at each end of its extremities in the circumference of a circle, but not passing through its centre. *Line of chords* is one of the lines of the sector or plain scale. In Anatomy, a little nerve extending over the drum of the ear, supposed by some to vary and modify sounds that beat on the tympanum, in the same manner as the braces or strings stretched over the war-drum.

CHORDE'E, [*kordée*] S. is a violent pain or contraction of the frenum, and along the duct of the urethra, during the erection of the penis, which is incurvated downwards. These erections are frequent and involuntary.

CHO'RION, [*káron*] S. [Gr.] in Anat. a thick, strong, whitish membrane, covered with a great number of branches of veins and arteries, and the outward membrane which wraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER, [*kórister*] S. one who sings in a choir, generally applied to signify a singing boy. Figuratively, one who sings or makes part of a chorus, beautifully applied to birds.

CHO'RLEY, a village in Lancashire, whose fairs are held May 5, and August 20, for horned cattle; and on September 5, for toys and small wares: the market is on Tuesday. It is 7 miles S. E. of Preston.

CHORO'GRAPHER, [*korógráfer*] S. [Gr.] he that describes particular regions or countries.

CHORO'GRAPHY, [*korógráfi*] S. the art of describing particular regions and countries, either in words or in maps. Its object is more confined than that of geography, and more extensive than that of topography.

CHORUS, [*kórus*] S. [Lat.] a number of singers joining in the same piece or tune. Figuratively, that part of a song in which a whole company join. In Ancient Drama, one or more persons present on the stage during a dramatic performance, supposed sometimes as bystanders, at others serving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident; and originally the only performers on the stage.

CHOUGH, [*chuff*] S. [Sax.] in Natural History, a bird like a jack-daw, but somewhat bigger, which frequents rocks by the sea-side.

CHOULE, [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*] S. [Lat.] the crop of a bird, adhering to the lower side of the bill, and descend-

descending by its throat, somewhat resembling a bag or satchel, and serving as a kind of first stomach to prepare its food for digestion.

To **CHOUSE**, *V. A.* to deprive a person of any thing by plausible stories, or false pretences.

CHOUSE, *S.* one who is a proper object for fraud; a bubble or tool; a trick or sham.

CHRISM, [*krisem*] *S.* [Gr.] the act of anointing; applied generally to anointing, as the initiation into some office, or rendering a person qualified for some profession, in a scriptural sense.

CHRIST, [*Krist*] *S.* [Gr.] one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus, signifying the same as *Messiah*, used by the Jews, and both importing the validity of his claim to the high character he assumed, and the reality of his being qualified to undertake the great work of redemption.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, viz. on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 17, for horses and bullocks; seated between two rivers, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It is now a pretty good town; and sends two members to parliament. It is 102½ miles S. W. of London.

To **CHRISTEN**, [*kristen*] *V. A.* [Sax.] to initiate or enter into the church of Christ by the sacrament of baptism. Figuratively, to give a thing a name, alluding to the practice of naming persons at this ceremony.

CHRISTENDOM, [*Kristendom*] *S.* [Sax.] the collective-body of Christians; those parts wherein Christianity is professed.

CHRISTENING, [*kristening*] *S.* the ceremony of baptism.

CHRISTIAN, [*kristian*] *S.* [Gr.] a person who believes in Christ, and professes the principles of his religion. They who professed the religion of Jesus were at first termed Disciples; but the title of *Christians* was first given to those of Antioch, as appears from the *Acts of the Apostles*.

CHRISTIAN, [*kristian*] *Adj.* [Lat.] professing the Christian religion. The *Most Christian King* is a title assumed by the king of France, supposed by French antiquaries to have been given originally by Gregory the Great to Charles Martel. *Christian-name* is that name which is given a person at his baptism.

CHRISTIANITY, [*kristianity*] *S.* [Fr.] the doctrines delivered by Christ and his Apostles, and professed by Christians.

To **CHRISTIANIZE**, [*kristianize*] *V. A.* to convert a person, or convince him of the truth of the doctrines of Christianity.

CHRISTMAS, [*Kristmas*] *S.* the day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated. *Christmas-box*, a box in which money collected as gifts by servants at Christmas is kept. Figuratively, the collections made at *Christmas*.

CHRISTOPHER ST. one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, lying to the N. W. of Nevis, and about 60 miles W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is about 20 miles in breadth, and seven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets run down, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. part of the island, hot sulphureous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The houses are as good as any in these parts; and the animals are the same as in the other islands. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. Lon. 62. 52. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

CHROMATIC, [*kromatic*] *Adj.* [Gr.] in Painting, that part which consists in colouring.

CHRONIC, or **CHRONICAL**, [*kronik*] or [*kronikal*] *Adj.* [Gr.] that which endures or lasts a long time. In Medicine, applied to those diseases which are opposed to the acute, or such as soon come to a crisis.

CHRONICLE, [*kronikle*] *S.* [Fr.] a regular account of transactions in the order they happen; a history.

To **CHRONICLE**, [*kronikle*] *V. A.* to insert in an history; to be recorded; to be made famous, or handed down to the memory of posterity.

CHRONICLER, [*kronikler*] *S.* one who writes a regular account of transactions according to the order in which they were performed; an historian.

CHRONOGRAM, [*kronogram*] *S.* an inscription whose numeral letters compose some particular date.

CHRONOLOGER, [*kronologer*] *S.* one who makes the settling the dates of former transactions his particular study.

CHRONOLOGICAL, [*kronologikal*] *Adj.* relating to chronology; the periods in which any transactions happened.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, [*kronologikal*] *Adv.* in such a manner as is consistent with the rules of chronology.

CHRONOLOGIST, [*kronologist*] *S.* See **CHRONOLOGER**.

CHRONOLOGY, [*kronology*] *S.* the art of tracing the times wherein any remarkable transaction is performed.

CHRONOMETER, [*kronometer*] *S.* [Gr.] an instrument used for the measuring of time.

CHRY'SALIS, [*kry'salis*] *S.* [Gr.] in Natural History, a worm or caterpillar in its second state, wherein it continues without eating, or any motion unless in its tail, for some time, till it bursts its pellicle, and changes into a moth or butterfly.

CHRY'SOLITE, [*kry'solite*] *S.* [Gr.] a general term given by the ancients to all precious stones.

stones that had a cast of gold or yellow in their composition. Among moderns, a precious stone of a dusky, green colour, with a cast of yellow.

CHUB, S. in Natural History, a non-spiny fish, or that which has no prickly fins, and only one on its back.

CHUBBED, Adj. Figuratively, having a large head, alluding to that of a chub.

To CHUCK, V. N. to make a noise like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens.

To CHUCK, V. A. [Fr.] to give a person a gentle chuck under the chin; to endeavour to throw money into a hole, made in the ground, at some distance.

CHUCK, S. the noise of a hen; an expression of endearment; a cast, by which a person endeavours to throw money into a hole made in the ground for that purpose. *Chuck-fairing*, a play wherein money is chucked into a hole made in the ground.

To CHUCKLE, V. N. [Belg.] to laugh vehemently, so as to be out of breath. Accusatively, to call like a hen. Figuratively, to fondle, or chuck under the chin.

CHUDLEIGH. See CHIDLEIGH.

CHUFF, S. a coarse, heavy, blunt, furly, and passionate clown.

CHUFFY, Adj. furly, morose.

CHUM, S. [Armorick] a chamber-fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP, S. a thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

CHURCH, S. [Sax.] is a word of different significations, according to the different subjects to which it is applied. 1. It is understood of the collective body of Christians through the whole world who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of mankind. This is what ancient writers call the Catholic or Universal Church; and agrees with the apostle's account of one in Col. i. 18. 2. It is applied to any particular congregation of Christians, who, at one time, and one and the same place, associate together, and concur in the participation of all the institutions of Jesus Christ, with their proper pastors and ministers. 3. It is also applied to any particular sect or party of Christians, distinguished by particular doctrines and ceremonies; as, *the Romish Church*, *the Greek Church*, *the Church of England*, *the Reformed Churches*, and the like. 4. It is sometimes used to denote the body of ecclesiastics, or clergy; in which sense *Church* is opposed to the State. 5. It is likewise taken for the place where a particular congregation or society of Christians assemble for the celebration of divine service. In this sense *Churches* are variously denominated, according to the rank, degree, discipline, &c. as the metropolis, patriarchal, cathedral, parochial, collegiate, &c. Sometimes the word *Church* is considered in a more extensive sense, and divided into several branches; as the *Church*

militant is the assembly of the faithful on earth; the *Church triumphant*, that of the faithful already in glory; to which the Papists add the *Church patient*, which, according to their doctrine, is that of the faithful in purgatory. *SYNON.* *Church* and *temple* signify an edifice set apart for the public service of religion; but that of *temple* is a more pompous expression, and less in use than *Church*. With respect to the Pagan religion, we frequently use the word *temple*; as the *temple* of Apollo: But with relation to our own, seldom; St. Paul's *Church*.

To CHURCH, V. A. to read the peculiar service of returning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the person who is recovered from child-bed.

CHURCHINGFORD, a town in Devonshire, whose fairs are held January 25, last Friday in March, and last Friday in April, for bullocks and horses; horses the first day, and bullocks the second.

CHURCHMAN, S. one who professes the religion or mode of worship by law established; a minister, or person who officiates in a church.

CHURCH-STREETON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 14, and Sept. 24, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though the market is good for corn. It is 153½ miles N. W. of London.

CHURCH-WARDEN, S. an officer elected yearly, in Easter-week, by the minister and parishioners of every parish to look after the church, church-yard, and the things belonging to them.

CHURCH-WHITEFIELD, a town in Kent, whose fair is kept July 5, for lemons, oranges, and toys.

CHURCH-YARD, S. the ground adjoining to a church, wherein the dead are buried.

CHURL, S. [Sax.] a clown, or unpolished countryman. Figuratively, a morose, furly, or ill-bred person; a niggard, or a miser.

CHURLISH, Adj. like a rude, ignorant, ill-bred clown; furly, uncivil, selfish, avaricious.

CHURLISHLY, Adv. in a rude, uncivil, unkind, or brutal manner.

CHURLISHNESS, S. rude, obstinate, and furly behaviour.

CHURN, S. a vessel in which cream, by violent or long agitation, is turned into butter.

To CHURN, V. A. [Belg.] to make butter, by frequent and continual motion.

To CHUSE. See To CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, [kyláseous] Adj. consisting of chyle; partaking of the qualities of chyle; resembling chyle.

CHYLE, [kyle] S. [Gr.] in the animal economy, a milky, insipid liquor, consisting of

oily and mucilaginous particles, extracted from dissolved aliments of every kind, and by a peculiar mechanism conveyed to the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTION, [*kylifákshon*] S. the act of converting the juice of aliments into a white liquor called the *chyle*.

CHYLIFA'CTIVE, [*kylifáktive*] Adj. having the power of making chyle; endued with the quality of converting aliment into chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TIC, [*kylopoétik*] Adj. [Gr.] having the power or office of converting aliment into chyle.

CHY'LOUS, [*ky'lous*] Adj. consisting of chyle resembling or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or **CHY'MICAL**, [*ky'mik*, or *ky'mikal*] Adj. [Lat.] made by or relating to chymistry.

CHY'MICALLY, [*ky'mikally*] Adv. in a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, or **CHE'MIST**, [*ky'mist*, or *kémist*] S. a professor of chymistry.

CHY'MISTRY, [*ky'mistry*] S. [Gr.] an art by which sensible bodies, contained in vessels, are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, their several substances are separated, and new bodies are composed by the mixture of different substances or ingredients.

CIBA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] proper for food; partaking of the qualities of food; edible.

CIC'ATRICE, or **CIC'ATRIX**, S. [Lat.] a little seam, or elevation of callous flesh, rising and remaining on the skin, after the healing of a wound.

CICATRI'SANT, or **CICATRI'SIVE**, Adj. in Medicine, applied to such applications as are desiccative, aid nature to repair the skin of a wound, and form an *escchar*.

CICATRIZA'TION, S. in Surgery, the act of healing a wound; the state of being healed or skinned over.

To **CIC'ATRIZE**, V. A. to apply such medicines to wounds as heal and skin them over; to heal and skin a wound over.

CICHORA'CEOUS, [*shkora'seous*] Adj. [Lat.] having the qualities of succory.

CICU'TA, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a vegetable poison, divided into *major* and *minor*; likewise a poisonous juice or liquor expressed from the *cicuta aquatica*, with which the Athenians used to put their state criminals to death. 'Twas with this that Socrates was destroyed.

CIDER, S. [Fr.] a brisk, cool liquor prepared from the juice of apples made vinous by fermentation.

CID'ERKIN, S. the liquor made of the muck, or gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out, by the addition of 'boiled water, which is suffered to infuse for 48 hours.

CIE'LING, [*seeling*] See **CEILING**.

CILIA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the palpebrales of stiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded.

CIL'IARY, Adj. [Lat.] in Anatomy, belonging to the eyelids.

CIMETER, S. [Span.] a sort of a sword, used by the Turks, short, heavy, flat, with but one edge, and curved towards the point. It is sometimes spelt *scymeter*, or *scimeter*.

CIMME'RIAN, Adj. dark, dismal, gloomy, a term derived from the Scythians, whose country was so full of woods, and covered with continual clouds, that but very little sun was seen among them.

CIN'CTURE, S. a girdle, or cloathing worn round the body. Figuratively, an inclosure.

CIN'DER, S. [Fr.] coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, reduced to a porous cake, and quenched before they turn to ashes; a red-hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINERA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Chymistry, the act of reducing a body to ashes.

CINERITIOUS, [*finerishious*] S. [Lat.] having the form of, or resembling ashes.

CIN'GLE, S. [Lat.] a girth for a horse.

CIN'NABAR, S. is either native or factitious. The native cinnabar is an ore of quicksilver, moderately compact, heavy, and of an elegant, striated, red colour. In this the quicksilver is blended with sulphur, which is commonly no more than one part in six, in proportion to the mercury. It is found lodged in a bluish indurated clay, though sometimes in a greenish talcy stone. *Factitious Cinnabar* is a mixture of mercury and sulphur sublimed, and thus reduced into a fine red glebe. The best is of a high colour, and full of fibres like needles.

CIN'NAMON, S. [Lat.] the bark of an aromatic tree resembling the camphire, or olive-tree, and growing in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, [*shink*] S. [Fr.] in Gaming, a five on dice, &c.

CINQUEFOIL, [*shinkfoil*] S. a kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PORTS, the five ports, so called situated on the coasts of Kent and Sussex over-against France; these are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich.

CION, S. [Fr.] in Botany, a young twig, shoot, or sprout of a tree; a shoot ingrafted or inserted on a stock.

CIP'HER, [*sifer*] S. [Ital.] an arithmetic character or number marked thus (o): though of no value itself, in integers it encreases the value of figures, when set on the right hand and decreases them in the same proportion when set before them, in decimal fractions, a collection or assemblage of letters, consisting of the initials of a person's name, interwoven together, and engraved on plate, painted, instead of escutcheons, on coaches, certain characters made use of by persons to conceal the subjects they write about from others; the key to explain any private communications.

etters. *A more cypher*, a person of no importance or interest.

To **CIPHER**, [*figer*] V. N. to perform the operations of arithmetic.

CIRCA'SSIA, a country situated between 50 and 55 east longitude, and between 45 and 50 north latitude. It is bounded by Russia on the north, by Astracan and the Caspian sea on the east, by Georgia and Dagestan on the south, and by the river Don and the Palus Meotis on the west, inhabited by the Tartars. The women pass among the Turks for very great beauties, their complexion being extremely fine.

CIRCLE, S. [Lat.] in Geometry, a plane figure, comprehended under one line only, in which all lines drawn from a point in the middle are equal. Figuratively, a curve line, which being continued, ends in the point from whence it began, having all its parts equidistant from a point in the middle called the center: but this is properly the periphery or circumference of a circle; the circumference or extremities of any round body; an assembly of people forming a ring; a company; a series of things following one another alternately. A *sylogistic circle*, is when one of the premises is questioned and opposed, and attempted to be proved by the conclusion. *Diets of the Empire*, are such as have a right to be present at the diets: they are ten in number, viz. Austria, Burgundy, the Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Silesia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and the Lower Saxony.

To **CIRCLE**, V. A. to move round any thing; to surround, encompass, or inclose; to confine, or keep together.

CIRCLED, Part. having the form of a circle.

CIRCLET, S. [a diminutive of *circle*] a circle; an orb.

CIRCILING, Adj. surrounding or encompassing like a circle.

CIRCUIT, [*firkie*] S. [Lat.] the moving round anything; the motion or revolution of a body round its orbit; a space inclosed with a circle; the circumference of any thing; the space which any thing measures in going round a ring, a crown, or that which encircles any thing. Also, the progress which the judges take twice every year, through the several counties of England and Wales, to hold assizes, and administer justice. Hence England is divided into six circuits, viz. the Home Circuit, Norfolk, Midland, Oxford, Western and Northern circuit.

To **CIRCUIT**, V. N. to move round, or encompass like a circle.

CIRCUITER, or **CIRCUITER**, S. one who travels in a circuit; that which moves in a circuit.

CIRCUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of going round about. Figuratively, circumlocution; or comprehension of argument.

CIRCULAR, Adj. [Lat.] round, in the

form of a circle. Figuratively, succession, in which that which proceeds first returns again. *Circular letter*, a letter addressed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair. *Circular-lines*, such straight lines as are divided by the divisions made in the arch of a circle. *Circular-sailing*, is that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARLY, Adv. in the form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To **CIRCULATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to move in a circle; to be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner.

CIRCULATION, S. the act of moving in a circle; a motion wherein a body returns in a curved line to the point from which it set out; a series or succession, in which things preserve the same order, and return to the same state. The *circulation of the blood* was discovered in England in 1728, by *Harvey*. It is in a living animal, the natural and continual motion of the blood, from the heart through the arteries, from whence it is brought back again to the heart by the veins, and is the principle on which life depends; for when this circular motion of the blood ceases, death immediately follows. *Circulation of the sap in vegetables*, a natural motion of the nutritious juice of plants, from the roots to the extreme parts, and back again to the root. In Chemistry, it is an operation whereby the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back, by which means it is distilled several times, and reduced to its most subtil parts.

CIRCULATORY, S. in Chymistry, a glass vessel, consisting of two parts, luted on each other, wherein the finest parts mount to the top, and finding no passage fall down again.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, S. [Lat.] the act of encompassing or surrounding.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, Part. [Lat.] compassing a thing round; encircling; inclosing; surrounding; encompassing.

To **CIRCUMCISE**, [*firkumfixe*] V. A. [Lat.] to cut off the prepuce or foreskin. Figuratively, to reduce the mind to such a state as was typified by circumcision, *i. e.* to live in a conformity with the divine commands.

CIRCUMCISION, S. a rite or ceremony, as well of the Pagan as Jewish religion. This term is taken from the Latin *circumcidere*, to cut round, because the act of circumcision consists in cutting off, from male infants, the prepuce or skin, which covers the glans of the penis. The time for performing this rite, among the Jews, was the eighth day; that is, full six days after the child was born, and the instrument was generally a knife of stone. The child is usually circumcised at home, where the father, or godfather, holds him in his arms, while the operator takes hold of the prepuce with one hand, and with the other cuts it off; a third person holds a porringer, with sand in it, to catch the blood; then the operator applies his mouth to the part, and having sucked the blood, spits it

into a bowl of wine, and throws a styptic powder upon the wound. This ceremony was usually accompanied with rejoicings and feasting, and it was at this time that the child was named, in presence of the company. The Jews practise several superstitious customs at this ceremony, such as placing three stools, one for the circumcisor, the second for the person who holds the child, and the third for Elijah, who, they say, assists invisibly at the ceremony. Figuratively, Judaism, or a Jew.

CIRCUMFERENCE, S. [Lat.] the periphery of a circle; the line including and surrounding any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; the extremities of a round body. Figuratively, any thing of a round form.

To **CIRCUMFERENCE**, V. A. to include in a circle; to circumscribe, or confine.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, S. [Lat.] an instrument used by surveyors in taking angles, consisting of a brass index with sights, a compass, and mounted on a stand with a ball and socket.

CIRCUMFLEX, S. [Lat.] an accent marked thus (^) used to regulate the pronunciation, and requires an undulation between the grave and acute.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, S. [Lat.] an inclosure made by waters flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUENT, Part. flowing round any thing, or inclosing any thing with water.

To **CIRCUMFUSE**, [*circumfûze*] V. A. [Lat.] to pour round; to diffuse, or spread every way.

CIRCUMFUSILE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be poured, diffused, or spread round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, S. [Lat.] the act of spreading round.

CIRCUMJACENT, Part. [Lat.] lying round any thing; bordering on every side; contiguous.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, S. [Lat.] the expressing a sentiment in a number of words; a periphrasis; an indirect way of expressing a person's sentiments.

CIRCUMMURED, Adj. [Lat.] encompassed, or surrounded with a wall.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, S. [Lat.] the sailing round any tract of land.

CIRCUMPOLAR, Adj. [Lat.] in Astronomy, applied to stars near the north pole, which move round it without setting.

CIRCUMPOSITION, S. [Lat.] the act of setting or placing any thing in a ring or circle.

CIRCUMROTATION, S. the act of whirling a thing round with a motion like that of a wheel; the state of a thing whirled round.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE**, V. A. to inclose in certain lines or limits.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, S. [Lat.] the

determination to a particular figure; limitation, restraint, confinement, boundary.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, Adj. that which determines the shape or figure of a body.

CIRCUMSPECT, Adj. [Lat.] cautious; a person attentive to the effects of his actions, and who weighs the dangers and difficulties with which they are attended.

CIRCUMSPECTION, S. looking round about one. A cautious or wary conduct, wherein a person weighs the dangers and difficulties with which his actions are attended, and endeavours to guard against them. **SYNON.** To be well with the world requires *circumspection*, when we are speaking before those with whom we are not acquainted; *consideration* for people of rank and quality; and *regard* towards those with whom we are interested.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, Adj. looking round about; taking all the measures which may prevent a disappointment, or secure a person from any maliciousness of an enemy.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, Adv. in a cautious, discreet, and prudent manner; guarding against accidents, and precluding any disappointments.

CIRCUMSTANCE, S. [Fr.] the particular incident belonging to any action which determines it to be either good or bad, or a fact probable or improbable; an event. Used in the plural for the state or condition of a person; *bad circumstances* signifying distress or poverty, and *good circumstances*, riches or affluence.

To **CIRCUMSTANCE**, V. N. to place in a particular light; to be attended with peculiar incidents.

CIRCUMSTANT, Part. [Lat.] standing round, surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, [*circumstânciâ*] Adj. [Lat.] accidental, opposed to essential. Minute; particular, wherein all the different relations and attendant reasons of an action are enumerated.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, [*circumstânciâ*] S. the state of a thing, with the peculiarities attending it.

To **CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, [*circumstânciâ*] V. A. to place a thing or action in a particular situation or relation, with respect to the accidents which attend or determine its quality.

To **CIRCUMVALLATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to inclose; to surround with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, S. the act of entrenching or fortifying a camp or place with works. In Fortification, a line or trench with a parapet, thrown up by the besiegers encompassing all their camp, to defend against any force that may attempt to reach the place.

To **CIRCUMVENT**, V. A. to reach a person by superior craft; to deceive or impose upon, by specious pretences, secret artifices.

CIRCUMVENTION, S. [Lat.] the imposing upon, or over-reaching a person by secret artifices and subtlety.

To **CIRCUMVEST**, V. A. [Lat.] to cloath all over with a garment; to cloath, or surround as with a garment.

To **CIRCUMVOLVE**, V. A. [Lat.] to roll round; to roll any body in an orbit or circle.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of rolling round; the state of being round; the thing rolled round.

CIRCUS, S. [Lat.] in Antiquity, a spacious building of a round or oval figure, erected to exhibit shews and games to the people. The *Roman Circus* was a large, oblong edifice, arched at one end, encompassed with porticoes, and furnished with two rows of seats, places ascending over each other. In the middle was a kind of foot-bank, or eminence, with obelisks, statues, and posts, at each end. Those who have measured the circus say, it was 2187 feet long, and 900 broad, and would contain 150,000 people; others 260,000, or 300,000, and was the greatest building in Rome.

CIRENCESTER, [pron. *Cieester*] a town of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, oil, and leather. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of London.

CIST, S. [Lat.] a case; a covering. In Medicine, the coat of a tumor.

CISTED, Adj. inclosed in a bag, or membrane.

CISTERCIANS, in Church History, a religious order founded in the eleventh century, by St. Robert, a benedictine. They became so powerful, that they governed almost all Europe both in spirituals and temporals. Cardinal de Vitri, describing their observances, says, they neither wore skins nor furs, nor ever eat flesh, except in sickness; and abstained from fish, eggs, milk, and cheese; they lay upon straw-beds in their tunics and cowls; they rose at midnight to prayer; they spent the day in labour, reading, and prayer; and in all their exercises observed a continual silence. The habit of their order is a white robe, in the nature of a cassock, with a black scapulary and hood, and girt with a woollen girdle. The nuns wear a white tunic, and a black scapulary and girdle.

CISTERN, S. [Lat.] a receptacle for water or rain, placed in yards or kitchens for family use; a large reservoir of water, or inclosed fountain. Figuratively, a reservoir or repository.

CIT, S. [a contraction of *citizen*] one who lives in the city, opposed to one at the court; a word of contempt.

CITADEL, S. [Fr.] a fort, or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, in order to defend a city against enemies, and to keep the inhabitants in their obedience.

CITIAL, S. a reproof, or impeachment; a summons, or a call to appear in a court.

CITATION, S. [Lat.] in Law, a summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge, on some cause relating to the church; quoting or mentioning an author's name; the passage quoted from an author; a mention, detail, enumeration.

CITATORY, Adj. having the power of a summons, or used as a summons.

To **CITE**, V. A. [Lat.] to summons or call a person to appear in a court of justice; to enjoin, or call on a person with authority; to quote.

CITER, S. one who summons a person to appear in a court; one who quotes a passage from an author.

CITHARA, S. [Lat.] a kind of harp, a musical instrument used by the ancients, the precise form or structure of which is not known: at first it had only three strings, but the number was increased afterwards to 8, 9, and lastly to 24; it was played upon with a plectrum or quill, like the lyre.

CITIZEN, S. [Fr.] a person who is free of a city; one who carries on a trade in a city, opposed to a gentleman, or a soldier.

CITRINE, Adj. [Lat.] lemon-coloured; of a dark yellow.

CITRINE, S. [Lat.] a species of chrysal of an extremely beautiful yellow. It is generally clear, fine, and free from flaws; it is very plentiful in the West-Indies, sometimes set in rings by our jewellers, and may be mistaken for a topaz.

CITRON, S. [Lat.] a fruit which comes from a hot country, and is in smell, taste, and shape, somewhat like a lemon.

CITY, S. [Fr.] a large town inclosed with a wall. In Law, a town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church; the inhabitants of a city; the heart or middle of a place, opposed to the extremities.

CITY, Adj. living in a city; like a citizen; with vain parade or ostentatious affluence.

CIVET, S. [Fr.] in Natural History, a little animal, a native of Peru and Guinea, not much unlike our cat.

CIVIC, Adj. [Lat.] that which relates to civil matters, opposed to military. A *civic crown* among the Romans, was made of oaken leaves, and given to those that had saved the life of a citizen.

CIVIL, Adj. [Lat.] that which belongs to a city, or the government thereof; polished; well regulated. *Civil war* is that which citizens or people of the same nation wage with one another. *Civil death* is that which is inflicted by the laws, in opposition to natural. Joined with *power* or *magistrate*, that which is exercised on the principles of government, opposed to military. Figuratively, civilized; humane; well-bred; complaisant; gentle; beautifully applied to inanimate things. *Civil law* is that which is opposed to

to

to the Common, and implies the Roman law, contained in the institutes, digests, and code. **Civil year**, that which is established by law in any country, and is so called to distinguish it from the natural year, which is determined by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

CIVILIAN, S. [Lat.] one who professes and makes the civil law his peculiar study.

CIVILIZATION, S. a law which renders a criminal process civil, by turning an information into an inquest, &c.

CIVILITY, S. politeness; a polite address attended with humane and benevolent actions; a kindness bestowed in a polite manner.

To **CIVILIZE**, V. A. to instruct in such sciences as tend to render men humane.

CIVILIZER, S. one that reforms the savage manners of barbarians, and renders them both humane and polite.

CIVILLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to the principles of government, and the rules of society; in a kind, condescending, good-natured, and genteel manner.

CIZE, S. [generally written *size*] [Lat.] the dimensions of any thing with respect to magnitude or bulk.

CLACK, a town in Wiltshire, whose fairs are held April 5, and Sept. 19, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese.

CLACK, S. [Belg.] any thing which makes a continued and lasting noise, applied to that of a mill. Figuratively, incessant and importunate tattle; the tongue.

To **CLACK**, V. N. [Teut.] to make a noise like that which is heard in a mill when going; to let the tongue run, or to talk much.

CLACKMANNAN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Monteith, seated on the N. shore of the river Forth, 25 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Here Robert de Bruce, king of Scotland, had a palace.

CLACKMANNAN, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. by Stirlingshire. It is but 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals and salt. This shire, together with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

CLACKTON GREAT, a town in Essex, whose fair is kept June 29, for toys.

CLACKTON LITTLE, a town in Essex, whose fair is on July 25, for toys.

CLAD, Part. preter from **CLOATH**.

To **CLAIM**, V. A. [Fr.] to demand as a right or due.

CLAIM, S. a demand, or right of demanding a thing as a due.

CLAIMABLE, Adj. that which may be demanded as a due, or as belonging to a person.

CLAIMANT, S. he that pretends a right to any thing in the possession of another, and demands it as his property.

CLAIMER, S. one who demands a thing as his property.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, S. See **CLARE**. **OBSCURE**.

To **CLAMBER**, V. N. [perhaps corrupted from *climb*, or *climber*] to ascend or go up a steep place with difficulty, so as to be forced to use both the knees and hands.

CLAMMINESS, S. the quality by which any substance sticks to, or glews any thing that touches it; viscidit; ropiness.

To **CLAMM**, V. A. to clog with any glewish or viscous matter.

CLAMMY, Adj. viscous, ropy, glutinous, or adhering to any thing which touches it.

CLAMOROUS, Adj. making a noise with the voice; speaking loud and turbulent.

CLAMOUR, S. [Lat.] a noise, or outcry; an exaltation of the voice in anger. Applied with elegance to inanimate things.

To **CLAMOUR**, V. N. to make a noise; or speak in a loud, passionate, and turbulent manner.

CLAMP, S. [Belg.] a piece of wood added to another to strengthen it, and prevent its bursting; a little piece of wood in the form of a wheel, used in a mortise, instead of a pulley; a quantity or collection of bricks. *Clamp-nails* are such as are used to fasten on clamps in the building or repairing of ships.

To **CLAMP**, V. A. in Joining, to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain; this is of use to prevent warping.

CLAN, S. [Scot.] a family, race, or tribe; a body of persons.

CLANCULAR, Adj. [Lat.] secret, clandestine.

CLANDESTINE, Adj. [Lat.] underhand; secret; in order to evade any law; private; always used in a bad sense.

CLANDESTINELY, Adv. in a secret or private manner, including some illegal or bad practice.

To **CLANG**, V. N. [Lat.] to make a loud shrill noise with a brazen sound, like that of a trumpet; or to make a noise like that of armour when struck with a solid body, or like swords when beat together. Actively, to strike together, so as to make a noise.

CLANGOUR, S. [Lat.] a loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, Adj. making a loud and shrill noise.

CLANK, S. a loud, shrill, or harsh noise, made by hard bodies when clashed together.

To **CLAP**, V. A. [Sax.] to strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to put one thing upon another with a hasty, sudden, and unexpected motion; to perform any action in a quick and unexpected manner; to applaud or praise a person by striking the hands together; to shut up with a quick or sudden motion. To *clap up* implies to complete suddenly, without much precaution.

CLAP, S. a loud noise, made by the striking

CLA

striking of two solid bodies together, or by explosion, when applied to thunder; applause or approbation, testified by striking the hands together. In Medicine, the first state or stage of the venereal disease.

CLAPHAM, a town in Yorkshire, whose fair is kept September 21, for sheep.

CLAPPER, S. one who strikes his hands together by way of applause; the tongue or piece of iron, which hangs in the inside of a bell, and makes it sound; a piece of wood in a mill for shaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a person that is very talkative; a word of reproach.

To CLAPPERCLAW, V. A. to scold.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and July 26, for toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Stour; and ruins of a castle, and a collegiate church, are still visible. They have a manufacture of bays. In this town is a very large church, and a Presbyterian and Quakers meeting. It consists of about 500 houses, which are mostly of clay, white-washed, and the streets pretty wide, but not paved. It is 56 miles N.E. of London.

CLARENCE'UX, or CLARENCE'UX, [pron. *clauran'su*] [Fr.] the second king of arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, son of Edward III. who first bore this office. He marshals and disposes the funerals of all the lower nobility on the south side the Trent, and is therefore called Surroy, i. e. South-roy or South-king.

CLARE-OBSCURE, [Lat.] in Painting, the lights and shades in a picture; the art of distributing the lights and shades in a piece to the greatest advantage.

CLARET, S. [Fr.] French wine, of a clear, pale, red colour.

CLARICORD, or CLARICHORD, S. [Lat.] a musical instrument in form of a spinnet. It has 49 or 50 stops, and 70 strings, which bear on five bridges, the first whereof is the highest, the rest diminishing in proportion. Some of the strings are in unison, their number being greater than that of the stops. There are several little mortises for passing the jacks, armed with brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords, instead of the cords used in virginals and spinnets. The chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which render the sound sweeter, and deaden it so, that it cannot be heard at any considerable distance; and therefore is in particular use among the nuns, who are unwilling to disturb the silence of the dormitory.

CLARIFICATION, S. the clearing any thing from impurities; the fining liquors.

To CLARIFY, V. A. [Fr.] to fine or make any liquor clear.

CLARION, S. [Fr.] a trumpet with a narrower tube and shriller sound than the common sort.

CLARITY, S. [Fr.] brightness, splendor.

CLA

CLARK, S. See CLERK.

To CLASH, V. N. [Belg.] to make a noise, applied to two bodies struck together; to act with opposite views; to contradict, oppose, or disagree.

CLASH, S. a noise made by collision, or the striking two bodies together; opposition of sentiments, opinions, or interests.

CLASHING, S. See CLASH.

CLASP, S. [Belg.] a thin piece of metal curved at the extremities, which enters into a hole made in another piece, and is used to fasten two things together, such as the two covers of a book, or the two fore-parts of a garment, &c. Figuratively, an embrace, wherein the arms are thrown round the body of a person.

To CLASP, V. A. to shut or fasten by a clasp; to hold within the hands; to make the fingers meet round the circumference of any thing held in the hand; to inclose.

CLASP-KNIFE, S. a knife which is furnished with a spring, and folds into the handle.

CLASS, S. [Lat.] a collection of things ranged according to their different natures, and value; a rank or order. In Schools, a number of boys placed according to their attainments, and the authors they read.

CLA'SSIC, or CLA'SSICAL, Adj. [Lat.] in antient Literature, the authors of the Augustan age, of received note, and acknowledged abilities.

CLA'SSIC, S. an author of the first rank for abilities, and esteemed a standard for style, &c.

To CLAT'TER, V. N. [Sax.] to make a noise by being struck often together, applied to sonorous or metalline bodies; to make a noise by talking aloud, fast, and little to the purpose. A low word.

CLAT'TER, S. a rattling noise made by the frequent striking of hard bodies together; a confused and tumultuous noise.

CLAVATED, Part. [Lat.] knobbed; or abounding with knobs.

CLAVE, the preter of CLEAVE.

CLAVELLATED, Part. [Lat.] in Chymistry, made with burnt tartar.

CLAVICLE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the collar-bone, of which there are two situated between the scapula and sternum, each of them resembling an Italic S, but in women more straight than in men.

CLAUSE, [klauze] [Lat.] a sentence; a single article; so much of a sentence as will make sense.

CLA'USTRAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a cloister, or religious house.

CLA'USURE, S. [Lat.] confinement; the state of a person shut up or confined in a monastery.

CLAW, S. [Sax.] the foot of a bird or beast, armed with a sharp-pointed horny substance.

To CLAW, V. A. [Sax.] to scratch or tear with the nails.

CLA'WED

CLA'WED, Adj. having claws. *Particularly*, seized or scratched with a claw.

CLAY, S. [Brit.] a compact, weighty, stiff, viscid, and ductile earth, when moist; smooth to the touch, easily dissolving in water, and when mixed with it, not quickly subsiding. Figuratively, the earth, or substance out of which our bodies are by Scripture said to be produced.

To **CLAY**, V. A. to cover with clay. In Agriculture, to manure with clay.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is kept July 19 for horses, &c.

CLAY-COLD, Adj. as cold as clay. Figuratively, lifeless.

CLA'Y, Adj. consisting of, or abounding in clay.

CLA'YISH, Adj. of the nature of clay; like clay.

CLA'Y-MARL, S. a whitish, smooth, chalky earth, resembling clay, but somewhat more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones.

CLA'YTON, a town in Sussex, whose fairs are held July 5, and Sept. 26, for cattle and sheep.

CLEAN, [klee] Adj. [Sax.] free from dirt or soil. Figuratively, free from any moral stain, wickedness, or impurity. Adverbially used, it implies entirely, perfectly, fully or completely.

To **CLEAN**, V. A. to free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANLY, Adj. free from dirt or filth; free from moral impurity; innocent; chaste.

CLE'ANLY, Adv. in a clean, neat manner; free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANNESS, S. neatness; free from dirt or filth; elegance; exactness; freedom from any immoral impurity.

To **CLEANSE**, [kleense] V. A. [Sax.] to free from dirt or filth by washing or rubbing; to free from bad humours by purges, in Medicine. To free from matter of funguses, applied to wounds.

CLE'ANSER, [kleenser] S. in Medicine, that which removes any humours, or expels any noxious fluid from the body; a detergent.

CLEAR, [kleer] Adj. [Lat.] bright, transparent, pellucid, transpicuous; free from blame, innocent, without blemish; evident, indisputable, undeniable; free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt; vacant, out of debt, untangled; out of danger.

To **CLEAR**, V. A. to brighten; to vindicate one's character; to prove a man's innocence; to free from obscurity; to discharge a debt; to clarify, or clear liquors; to gain without any deduction for loss or charges. To clear a ship, is to obtain leave for sailing, or selling the cargo, by paying the customs.

CLE'ARANCE, S. a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house, by paying the duties.

CLE'ARER, S. the person or thing that removes any filth or obstruction; that which

communicates light to the mind, or removes any difficulty or prejudices which may obstruct the judgment.

CLE'ARLY, Adv. free from darkness, obscurity, ambiguity; plainly; without any undue influence or prejudice. Without deduction or diminution, applied to gains; without evasion, or reserve.

CLE'ARNESS, S. transparency, which renders a thing easy to be seen through, applied to glass. Freedom from dregs, or filth, applied to liquors. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity and ambiguity, applied to ideas.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, Adj. able to discern and distinguish things; judicious; seeing into the consequences of things.

To **CLEAR-STARCH**, V. A. to starch in such a manner, that linen may appear transparent and clearer than in common washing.

To **CLEAVE**, [kleeve] V. N. [preter, I clove, part. cloven] Sax. to stick; to adhere to; to unite one's self to a person.

To **CLEAVE**, [kleeve] V. A. [preter, I clove, clove, or cleft, particip. cloven, or cleft] [Sax.] to divide a thing with a chopper and with violence; to divide by a swift or rapid motion. To divide or separate; to part asunder.

CLE'AVER, [kleever] S. a large flat instrument made of metal, with a handle, and of a long square form, used by butchers to separate the joints of meat from their carcasses; one who chops any thing. In Botany, a weed, named likewise *clever*.

CLEES, S. the two parts of the foot of a cloven-footed beast.

CLEF, S. [Fr.] in Music, a mark placed at the beginning of the lines of a piece of music, which determines the name of each line, according to the scale; the tune or key in which it is to begin, and all the uniform in a piece.

CLEFT, participle passive, from **CLEAVE**.

CLEFT, S. [Lat.] a space made by the separation of the parts of any body; a crack. In Farriery, a disease in horses, which appears on the hough of the pasterns.

To **CLEFT-GRAFT**, V. A. in Gardening, to engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting a branch into it.

CLE'MENCY, S. [Lat.] unwillingness to punish, and tenderness in the inflicting punishment.

CLE'MENT, Adj. [Lat.] unwilling to punish, and tender in executing or in limiting punishment.

CLE'BURY MORTIMER, a town in Shropshire, whose fairs are held May 2, and October 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and pigs; the market is on Thursday. Distance from London 135 miles.

To **CLEPE**, V. A. [Sax.] to call. Obsolete.

CLEPSY'DRA, S. a water-clock, or instrument to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water, used by the ancients.

before the invention of clocks and hour glasses, both by sea and land. There were many kinds of *Clepsydræ* among the ancients, but had all of them this in common, that the water ran generally through a narrow passage from one vessel into another, and in the lower was a piece of cork, which, as the vessel filled, rose up by degrees, and shewed the hour.

CLE'RGY, S. a body of men set apart by the ordination for the service of God and the Christian church, and originally consisted of bishops, priests, and deacons; but in the third century many inferior orders were appointed, such as subdeacons, acolythists, readers, &c. The clergy of the church of Rome are divided into regular and secular. The regular clergy consist of those monks or religious who have taken upon them holy orders of the priesthood in their respective monasteries. The secular clergy are those who are not of any religious order, and have the care and direction of parishes. The protestant clergy are all seculars. The privileges of the English clergy, by the ancient statutes, are very considerable; their goods are to pay no toll in fairs or markets; they are exempt from all offices but their own; from the king's carriages, posts, &c. from appearing at sheriff's tourns, frank pledges, &c. and are not to be fined or amerced according to their spiritual, but their temporal means. A clergyman, acknowledging a statute, is not to be imprisoned. If he be convicted of a crime for which the benefit of the clergy is allowed, he shall not be burnt in the hand; and he shall have the benefit of the clergy *in infinitum*, which no layman can have more than once. The revenues of the clergy were anciently very considerable; but since the Reformation are very small, especially those of the inferior clergy. Indeed an addition was made, 2 Anne, by which the whole revenues of first-fruits and tenths were granted to raise a fund for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy; pursuant to which a corporation was formed, to whom the said revenues were conveyed in trust. *Benefit of Clergy* is a privilege which anciently was allowed only to those who were in orders; but by the statute of 13 Eliz. every man to whom the benefit of clergy is granted, though not in orders, is put to read at the bar, after he is found guilty, and convicted of felony, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary or deputy standing by do say, *legit ut dicitur*; otherwise he shall suffer death.

CLE'RGYMAN, S. a person dedicated, by vocation, to the service of the church; a person in holy orders.

CLE'RICAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the clergy.

CLERK, S. [Sax.] a word originally used to denote a learned man, or man of letters; but now is the common appellation by which clergy men distinguish themselves in signing any deed, instrument, &c. Also, the person

who reads the responses of the congregation in the church, to direct the rest. It is likewise a common name for writers, or book-keepers, in public offices or private computing-houses. In our courts of record, there is a great number of officers who go under this name.

CLE'RKSHIP, S. the office or employ of a clerk.

CLE'VER, Adj. dextrous, quick, or skilful in the performance of any thing; well-pleasing, convenient. Well-made; handsome.

CLE'VERLY, Adv. in a dextrous, ingenious, skilful, and proper manner.

CLE'VERNESS, S. a proper, skilful, and dextrous performance; a quality which conveys the idea of fitness, ingenuity, and perfection, and thereby excites satisfaction in the mind.

CLEW, S. [Sax.] any thing in a globular form; a ball of thread. Figuratively, any guide or direction, by means of which a person may surmount any difficulty, alluding to a ball of thread made use of by persons to find their way back again from a labyrinth. The *clew of a sail* is the lower corner, reaching down to that earing where the tackle and sheets are fastened.

To **CLEW**, V. A. among Sailors, joined with the word *sail*, signifies to raise them in order to be furled by means of a rope fastened to the clew, and called the *clew-garnet*.

To **CLICK**, V. N. [Belg.] to make a small, sharp, and successive noise, like that of the beats of a watch.

CLIC'KER, S. a tradesman's servant, who stands at the shop-door to invite customers to buy his wares; commonly called a barker.

CLIE'NT, S. [Lat.] in Law, one who employs a lawyer for advice or defence. Among the Romans, one who was dependent on some great personage, who undertook to defend him from oppression.

CLIENTELE, S. [Lat.] the condition of a client.

CLIE'NTSHIP, S. the office or condition of a client.

CLIFF, S. [Sax.] a steep or craggy rock, generally applied to one on the sea-coast. In Music, used, improperly, for *Clef*.

CLIMA'CTER, S. [Gr.] a certain period of life or portion of years, supposed to terminate in some great danger.

CLIMACTE'RIC, or **CLIMACTE'RICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] among Physicians and Astrologers, is a name given to certain periods in a man's life, which they supposed to be very critical, and to denote some extraordinary change. According to some, every seventh year is *climacteric*; but others allow only those years produced by 7 by the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9, to be *climacterical*. These years, they say, bring with them some remarkable change with respect to life, health, or fortune: the *Grand Climacteric* is the 63d year, but some, making two, and to this the 81st.

The other *Climacterics* are the 7th, 21st, 35th, 39th, and 56th.

CLIMATE, S. [Gr.] in Geography, a space on the surface of the earth, contained between two parallel circles, and measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest days are half an hour longer in those near the poles, than in those nearest the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, the climates increase the space of a whole month. In a popular sense, any country differing from another, either in respect of its seasons, the quality of the soil, or the manners of its inhabitants, without any regard to the length of the day.

CLIMAX, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the sense of a period ascends or increases every sentence, till it concludes; as in the following: "Whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come, all are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." 1 Cor. iii. 22, 23.

To **CLIMB**, V. N. [preter and participle passive, *climbed*, sometimes pronounced *clime*] [Sax. Belg.] to ascend; to ascend by their specific levity, &c. applied to vapours; to mount, or go upwards.

CLIMBER, S. one who mounts, ascends, or scales any high or steep place. A plant so called, from its creeping up on other supports.

CLIME, S. the same as *climate*; generally used in poetry.

To **CLINCH**, V. A. to hold a thing in the hand with the fingers and thumb meeting over it; to shut the hand, so as the fingers and thumb may reach over each other; to bend the point of a nail, when driven through any thing; to confirm, establish, or push home, applied to an argument.

CLINCH, S. a word which has a double meaning; a pun; a word made use of to conclude several lines in the different parts of a poem, and to rhyme to as many different words. In Navigation, that part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.

CLINCHER, S. a cramp or hold-fast, made of a piece of iron bent, or making an angle at the top, and used to fasten planks.

To **CLING**, V. N. [preter, I *clung*, or *have clung*; part, *clung*] [Dan.] to stick close to, or hang upon, by twisting round a thing.

CLINIC, or **CLINICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] those who keep their beds on account of the violence of any disorder. At present used, when applied to persons, for a quack.

To **CLINK**, V. A. to strike metals together so as to make them sound. Neuterly, to make a noise, applied to the sound made by two pieces of metal struck together.

CLINK, S. a noise made by the striking of two pieces of metal, whether iron or steel, on each other.

CLIO, one of the Nine Muses, the patroness of history; she is called the daugh-

ter of Jupiter and Memory, to shew the qualifications of an historian; her name properly signifies glory, fame, or renown, in a good sense, and is generally represented by a young maiden, crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left, with Thucydides's name in it.

To **CLIP**, V. A. [Sax.] to embrace by folding the arms closely round; to enfold in the arms; to hug. To cut with sheers, from *klipper*, Dan. or *klippen*, Belg. Figuratively, to diminish, applied to coin. To cut short, not to pronounce fully, applied to language.

CLIPPER, S. one that debases the coin, by cutting, filing, or otherwise diminishing its size and weight.

CLIPPING, S. that which is cut off from a thing.

CLITHERO, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 21, for horned cattle, and woollen cloth, March 24, on the 4th Saturd. after St. Michael, Sept. 29, and December 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth. It is seated near Pendil-Hill, and is an ancient borough-town, sending two members to parliament. The market is good for cattle, yarn, and provisions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 213½ N. N. W. of London.

CLIVER, S. [more properly written *claver*] in Botany, an herb, whose seeds stick to the cloaths of such as touch it; and used in medicine.

CLOAK, [*klok*] S. a loose outer garment without sleeves, worn over the rest of a person's cloaths, either to defend them from cold or rain. Figuratively, a pretext or pretence, in order to conceal any design. *Cloak-bag*, a bag in which cloaths are carried; a portmanteau.

To **CLOAK**, [*klok*] V. A. to cover with a cloak. Figuratively, to conceal any design by some specious pretext or artifice.

CLOCK, S. [Brit.] a kind of movement or machine, going by a pendulum, serving to measure time, and shew the hour by striking on a bell. Huygens was the first person who brought the art of clock-making to any perfection; and the first pendulum clock made in England, was in the year 1622, by Fromantel, a Dutchman. *What's o'clock*, is a phrase importing what hour is it? *'Tis nine o'clock*, implies, it is the ninth hour. Applied to stockings, *clock* signifies the work with which the ancles are adorned.

CLOCK-WORK, S. any movement which go by means of springs, wheels, and a pendulum, and in that respect resemble the movements of a clock.

CLOD, S. [Sax.] a small mass of moist earth; a lump of earth or clay. Figuratively, a turf; the ground; any thing vile, base and earthly; a dull, gross, stupid person.

To **CLOD**, V. N. to unite into a mass, on account of its moisture or viscosity. To cast

cle, used instead of *clot*. Actively, to pelt with clods.

CLODDY, Adj. consisting of little heaps, small masses, or clods of earth.

CLODPATE, S. a stupid fellow; one who cannot easily apprehend the meaning of another. Hence *clod-pated*, an adjective, implying dull of apprehension, or stupid.

CLOEAYNOG, a town in Denbighshire, whose fairs are kept Easter-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle.

To **CLOG**, V. A. to load with something that may hinder motion; to burthen; to embarrass. Neuterly, to be obstructed by the sticking of something to a thing.

CLOG, S. any weight or thing which impedes or hinders the motion of a thing; a restraint; an incumbrance, hindrance, obstruction, or impediment; a composition of leather, consisting of a foal and two straps, worn by women over their shoes, to keep their feet clean, or warm.

CLOGGINESS, S. the state of being hindered from motion; obstruction.

CLOGGY, Adj. that which, by adhering to any instrument, stops up the passages, or otherwise hinders its motion.

CLOISTER, S. [Sax.] a habitation surrounded with walls, and dwelt in by monks or religious; a monastery for the religious of either sex. In a more restrained sense, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square built on each of its sides. In Architecture, a court which has buildings on each of its four sides; a peristyle or piazza.

To **CLOYSTER**, V. A. to shut up in a monastery; to confine in a religious house.

CLOYSTERAL, Adj. shut up in a monastery or nunnery; solitary; retired; reclusive.

CLOYSTERED, Part. solitary; inhabiting a cloister; confined in a monastery, or religious house. In Architecture, built round, or surrounded with a piazza, or peristyle.

CLOKE, S. See **CLOAK**.

To **CLOOM**, V. A. to cover or stop up with clay, mortar, or any glutinous matter.

To **CLOSE**, [*kloze*] V. A. [Lat.] to shut any thing that is open; to conclude, finish, or perfect; to confine; to join any thing broken. To heal, applied to wounds; to join two parts together, after being separated. To join with a party. To *close with*, or *in with*, to come to an agreement with.

CLOSE, S. any thing shut, without passage or outlet; a small field surrounded with a hedge or rails. Applied to time, the end of any particular period or portion. The end of a sentence; a conclusion.

CLOSE, Adj. used with the verbs, *tie*, *shut*, or *fasten*, shut so as nothing can come out, nor any air make its entrance. "A *close box*." "A *close room*." Without vent or inlet; without motion; stagnating; sultry, or not easily breathed in, applied to the air. Having very few pores, applied to metals. "That

very *close metals*." *Locke*. Dense; concise; short; without any redundancy; or thick, applied to the manner of expression. "Your thoughts lie so *close together*." Applied to situation, touching, or without any distance between the things mentioned. Applied to designs, secret, or without discovery; having the appearance of reserve and secrecy; without wandering. "To keep our thoughts *close to their business*." *Locke*. Home; to the point; retired; without going abroad. "He keeps very *close*." Under great restraint. "A *close prisoner*." Narrow, dark, cloudy, misty, and sultry, applied to the sky, or weather. Used adverbially, either by itself, or in composition.

CLOSE-BODIED, Adj. that which comes tight round the body, opposed to that which hangs loose.

CLOSE-HANDED, Adj. covetous; illiberal; void of generosity.

CLOSE-LEAGUED, Adj. ranged near one another; in a thick and impenetrable body; secretly leagued, or privately conspiring against.

CLOSELY, Adv. applied to shutting any vessel, &c. without vent or passage for the internal or external air; very near; not deviating from, applied to the translation of authors. "I have translated *closely*."

CLOSENESS, S. the state of having no passage for the air; narrowness; want of air; denseness; compactness; recluseness; solitude; reserve; secrecy; avarice; connection.

CLOSER, [*klózer*] S. a finisher or concluder.

CLOSET, [*klózet*] S. a small room for privacy and retirement; a shallow place furnished with shelves, and with a door, serving as a repository for curiosities, or family utensils.

To **CLOSET**, [*klózet*] V. A. to shut up or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for the sake of privacy.

CLOSH, S. a distemper in the feet of cattle, called likewise the *founder*.

CLOSURE, [*klózure*] S. the act of shutting or stopping up any aperture or cleft; confinement; conclusion; end.

CLOT, S. [Belg.] a mass formed by thickening of any fluid body.

To **CLOT**, V. N. [Belg.] to grow into small masses, applied to any fluid substance. To gather into clods, applied to moist or clayey earth.

CLOTH, S. [plural, *cloths*, or *clothes*] in a general sense, any thing woven, either from animal or vegetable substances, for garments; the linen wherewith a table is covered at any meal; the canvases on which pictures are painted; the several coverings which are laid on a bed.

To **CLOTHE**, V. N. [preter, *I clothed*; part. *I have clothed*, or *clad*] to invest with garments; to cover or adorn with dress. **SYNON.** *Clothes* expresses simply that which covers the body. *Dress* has a more confined

meaning; besides that of a bare covering, it includes in its idea a relation to form and fashion, as well to the ornaments as the necessities: thus we say, a Spanish *dress*; a rich *dress*.

CLO'THIER, S. one who carries on the manufactory of woollen cloth.

CLO'THING, S. dress; vesture; garments.

CLOTH-SHE'ARER, S. one who shears the nap of woollen cloth, after it has been raised by the carders or teasers.

CLO'T-POLL, S. a word of contempt and reproach, implying a stupid person; a block-head, or thick-skull.

To CLO'TTER, V. N. See **To CLOT**.

CLO'TTY, Adj. full of clots or lumps.

CLOUD, S. a collection of condensed vapours suspended in the atmosphere. *Clouds* are the most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth; mitigating the excessive heats of the Torrid Zone, and screening it from the beams of the sun; collecting the rays of light by the numerous refractions they suffer in their passage through them, thereby prolonging the stay of light after the sun is descended below the horizon, and anticipating its coming some time before it has ascended above it: without their medium, the heavens would be one uniform sable substance, the rays of light would be scattered abroad in the immense regions of space without reaching our eyes, and the ravishing prospect of nature would become a large blot. They consist of very small drops of water, detached by external or internal heat, and elevated by electricity, and the laws of hydrostatics, above the surface of the earth, till they arrive at a collection of vapours of the same specific gravity of themselves; when meeting with cold, and by running into each other, they form masses, or collections heavier than that part of the atmosphere which they swam in before, and so fall down in rain. Figuratively, the veins, or dusky marks in agates, or stones; any thing which obscures; a state of darkness; a crowd, or great number.

To CLOUD, V. A. to darken; to make the countenance appear lowering; to render a truth obscure, or difficult to be understood; variegated or diversified with dark veins, applied to wood and stones. Neuterly, to grow cloudy, dark, or over-cast, applied to the sky or weather.

CLOUD-CAPT, Adj. covered, topped by, or touching the clouds. "The *cloud-capt towers*." *Shak.*

CLOUDILY, Adv. in a cloudy or dark manner.

CLOUDINESS, S. a state wherein clouds procure darkness and obscurity; want of brightness or lustre; foulness, applied to precious stones.

CLOUDLESS, Adj. without clouds; clear, applied to the weather. Without spots or foulness, applied to jewels.

CLOUDY, Adj. formed of clouds; dark; obscure, or over-cast with clouds. Figuratively, obscure; dark; imperfect; fullen; dejected.

CLOVE, the preter of **CLEAVE**.

CLOVE, S. [Fr.] an aromatic fruit, brought from the East-Indies, growing on a tree twenty feet high, whose leaves resemble those of the bay-tree.

CLO'VEN, participle from **CLEAVE**.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, or **CLO'VEN-HOOVED**, Adj. having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

CLO'VER, or **CLOVER-GRASS**, S. in Botany, a species of trefoil. *To live in clover*, is a phrase for living luxuriously, because clover is reckoned a delicious food for cattle.

CLOUGH, S. [Sax.] the cleft of a hill; a cliff. An allowance in weight.

CLOUT, S. [Sax.] a square piece of cloth made double, serving, among other uses, to keep infants clean from their evacuations; a patch on a shoe or garment.

To CLOUT, V. A. to patch or mend in a coarse and clumsy manner; to cover with a thick cloth; to join awkwardly or clumsily together.

CLO'UTED, Part. patched or mended; joined in a clumsy manner.

CLO'UTERLY, Adj. clownishly; clumsily; or performed in an awkward manner.

CLOWN, S. a rustic, or country fellow; one whose behaviour is rude, and manners are unpolished.

CLO'WNISH, Adj. in a manner agreeable to clowns; rude, awkward, ill-bred, and coarse like a clown.

CLO'WNISHLY, Adv. in a clumsy, coarse, rude, and ill-bred manner.

CLO'WNISHNESS, S. unpolished rudeness; rustic simplicity, or awkward address; broadness and coarseness of expression. **SYNON.** *Unpoliteness* is a want of good manners; it does not please. *Clownishness* is a mixture of ill manners; it displeases. *Clownishness* proceeds from an entire want of education; *unpoliteness* from a bad one.

To CLOY, V. A. [Fr.] to fill so with food as to leave no appetite for any more; to surfeit almost to loathing.

CLUB, S. [Brit.] a heavy and strong stick, used as an offensive weapon. In Gaming, the name of one of the suits of cards, called in French *treffe*, from its resembling the trefoil leaf, or that of clover-grass. The money-proportion, or sum every member is obliged to pay at a drinking society; an assembly meeting at a public house to spend the evening, generally incorporated and regulated by orders established among themselves; concurrence; joint expence or contribution.

To CLUB, V. N. to contribute one's proportion to a public expence; to join and unite in one common design; to carry on some common design which requires the assistance of many.

CLUB.

CLUBHE'ADED, Adj. having a round or thick head.

CLUB-LA'W, S. the compelling the assent of a person by external force or violence.

To **CLUCK**, V. N. [Sax.] to make a noise like a hen when calling her chickens.

CLUMP, S. [Teut.] a shapeless thick piece of wood, nearly as broad as long.

CLUMSILY, [klúmzily] Adv. in an uncouth, awkward, graceless, and unpleasing manner.

CLUMSINESS, [klúmziness] S. want of ingenuity, skill, dexterity, or readiness in performing any thing; awkwardness.

CLUMSY, [klúmzy] Adj. [Belg.] awkward, artless, unhandy, and without grace, in the performance of any thing; heavy, thick, and coarse, with respect to weight and shape.

CLUNG, the preter and part. of **CLING**.

To **CLUNG**, V. N. [Sax.] to dry or waste like wood after it is cut.

CLUNG, Part. wasted away, by a consumption, or other disorders; shrunk.

CLUNN, a village in Shropshire, six miles S. of Bishops-Castle, with two fairs, on June 13, and November 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CLUSTER, S. [Sax.] a bunch, or several things of the same sort growing close together, and on one common stalk. Figuratively, a number of insects crouding together; a body of, or several people collected together.

To **CLUSTER**, V. N. to grow in bunches close together, and on one stalk, applied to vegetables. To gather close together in bodies, applied to bees. To collect into bunches.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, S. in Botany, the small black grape, generally the forwardest of any.

CLUSTERY, Adj. growing close together on one common stalk.

To **CLUTCH**, V. A. to hold in the hand with the fingers and thumb closed together; to gripe, or grasp; to shut the hand close, so as to seize and hold a thing fast.

CLUTCH, S. a gripe, grasp, or seizure with the hand shut very fast and close. Figuratively, in the plural, *clutches*, the paws or talons of a bird or wild beast. Possession, including the idea of rapaciousness.

CLUTTER, S. [See CLATTER] a noise made by a person's being in a hurry about some trifling affair; a hurry or clamour; a low word.

CLYNOGFAWR, a village in Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, with two fairs, on August 18, and September 23, for cattle.

CLYSTER, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a decoction of various ingredients injected into the anus by means of a syringe, or pipe and bladder.

To **COACERVATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to heap together.

COACERVATION, S. the act of heaping, or the state of things heaped together.

COACH, [koysh] S. [Fr.] a carriage of

pleasure and state, having both back and front seats, hung upon straps or springs, running on four wheels; and distinguished from a *chariot* because it has two seats fronting each other, and from a *vis-a-vis*, because more than one person can sit opposite to one another. This carriage was originally intended for the country, and when first introduced into cities, there were but two even at Paris, one of which belonged to the queen, and the other to Diana, natural daughter of Henry II. The first courtier who set up this equipage was John de Laval de Bois Dauphin, who could not travel on horseback on account of his enormous bulk. We find even in England, that as low as Q. Elizabeth's time, the nobility of both sexes attended her in processions on horseback.

To **COACH**, [koysh] V. A. to carry or convey in a coach.

COA'CTION, [koyshon] S. the obliging to do, or to refrain from doing any action; force; compulsion.

COA'CTIVE, Adj. having the force of restraining from, or compelling to any action; acting in concert with.

COADJU'TANT, Part. [Lat.] helping, assisting, or taking part with a person in any action; co-operating.

COADJU'TOR, S. [Lat.] one engaged in assisting another; an assistant, associate, or partner in any undertaking. In the Canon Law, one appointed and empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY, S. [Lat.] help; concurrence in any process or operation; a contributing to effect any particular design.

COADUNI'TION, S. [Lat.] the uniting of several things or particles so as to form one common mass.

To **COAGMENT**, V. A. [Lat.] to join, glue, or heap together so as to form one mass.

COAGMENTA'TION, S. [Lat.] a joining, uniting, gluing, or otherwise heaping several particles or substances together, so as to form one common mass. The joining several syllables or words together, so as to form one word or sentence, applied to stile or grammar.

COA'GULABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may thicken, grow dense, or concrete.

To **COA'GULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make a thing curdle, or turn into clots, applied to the turning of milk into curds by means of rennet. Neuterly, to curdle; to form concretions; to congeal.

COAGULA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation; or growing thick and tangible, applied to fluids; the state of a thing congealed, curdled, or condensed; the substance or body formed by congelation or concretion.

COA'GULATIVE, [Lat.] Adj. that which has the power of causing coagulations, concretions, curdling, or depriving a body of its fluidity.

COAGU-

COAGULA'TOR, S. that which causes condensations or concretions.

COAL, [kāl] S. [Sax.] a solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substance, found in large strata, splitting generally in an horizontal direction, of a black, glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving, when burnt, a great quantity of ashes. Used sometimes for charcoal.

COAL-BLACK, Adj. of the colour of coal; the deepest black.

To **COALE'SCE**, [koalé's] V. N. to unite together.

COALE'SCENCE, [koalé'ssence] S. [Lat.] the act of coalescing or uniting of several particles, whereby they adhere together, and form one body, or common mass.

COAL'TION, S. [Lat.] the uniting or joining of different particles, so as to compose one common mass.

COAL-WORK, [kāl-work] S. a coal-mine, or place where coals are dug.

CO'ALLY, [kālly] Adj. abounding in coal.

COAPTA'TION, S. the fitting, or artful disposition or arrangement of the parts of a thing, or of the words of a sentence.

COARSE, [kō'se] Adj. mixed with dross, not refined, applied to metals. Rough, and consisting of large threads, applied to cloth or silk manufactures. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, ill-bred, applied to behaviour or manners. Unpolished, and not elegant, applied to language. Mean, vile, rough, and of no value.

CO'ARSELY, Adv. in a rude, rough, inelegant manner; free from any graces, or appearance of politeness.

CO'ARSENESS, S. want of purity; abounding in dross; want of elegance or delicacy; clownishness, rudeness, or rusticity; a composition of mean and cheap materials.

COAST, [kō'st] S. [Fr. Lat.] a shore or land, which lies near, and is washed by, the sea. Used by Sir Isaac Newton, in the sense of the original French and Latin, for a side, or part. *The coast is clear*, a phrase implying that any danger is over, and that there are no obstacles in a person's way.

To **COAST**, V. N. in Navigation, to sail near a coast, or keep within sight of land.

CO'ASTER, S. one who makes a voyage from port to port on the same coast, keeping at the same time within sight of the shore; one who sails near the shore.

COAT, [kō] S. [Fr.] the outward garment of a man, made with plaits at the sides; the lower part of a woman's dress tied round the waist, and covering the legs. Figuratively, any covering or tegument. The hairs or fur of a beast. In Heraldry, the escutcheon, field, or habit, on which a person's arms are portrayed.

To **COAT**, V. A. to cover or spread over.

To **COAX**, V. A. to endeavour to persuade a person by flattery, or insinuating address; a low word.

CO'AXER, S. one who endeavours to persuade a person by flattery, or artful and insinuating behaviour.

CO'BALT, S. a marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick.

To **CO'BBLE**, V. A. [Belg.] to mend any thing in a clumsy manner, generally applied to shoes. To do or make any thing in a coarse, unhandy, or awkward manner.

CO'BBLER, S. a mender of old shoes. Figuratively, a very bad workman; one who cannot perform any thing with elegance.

COB'IRONS, S. irons with a knob at the upper end, used in fire places where wood is burned.

COB-SWAN, S. the head or leading swan in a swannary.

CO'BWEB, S. [Belg.] the web or net of a spider. Figuratively, any snare or trap. Sometimes used for a restraint which may be easily broken through.

COCCI'FEROUS, [kok'siferous] Adj. [Gr.] in Botany, a term applied to all plants having berries.

COCHINE'AL, S. [Span.] an insect found upon the opuntia, originally of a white or pellucid colour, but turning red by means of the food it eats, and when dried, affording a beautiful purple colour, made use of by dyers.

CO'CHLEARY, [kō'kleary] Adj. [Lat.] made in the form of a screw.

CO'CHLEATED, [kō'kleated] Adj. [Lat.] twisted in form of a screw. Turbinated, applied to shells.

COCK, S. [Sax.] the male of the species of domestic fowls, famous for its courage, pride, and gallantry; the male of any birds or fowls. *Weather-cock*, an instrument turning round a pivot, used to shew the point from which the wind blows; an instrument turning with a screw, made of bell-metal, and used in drawing liquors from casks; the notch of an arrow; that part of the lock of a gun which holds the flint; the particular form in which the brims of a hat are placed; the stile or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a ballance. *Cock a-boop*, or *cock on the boop*, a phrase implying triumphant exultation, or elation of some success.

To **COCK**, V. A. to erect, or set upright. To mould the shape of a hat; to wear the hat with an air of petulance and smartness; to fix the cock of a gun ready for discharging; to lay hay in small heaps. Neuterly, to strut, hold up the head, or look big on account of any little success.

COCKA'DE, S. a ribband tied in a bow, or formed in the shape of a rose, worn in man's hat.

CO'CKATRICE, S. [Sax.] a serpent supposed to be formed from a cock's egg. Figuratively, a person of an insidious, venomous, and treacherous disposition.

CO'CK-BOAT, S. a small boat belonging to a ship.

COCK-CROWING, S. the time at which cocks crow. Figuratively, the morning.
To **COCKER**, V. A. [Fr.] to indulge too much; to fondle, or treat with too much fondness.

COCKER, S. one who keeps cocks for fighting.

COCKEREL, S. a young cock.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, the first Monday in May, for horned cattle, and on October 10, for horses and horned cattle. The situation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two stone bridges. It is between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church, and on the other a stately castle. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarse broad cloths, and has several handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 46 miles S. E. by S. of Kendal, and 300 N. N. W. of London.

COCKET, S. a seal belonging to the custom-house; an instrument drawn on parchment, signed, sealed and delivered to merchants, as a certificate that they have paid the customs for their goods.

COCK-HILL, a place in Somersetshire, where there is a fair on December 28, for all sorts of cattle.

COCK-HORSE, Adv. triumphant; exulting; a kind of low word.

COCKLE, S. [Fr.] a small shell fish.

To **COCKLE**, V. A. to contract any stuff into wrinkles by wet or rain.

COCKLED, Part. shelled; wrinkled by wet.

COCKLOFT, S. a room over a garret, so called from its smallness.

COCKNEY, S. a person born in London; a word of contempt. Figuratively, any effeminate, luxurious, ignorant, or inexperienced person dwelling in a city.

COCKPIT, S. a place wherein cocks generally fight. In a ship, a place on the lower deck of a man of war, in which are divisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates.

COCK'S HEAD, S. in Botany, a plant called likewise *sainfoin*, and esteemed one of the best sorts of fodder for cattle.

COCKSURE, Adj. confident; certain.

COCKSWAIN, S. [Sax.] an officer on board men of war, who has the command of the boat.

COCOA, [koko] S. See **CHOCOLATE**.

COCTILE, Adj. [Lat.] made by baking.

COCTION, [kókshon] S. [Lat.] a boiling. In Surgery, a digestion of matter.

COD, or **CODFISH**, S. a sea fish, caught on the banks of Newfoundland, and many other parts.

COD, S. [Sax.] in Botany, any case, or husk, in which seeds are lodged,

To **COD**, V. N. to inclose in a husk, case, or cod.

CODE, S. [Lat.] a book; a book of civil laws, appropriated by way of eminence to the collection made by Justinian.

CO'DICIL, S. Lat. a writing made by way of supplement to a will, in order to supply something omitted, or alter and explain something contained in the testament.

COD'ILLE, S. [Fr.] in Gaming, a term at ombre, implying that the game is won against the player; this is termed *buffed in* quadrille.

To **CO'DLE**, V. A. [Lat.] to parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING, S. an early kind of apple, so called from its being generally boiled for eating.

COEFFICACY, S. [Lat.] the united power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

COEFFICIENCY, S. [Lat.] the acting together, or joint power of several things to produce an effect.

COEFFICIENT, S. [Lat.] that which acts jointly with another. *Coefficients*, in Algebra, numbers or uneven quantities prefixed to letters, in which they are supposed to be multiplied. In Fluxions, applied to any generating term, it is the quantity arising from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

COE'NOBITES, [Sénobites] in Church history, a sort of monks in the primitive church, so called from living in common, in which they differed from the Anchorites, who retired from society. The cenobitic life took its rise from the times of the apostles, and was the state and condition of the first Christians, according to St. Luke's account of them.

COE'QUAL, Adj. being in the same state, condition, and circumstances as another.

COEQUA'LITY, S. the state of two persons or things which are equal to each other.

To **COE'RCE**, V. A. [Lat.] to restrain by force, or punishments, from the committing any crime, or performing any action.

COE'RCIBLE, Adj. that which may or ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION, [koe'shon] S. [Lat.] a check, or restraint. A restraining from the violation of any law, by means of punishment.

COE'RCIVE, Adj. that which has the power of restraining; that which has the authority of restraining by means of punishment.

COESSE'NTIAL, [koes'sen'shial] Adj. [Lat.] partaking of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, [koes'sen'shiálisty] S. the quality of partaking of the same essence.

COETE'RNAL, Adj. [Lat.] existing eternally with another; equally eternal with another.

COETE'RNALLY, Adv. in a manner equally eternal with another.

COETE'R-

COETERNITY, S. [Lat.] having an eternity of existence together with, or equal to the eternity of another.

COE'VAL, Adj. [Lat.] born or produced at the same time; of the same age with another.

COE'VOUS, Adj. [Lat.] of the same age; living at the same time.

To COEXI'ST, V. N. [Lat.] to exist, or be at the same time, or in the same place.

COEXI'STENCE, S. the having existence at the same time or place with another.

COEXI'STENT, Adj. having existence at the same time with another.

To COEXTE'ND, V. A. to extend to the same space, period, or duration with another, followed by *with*, before the object with which the co-extension is formed.

COEXTENSION, S. the act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

CO'FFEE, S. [Arab.] the berry of a tree, formerly peculiar to the kingdom of Yaman in Arabia, but now propagated in most of our colonies, in Jamaica especially, where it is little inferior to the best Turkey. It grows on a tree forty feet high, which in Arabia is always covered with flowers and fruit. Its leaves resemble the common laurel. The liquor or decoction made from the berry roasted, was introduced into England first by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in the year 1652, bringing with him one Pasquet, a Greek servant, to make coffee for him; who was the first person that ever set up a coffee-house.

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, S. a place where coffee is sold, persons generally meet, if near Change, transact business, and the newspapers are taken in for the accommodation of customers.

CO'FFEE-MAN, S. one who keeps a coffee-house.

CO'FFER, S. [Sax.] a chest for keeping money. Figuratively, treasure. In Fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, the upper part of which is raised with pieces of timber above the moat's level, is covered with hurdles laden with earth, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is generally used by the besieged to repulse the enemy, when they endeavour to pass the ditch.

To CO'FFER, V. A. to put into chests or coffers, followed by *up*.

CO'FFERER of the king's household, S. a principal officer at court, in the counting house, or elsewhere, next to the comptroller, who inspects over the behaviour and conduct of the other officers of the household, and pays them their respective salaries.

CO'FFIN, S. [Fr.] the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed for its interment. In Pastry, a mould of paste for a pie. A paper case, in form of a cone or pyramid; a round

piece of paper with the edges bent up perpendicularly, used by the apothecaries to drop their bolusses in, to keep the outward part clean.

To CO'FFIN, V. A. to place, or include in a coffin.

To COG, V. A. to persuade, wheedle, or gain a person over by flattery, or an insinuating address. To falsify, or corrupt a manuscript, by inserting some word or sentence; to obtrude falsehoods, or endeavour to make them pass current. *To cog a die*, is to secure it so as to direct it in its fall. Neuterly, to lye; to wheedle.

COG, S. the tooth of a wheel by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, V. A. to fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, [Lat.] the power of compelling; the power of extorting assent, or obedience.

CO'GENT, Part. [Lat.] able to compel to action; powerful; resolute.

CO'GENTLY, Adv. in a forcible manner. Extorting conviction and assent, applied to arguments.

CO'GGER, S. a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGESHALL, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on White-Tuesday, for horses and toys, which lasts three days. It is seated on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses. The town consists of about 700 mean houses, which form several narrow streets badly paved, and there is here a manufactory of bays. It is 44 miles E. N. E. of London.

CO'GITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be thought on, or may be the subject of thought.

COGITA'TION, S. [Lat.] the beholding any idea in the mind; the act of thinking. Figuratively, thought, purpose, intention, design; meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of thought; given to thought, study, reflection.

CO'GLE-STONE, S. [Ital.] a small pebble; a little stone.

COGNA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Civil Law the relation between both males and females descending from the same stock; relation; partaking of the same nature.

COGNISE'E, [konis'ee] S. in Law, the person to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, [konis'or] S. in Law, one that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another.

CO'GNITIVE, Adj. that which has the power of knowing or apprehending.

CO'GNIZABLE, [by some pron. kóniz'able] Adj. [Fr.] proper for the consideration or inspection of a person subject to judicial examination and notice.

CO'GN

COGNIZANCE, [by some pron. *könizance*] S. [Fr.] in Law, an acknowledgement of a fine, or confession of something done; the hearing of a matter judicially; the particular jurisdiction of a magistrate, or an object which more particularly falls under his inspection or notice; a badge by which any person may be known or distinguished.

COGNOMINATION, S. a surname; the name of a family, or name added from any accident or quality.

COGNOSCENTE, S. knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that may be known; possible to be known; being the object of knowledge.

COHABIT, V. N. [Lat.] to dwell in the same place with another; to live together as man and wife.

COHABITANT, S. one who dwells in the same place with another.

COHABITATION, S. the act of dwelling with another in the same place; the living together as man and wife.

COHEIR, S. [Lat.] a man who enjoys inheritance together with another.

COHEIRESS, S. a female who enjoys an inheritance with another.

COHERE, V. N. [Lat.] to stick together; to hold fast to one another as parts of the same body. To be well connected; to stand on what has preceded, and connect with what follows, applied to literary compositions. To suit, fit, or be fitted to; to agree.

COHERENCE, or **COHERENCY**, S. [Lat.] in Physics, that state of bodies in which their parts are joined together so as to resist division, or separation; relation; dependency; consistency, so as one part of a discourse does not contradict another.

COHERENT, Part. [Lat.] sticking together so as to resist a separation; suitable, adapted to one another; consistent, or not contradictory.

COHESION, S. the action whereby atoms or primary corpuscles of bodies are

connected together so as to form particles, and the particles are kept together so as to form sensible masses. Figuratively, *cohesion* signifies the state of union or inseparability both of the particles of matter and other things; connection.

COHESIVE, Adj. that has the power of sticking fast, so as to resist separation.

COHESIVENESS, S. the quality of uniting so as to resist any attempt to separate them, applied to the particles of matter.

COHOBATE, V. A. to pour any distilled liquor upon its residuum, or remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHOBATION, S. the returning any liquor distilled upon that which remains after the distillation, and the distilling it again.

COHORT, S. [Lat.] a troop of soldiers, in the Roman armies, containing about 500 foot. In Poetry, used for any company of soldiers or warriors.

COIF, S. [Fr.] a head-dress; a lady's cap; a serjeant at law's cap.

COIFED, Adj. wearing a coif.

COIFFURE, S. [Fr.] head-dress.

TO COIL, V. A. [Fr.] to reduce into a narrow compass. *To coil a rope*, is to wind it in a ring.

COIL, S. [Teut.] a tumult, noise, confusion, or bustle, occasioned by some quarrel; a rope wound into a ring.

COIN, S. [Fr.] a corner; any thing standing with a corner outwards; a brick cut diagonally, pronounced *quoins* or *quines*.

COIN, S. money, or metal stamped with a lawful impression; payment of any kind; compensation. As money is the general medium of commerce, and as every nation has coins peculiar to itself, we apprehend it will be of no small use to the reader to inform him of the value of those coins that have been, or now are, current in several countries where trade is carried on. And as the Jewish coins are very proper to be known, for the right understanding of the Scripture, we shall begin with them.

JEWISH COINS reduced to English Money.

				l.	s.	d.
Gera				0	0	1 ⁵ / ₁₆
10 Bekah				0	1	1 ¹ / ₂
20	2	Shekel		0	2	3 ⁵ / ₈
1000	100	50	Maneh, mina hebraica	5	14	0 ¹ / ₂
60000	6000	3000	60	Talent	342	3 9
Solidus aureus, or Sextula, worth				0	12	0 ¹ / ₂
Solidus aureus, worth				1	16	6
Talent of gold, worth				5475	0	0

G g

In

FLEMISH COINS.

Those of gold are imperials, rides or philips, alberts, and crowns; those of silver are philips, rixdollars, patagons, schellings, and gulden; and those of copper, patards.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Groat, eight patards	—	0	0 12
Single stiver	—	0	0 7 1/2
Schelling	—	0	2 0
Gulden	—	0	4 6
Rixdollar, dollar, patagon	—	0	11 9
Imperial	—	—	—

The German, Dutch, and French coins are current here. The German and Italian coins are so numerous and various, every prince and state having a coinage of their own, that it would be a difficult, as well as useless task, to reduce them to any standard, many of them being current only in the place where they are coined; and as the knowledge of them can be of no service to the reader, unless he happens to travel into those countries, we shall pass on to

The DANISH COINS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The gold ducat	9	3 1/2
The horse	1	1 1/4
The four-mark piece	2	8.23
Marc lub	1	6
Schedal, or two marks	3	0
Rix-mark	0	11
Slet-mark	0	9

SWEDISH COINS.

These of copper are the roustique, alleuvre, mark, and money.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A gold ducat is equal to	9	3 1/2
An eight-mark piece of silver	5	2
A four-mark piece	2	7
A christine	1	1 1/2
A caroline	1	5 1/2

The Swedish money, properly so called, is a kind of copper, cut in little square pieces, or plates, about the thickness of three English crowns, and weighing five pounds and a half, stamped at the four corners with the Swedish arms, and current in Sweden for a rixdollar, or piece of eight.

MUSCOVITE COINS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The copec of gold, worth	1	6 1/2
Copec of silver, or denaig	0	1
Poluik	0	0 1/2
Motolke	0	0 1/4
The ruble of silver, valued at	4	6
The cheroonitz of gold, called ducat } by foreigners	9	6

It were easy to give an account of many other coins, such as the Polish, Turkish, Persian, Indian, &c. but as a particular description of

these would take up more room than we have to spare, we must refer the reader to such books as treat particularly of this subject.

To COIN, V. A. to mint, or stamp metals for money; to make or forge any thing, used in an ill sense.

COINAGE, S. the stamping metals; or making money. This was formerly performed by a hammer, but at present by a mill; the former was the only method known till the year 1553. The English coinage, by adding the letters on the edges, contributed not a little to its perfection. Figuratively, this word is used for coin or money; the charges or expence of coining. Forgery, or invention, used in a bad sense.

To COINCIDE, V. N. [Lat.] to fall upon, or meet in the same point; to be consistent with; to concur.

COINCIDENCE, S. the state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence; consistency, or uniting to effect the same end, or establish the same point.

COINCIDENT, Adj. [Lat.] falling upon the same point, applied to bodies, or lines. Concurring; consisting; agreeing; mutually tending to the support of any particular point.

COINDICATION, S. [Lat.] the concurrence of many symptoms, bespeaking or betokening the same cause.

COINER, S. one that makes money. Figuratively, a maker of counterfeit money; an inventor.

To COJOIN, V. N. [Lat.] to join with another in the same office.

COISTRIL, S. a coward, or run-away cock.

COIT, S. [Belg.] a thing thrown at a mark. See QUOT.

COITION, S. [Lat.] the act of propagating the species; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, S. [Lat.] fuel made by burning pit-coal under the ground, and quenching the winders; as in making charcoal. It is frequently used in drying malt.

COLANDER, [pron. *cullender*] S. [Lat.] a sieve, either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which any mixture is strained, and leaves the grosser parts behind it.

COLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of filtering, straining, or separating any fluid from its dregs or impurities.

COLATURE, S. [Lat.] the act of separating the dregs of any fluid by straining it through a sieve, or filtrating it through paper; the matter strained or filtrated.

COLBERTINE, S. a kind of fine lace worn by women.

COLCHESTER, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for wholesale taylors; on June 24 for horses; on July 23 for cattle and horses; and on October 20 for cheese, butter, and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, and pleasantly
G g 2 and

and commodiously seated on the S. side of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill. It was surrounded with a wall which had six gates, and three posterns, besides nine watch-towers; but these are now in a great measure demolished. It had 16 parish-churches, but now only 8 are used; these are not very large, and most of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here also five meeting-houses. The town consists of about 3000 dwelling-houses, most of them old built, with some few good brick ones; the streets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 5000. The town suffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of bays, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has lost its charter for some misdemeanour; however, it still sends two members to parliament. Towards the E. are the ruins of an old castle, with a fence round it, about two acres in circumference. It is 51 miles E. N. E. of London.

COLCOTHAR, S. in Chemistry, the dry substance remaining after distillation, but generally applied to the caput mortuum of vitriol.

COLD, Adj. [Sax.] without warmth, or warming; having a sensation of cold, or shivering, because the particles of air are less in motion than those of our body, or being mixed with nitrous particles, diminish the motion of those of the body; that which is not volatile, or easily put in motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected; not easily excited to action; indifferent; not able to move the passions; reserved, or void of the warmth of friendship and affection; chaste, temperate, not easily provoked to anger; not meeting with a warm or affectionate reception; deliberate; calm.

COLD, S. something void of heat or motion, and which contains in it no particles of fire; that which produces the sensation of cold; a disease caused by stopping perspiration, and other effects of cold weather.

COLDLY, Adv. without warmth or heat; with great indifference or unconcern.

COLDNESS, S. opposite to heat; that quality which causes a sensation of cold, and deprives a person of his natural warmth and heat; want of kindness, love, esteem, or affection; coyness, chastity, or freedom from any immodest desires.

COLE, S. [Sax.] a general name for all sorts of cabbage.

COLEFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs; on June 20 for wool, and Nov. 24 for cattle and cheese. It is 122 miles W. N. W. of London.

COLESEED, S. in Botany, the rape, from whence rape-seed-oil is drawn, cultivated for feeding cattle.

CO'LESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs; on Shrove-Monday for horses, on May 6 for horses and cattle, and on October 2 for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Colne, over which there is a stone bridge. It is 102 miles N. W. of London.

CO'LEWORT, S. in Botany, a species of the cabbage.

CO'LIC, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a severe pain in the lower venter, and so called because it was formerly thought to be seated in the colon. A *bilious colic* proceeds from bilious, sharp, and stimulating humours. A *flatulent colic* is a pain in the bowels, owing to dry feces contained in the intestines. A *nerve colic* is from convulsive spasms, or contractions of the guts, whereby their capacities are straitened. An *hysterical colic* arises from disorders peculiar to women, and from a constriction of parts. The *stone colic* proceeds, by constriction of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys.

CO'LIC, Adj. affecting the bowels.

To **COLLA'PSE**, V. N. [Lat.] to fall together; to close together so as one side shall touch another. Used mostly by medical writers.

COLLA'PSION, S. the state of vessels closing of themselves; the act of closing together.

COLLAR, S. [Lat.] an ornament of metal worn by knights of several military orders, hanging over the shoulders on the mantle, and generally consisting of a gold chain, enamelled with cyphers and other devices, and having the badge of the order suspended at the bottom. That of the order of the Garter consists of SS, with roses enamelled red, with a garter enamelled blue, and a George at the bottom. *Collar* is likewise that part of the harness which is round a horse's neck. The part of the dress which surrounds the neck. To *slip the collar* is a phrase for getting free, escaping, or extricating one's self from any difficult engagement. A *collar of brawn* is a quantity of brawn rolled and bound up in a roundish parcel.

To **COLLAR**, V. A. to seize by the collar. Joined with *brawn*, to roll it up and bind it tight with a string, in order to make it retain a round form.

COLLAR-BONE, S. the clavicle, one of the bones which are on each side of the neck.

To **COLLA'TE**, V. A. [Lat.] to compare one thing with another of the same kind. Applied to books, to compare and examine them; in order to find whether any thing is deficient, corrupted, or interpolated. Used with *to*, to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLA'TERAL, Adj. [Lat.] side to side, running parallel; mutual, or such as become near relations, applied to affection. In Geography, situated by the side of another. Not direct, oblique. Concurrent, applied to proofs. In Cosmography, intermediate; or lying between two.

tween the cardinal points. In Genealogy, applied to relations of the same stock, but not in the same line of ascendants and descendants; such are uncles, aunts, nephews, cousins. *Collateral descent*, in Law, is that which passes to brothers children. *Collateral assurance* is a bond made over and above the deed itself for the performance of a covenant. *Collateral security* is a deed made of other lands, besides those granted by the deed of mortgage, on their not being a sufficient security.

COLLATERALLY, Adv. side by side, applied to position or situation. In an indirect manner, without design, applied to argument. Not in the same line of descendants, though from the same stock, applied to genealogy.

COLLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of bestowing or conferring, applied to gifts or favours; the comparing one copy or thing of the same kind with another. In Canon Law, the bestowing of a benefice by a bishop, who has right of patronage. An elegant public entertainment or feast.

COLLATOR, S. one who examines copies or manuscripts, by comparing them with some other writing. In Law, one who presents to an ecclesiastical living or benefice, generally applied to the presentation of a bishop.

COLLEAGUE, [kolleeg] S. [Lat.] a partner or associate in the same office.

To **COLLEAGUE**, [kolleeg] V. A. to unite or join with.

To **COLLECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to gather together; to bring several things together, or into the same place; to add into a sum; to infer, draw, or deduce from arguments. Followed by the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. to recover from a surprize; to reassemble one's scattered ideas.

COLLECT, S. [Lat.] a short comprehensive prayer, used in the church service.

COLLECTANEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] gathered together, collected. *Collectanea* are notes or remarks gathered or compiled from various books.

COLLECTIBLE, Adj. that which may be gathered, or deduced from any premises.

COLLECTION, S. [Lat.] the act of gathering several pieces together; an assemblage of things in the same place.

COLLECTIVIOUS, [kollektivious] Adj. [Lat.] gathered up. Wants authority.

COLLECTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] gathered together, consisting of several members or parts, forming a whole, or one common mass. In Logic, a *collective idea* is that which unites several things of the same kind. In Grammar, a *collective noun* is a noun which expresses a multitude, or several of the same sort, though used in the singular number; as a *company*; an *army*; a *fleet*. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

COLLECTIVELY, Adv. in a body, taken together, opposed to singly or separately. In

general; or generally; in one mass or heap.

COLLECTOR, S. [Lat.] one who gathers scattered things together.

COLLEGE, S. [Lat.] a community, or society of men set apart for learning or religion. The word *college* bears a different sense in different countries. In Germany, there is the college of electors, who assemble in the diet of Ratisbon. At Rome, there is the college of cardinals, a body composed of three distinct orders of them. The universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Paris, have their several colleges, in which learning is taught. Among the Jews were several colleges, consisting generally of the tribe of Levi. Samuel is said to have founded the college of the prophets. Among the Greeks, the lyceum and academy were celebrated colleges. Colleges have been generally in the hands of those devoted to religion. Thus the Magi in Persia; the Gymnosophists in the Indies; the Druids in Gaul and Britain, had the care of instructing youth in the sciences. After the establishment of Christianity these were almost as many colleges as monasteries, particularly in the reign of Charlemagne, who enjoined the monks to instruct youth in music, grammar, and arithmetic. In London, there is the *College of Civilians*, commonly called Doctors Commons, founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the arches, for the professors of the civil law residing in London. Also, the *College of Physicians*, a corporation of physicians in London, whose number, by the charter, is not to exceed eighty. *Sion College*, or College of the London clergy, who were incorporated in 1631, at the request of Dr. White, under the name of the president and fellows of Sion College; it is likewise an hospital for ten poor men, the first within the gates of the house, the other without. *Gresham College*, or College of Philosophy, founded by Sir William Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, is now pulled down, and the Excise Office built on its site. The subjects of the lectures (now read in a room over the Royal Exchange) are divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, rhetoric, civil law, and physic; each lecturer has 50l. a year, and had a lodging in the college. *College of Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds Office*, a corporation founded by king Richard III. who granted them several privileges, as to be free from subsidies, tolls, offices, &c. *Colleges of Common Law*, see *Inns of Court*.

COLLE'GIAL, Adj. relating to a college, or possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN, S. an inhabitant or member of a college.

COLLE'GATE, Adj. consisting of colleges; instituted or regulated after the manner of a college. *Collegiate church* is that which is endowed for a society or body corporate, consisting of a dean and secular priests, without a bishop; of this kind are Westminster Abbey, Windsor. &c.

COLLEGIATE, S. a member of a college, or one bred at an university.

COLLET, S. [Lat.] formerly any thing that was worn about the neck. Figuratively, the neck. Among Jewellers, that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To **COLLIDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to strike, beat, or dash two things together, or against each other.

COLLIER, S. one who digs for coals in a mine; one who sells or deals in coals; a vessel made use of to convey coals by water.

COLLIFLOWER. See **CAULIFLOWER**.

COLLIGATION, S. [Lat.] the binding things close, or together.

COLLINGBURN-DUKE, a village in Wiltshire, about 10 miles S. of Marlborough, with a fair on December 11 for horses, cows, and sheep.

COLLIQUAMENT, S. the substance any thing is reduced to by dissolution, or fusion, i. e. by being dissolved, or melted.

COLLIQUANT, Part. [Lat.] that which has the power of dissolving, melting, or wasting.

To **COLLIQUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to melt, dissolve, or turn a solid into a fluid by heat, &c.

COLLIQUATION, S. the melting of any thing by heat. In Medicine, a disorder wherein the blood and other animal fluids flow through the secretory glands. *Colliquation* is applied to the blood, when it loses its balsamic texture; and to the solids, when they waste away.

COLLIQUATIVE, Adj. melting or dissolvent. A *colliquative fever* is that which is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

COLLIQUEFACTION, S. [Lat.] the reducing different metals to one mass, by melting them on a fire.

COLLISION, S. [Lat.] the act of striking two bodies together.

COLLOCATION, S. [Lat.] the act of placing; disposition; the state of being placed.

To **COLLO'GUE**, [kollog] V. A. to wheedle, flatter, impose upon, or seduce by fair words. A low word.

COLLOP, S. a thin slice of meat, or steak; a piece or slice of any animal.

COLLOQUY, S. [Lat.] a conference, or conversation; a discourse in writing, wherein two or more persons are represented as speaking or talking together on any topic.

COLLOW, S. [supposed by Johnson rather to be *colly*, from *coal*] the black grime of burnt coals or wood.

COLLUCTION, S. [Lat.] the mutual struggle or commotion of the particles of any fluid between themselves; opposition; fermentation. Figuratively, contest; spite; mutual opposition.

To **COLLUDE**, V. N. [Lat.] to join in a fraud; to conspire in imposing on a person.

COLLUSION, S. [Lat.] in Law, a deceitful contract or agreement between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, in order to defraud a third person of his right.

COLLUSIVE, Adj. fraudulently concerted or agreed upon between two persons, in order to cheat a third.

COLLUSIVELY, Adv. concerted or contrived in a fraudulent manner, or with a fraudulent design.

COLLUSORY, Adj. carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLYRIUM, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, an external remedy for disorders in the eyes.

COLNBROOK, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on April 5 and May 3, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, which separates this county from Middlesex, is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and has several good inns. It is 17 miles W. from London.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12 and October 10, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth. It is seated on a small hill, near the eastern confines of the county. It is 21 5/8 miles N. N. W. of London.

COLO'GNE, [Kolön] an ancient, large, rich, and celebrated town of Germany, was an archbishop's see, and an university. It has 12 parishes, 37 monasteries, and 6 churches and chapels, with a vast number of monks and nuns. It is a place of no great strength, and the inhabitants are but few for so large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together, nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform their devotions at Malheim, in the duchy of Berg, near three miles from the city. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers and 85 W. by N. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 50 E. lat. 50. 50 N.

COLO'GNE, [Kolön] electorate of, one of the most considerable countries of Germany, is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the duchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbishoprick of Treves, and on the W. by the duchy of Juliers. It is divided into the diocese of the domain. The diocese is divided into the upper and the lower; the domain comprehends the duchy of Westphalia, and the territory of Recklinghusen. The elector is arch-chancellor of the empire for Italy, and has right to consecrate the emperor for Italy with that of Mentz. This electorate is thought to be the most fertile and pleasant country of all Germany; and it abounds in corn, wine, pastures, and all the necessaries

life. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 130,000*l.* a year.

CO'LOMB, ST. a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; on Thursday after November 13, and Midlent-Thursday, for horses, oxen, sheep, and cloth. It has about 130 houses, badly built; but the streets are broad, and paved. It is 250 miles W. by S. of London.

CO'OLON, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, a point or stop marked thus (;) used to make a pause greater than that of the semicolon, and less than that of a period; and when stops were first invented, to separate any member of a sentence: but at present it is used in a period where the sense seems complete, but is strengthened by some supernumerary sentence, beginning with an adverbative conjunction, *but, nevertheless, &c.* In Anatomy, the next and widest of all the intestines.

CO'OLONEL, [kúlnel] S. [Fr.] an officer in the army who has the command in chief of a regiment. *Colonel Lieutenant* is one who commands a regiment of the guards, whereof the king, or other great personage, is colonel. *Lieutenant-colonel* is the second officer of a regiment, at the head of the captains, who commands in the absence of the colonel.

CO'OLONELSHIP, [kúlnelship] S. the office of a colonel.

To **CO'OLONISE, [kólonize]** V. A. to plant with inhabitants; to settle with people brought from some other place; to plant with colonies.

COLONNADE, S. [Ital.] a peristyle of circular form; or a series of pillars placed in a circle, and insulated within. Figuratively, any series or range of pillars.

CO'OLONY, S. [Lat.] a body of people sent from the mother country, to cultivate and settle some other place. Figuratively, the country settled by a body of people born in and coming from some other place.

CO'LOPHONY, [kólofony] S. [from *Colophon*, a city, whence it is imported] a resinous substance prepared of turpentine boiled in water, and afterwards dried; or from a slow evaporation of a fourth or fifth part of its substance by fire.

CO'LORATE, Adj. [Lat.] coloured; dyed; marked or stained with any colour.

COLORATION, S. [Lat.] the art or office of colouring or painting; the state of being coloured. Figuratively, colour or hue.

COLORIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] that which has the power of producing colours, or of colouring any body.

COLO'SSE, or COLO'SSUS, S. [Lat.] a statue of enormous size; that of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares, was so high that a man could pass, with full sails, between its legs; its height was 126 feet; few people could fathom its thumb; it was overthrown by an earthquake after standing 1360 years; and being found prostrate on the ground by the Syrians, when they became masters of

the island, was sold by them to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with the brass of it.

CO'LOUR, [pron. kúller] S. [Lat.] the different sensations excited by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, shape, or situation of the particles of which bodies are composed. In a popular or vulgar sense, the different hue in which bodies appear to the eye. Figuratively, the rosy hue of the cheeks; the tints or hues produced by covering any surface with paint. *Under colour*, appearance, or pretence. In the plural, an ensign or flag, applied to the foot, that of the horse being termed a *standard*. **SYNON.** The arms of England are generally painted upon *Flags*, the Union upon *Colours*. Flags are hung out on days of public rejoicing; and frequently hoisted as signals. Great respect is usually paid to the *colours* of a regiment, as military honour seems there to be chiefly centred.

To **CO'LOUR, [kúller]** V. A. [Lat.] to mark, or dye with some hue or tint. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuse; to assign some plausible or specious reason for an undertaking; to blush.

CO'LOURABLE, [kúllerable] Adj. specious, plausible.

CO'LOURABLY, [kúllerably] Adv. plausibly; speciously.

CO'LOURED, [kúllerred] Part. streaked; diversified with different hues.

CO'LOURING, [kúllering] S. that branch of painting which teaches the proper distribution of lights and shades, and laying the colours with propriety and beauty.

CO'LOURIST, [kúllerrist] S. a painter excellent in the tints he gives his pieces, and the manner in which he disposes his lights and shades.

CO'LOURLESS, [kúllerless] Adj. without any colour; white; transparent.

COLT, S. [Sax.] a young horse that has never been ridden, or broke. Figuratively, a raw, ignorant person; a proper object for sharpening and waggery.

COLT'S-TOOTH, S. an imperfect and superfluous tooth in the mouth of a young horse. Figuratively, an inclination to youthful pleasures, wantonness, or gaiety.

CO'LTTER, S. [Sax.] the sharp iron of a plough, which breaks up the ground perpendicularly to the plough-share.

CO'LTISH, Adj. resembling a colt; wanton.

CO'LTISHALL, a town in Northamptonshire, whose fair is on Whit-Monday for petty chapmen.

CO'LUMBARY, S. [Lat.] a place where doves or pigeons are kept; a dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

CO'LUMBINE, S. [Lat.] in Dying, a pale violet, or changeable dove colour. Likewise the heroine, or chief female character in pastime entertainments.

COLUMN, [*kolum*] S. [Lat.] in Architecture, a round pillar made to support or adorn a building. In War, a deep file or row of troops or division of an army, marching at the same time towards the same place, with intervals between them to prevent confusion. In Printing, half a page, when the lines terminate in the middle of it, and begin again at the left-hand margin. **SYNON.** By the word *pillar* is understood a supporter of some roof; by the word *column* a particular kind of pillar, that which is round: thus every *column* is a *pillar*, tho' every *pillar* is not a *column*.

COLUMNAR, or **COLUMNARIAN**, Adj. formed in the shape of a column.

COLUMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 28, for cattle. It is seated on the river Culm, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handsome place. It is 164 miles W. by S. of London.

COLURES, [*koleurs*] S. [Lat.] in Geography and Astronomy, two great circles imagined to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world; one of which passes through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn; the latter determining the solstices, and the former the equinoxes.

COLYFORD, a town in Devonshire, whose fair is kept March 1, for cattle.

COLYTON, a town in Devonshire, whose fairs are held May 1, and November 30, for cattle; the market is on Thursday.

COMA, S. [Gr.] in Physick, a kind of lethargy or sleepy disease, wherein a person has a violent propensity to sleep.

COMATOSE, Adj. lethargic; sleepy; or affected with a coma.

COMB, [*komb*] S. [Sax.] an instrument made of horn, tortoise-shell, or box, sawed, through which the hair is passed in order to cleanse or adjust it; likewise an instrument made of iron or steel wires fixed upright on a piece of wood, through which flax, wool, or hemp is passed, to prepare it for spinning. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its resembling the teeth of a comb. The receptacles or hollow places in a bee-hive, wherein the honey is stored.

To **COMB**, [*komb*] V. A. [Sax.] to clean or smooth the hair by passing a comb through it; to make wool or flax fit for spinning, by passing it through a comb.

COMB-MARTIN, a town in Devonshire, with a small market on Saturdays. It is seated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place, 5 miles E. of Ilfracomb, and 181 W. by S. of London.

COMB ST. NICHOLAS, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on December 16, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

To **COMBAT**, V. N. [Fr.] to fight, generally applied to a duel or a fight, where

the persons engage hand to hand. **Actively** to fight. **Figuratively**, to engage.

COMBAT, S. [Fr.] a contest; a battle with another; sometimes restrained to a duel, generally applied to an engagement between two persons; a duel. **Figuratively**, opposition or struggle.

COMBATANT, S. [Fr.] he that fights. **Figuratively**, a champion or stickler for any opinion.

COMBER, [*komb*] S. [Sax.] one who passeth wool through the comb, and prepares it for the spinner.

COMBINATION, S. an union of private persons for some peculiar purpose. **Figuratively**, union of qualities or bodies; mixture. Union or association, applied to ideas. In Mathematics, the variation or different order in which any number of things may be disposed. We wonder at the multiplicity of words that are made out of the letters of the alphabet, in all the different languages of Europe; but our astonishment much increases when we recollect that the four and twenty letters of the alphabet may be combined, 15391,722,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,400 different ways.

To **COMBINE**, V. A. to join together. **Figuratively**, to link together in unity, affection, or concord. **Neuterly**, to join together, applied to things. **Figuratively**, to unite in one body. To unite in friendship, applied to persons.

COMBLESS, [*kombless*] Adj. wanting a comb, without a comb, applied to a cock.

COMBUST, Part. burnt. In Astronomy, applied to a planet, when eight one-half degrees distant from the sun.

COMBUSTIBLE, Adj. that which may be burnt, or that which easily catches fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, S. the quality of catching fire easily.

COMBUSTION, [*kombust-yon*] S. [Fr.] the burning of several things together; conflagration; consumption by fire. **Figuratively**, confusion, noise, hurry, commotion, produced by restless minds, either in moral or political affairs.

To **COME**, V. N. [preter *I came*, or *have come*, participle *come*] [Sax.] to move from a distant to a nearer situation, either to a thing or person; to approach, draw near to, advance towards. To proceed; to issue. To become. To become present, and no longer absent. To happen; to fall out. To come about, to come to pass; to fall out. To change; to come round. To come after, to follow. To come in, to enter. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer. To arrive at a port or place of rendezvous. To become modish, or brought into use. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition. To come into, to join with, to bring help. To comply with; to agree to. To come over, to repeat an act. To revolt. To rise in rebellion.

ion. *To come out*, to be made publick. *To be discovered*. *To come out with*, to give a secret to; to let fly. *To come abroad*, to be publicly known or published. *To come to*, to arrive at or attain. *To follow as a consequence*; to happen. *To come again*, to come a second time; to return. *To come at*, to reach. *To come by*, to obtain, gain, or acquire. *To come in for*, to be early enough to obtain a share of any thing, alluding to the custom of hunting, where those dogs that are slow in coming in for no share of the game. *To come to*, to approach; to resemble. *To come off*, to escape; to quit or fall from, or leave. *To come on*, to thrive, or grow; to advance to combat. *To come to*, to agree or consent; to amount to, applied to arithmetic. *To come to oneself*, &c. to recover from a fright, or a swoon. *To come up with*, to overtake. *To come on*, to invade, attack, or seize unexpectedly. **COME**, Interjection, implying an exhortation to attention, dispatch, and courage, when used singly; but when repeated, it implies a grant, permission, supposition, or a transition from the topic which preceded, to avoid giving offence.

COME, Adv. means when it shall come. *comes*, in futurity; not present.

COMÉDIAN, S. [Fr.] one who acts on the stage. In a restrained sense, applied only to one who appears in a comedy; but in a more loose sense, any actor.

COMÉDY, S. [from two Gr. words signifying a village and a poem, because it was at first only a poem exhibited in villages] a dramatic piece, representing some diverting situation, being an exact picture of common life, exposing the faults of private persons, in order to render them ridiculous and universally avoided. Obscenity and too great an affection of repartee should be avoided by the writers in this branch of poetry, as one is opposite to the very end of theatrical representations, and the other is inconsistent with the very essence of comedy, which is to be an exact representation of nature.

COMELINESS, S. grace; handsomeness. *adorned with an appearance of dignity.*

COMELY, Adj. handsome, graceful, applied to that appearance which excites reverence rather than love. Applied to things, that which is suitable to a person's age or condition, consistent with virtue, or agreeable to the rules of right reason.

COMELY, Adv. in a graceful, becoming, and pleasing manner.

COMER, S. [Sax.] that which soon grows, rises above ground, applied to plants. A sower; a person who enters or settles in a place. *To give up one's self to the first comer*, to embrace any doctrine implicitly, and without examination.

COMET, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, an aqueous heavenly body, like the planets, moving in a proper orbit, which is very eccentric,

having one of its foci in the center of the sun. It is distinguished not only by its orbit, but likewise by its appearance, from the planets, as being bearded, tailed, and haired; bearded when eastward of the sun, and its light marches before; tailed when westward of the sun, and the train follows it; and haired when diametrically opposite to the sun, having the earth between it, and all its tail hid, excepting a few scattered rays. The orbits of comets approaching near to a right line, in some parts thereof they go so near the sun, that, according to Sir Isaac Newton's computation, their heat is 2000 times as great as that of red-hot iron. To this let it be added, from the same great author, that these bodies are so far from being such tremendous objects as they are esteemed to be by the vulgar, and falsely pretended to be by atheists, that their atmospheres being dilated, rarefied, and diffused through the celestial regions, may be attracted down to the planets, become mingled with their atmospheres, and by that means supply the deficiencies which would otherwise, by continual exhausting, affect this and other planets; so that their revolutions, instead of being looked on as the harbingers of terror and calamity, should rather be esteemed a friendly and benevolent visit, wherein they bestow such presents to every planet they pass by as are requisite to prevent its decay, and supply its inhabitants with such things as are necessary to their existence.

COMETARIUM, S. [Lat.] a mathematical machine, representing the method of a comet's revolution.

COMETARY, or **COMETIC**, Adj. that which belongs or relates to a comet.

COMFIT, S. [Fr.] a dry sweet-meat; any vegetable preserved by boiling it in sugar, and drying it afterwards.

TO COMFORT, V. A. [low Lat.] to strengthen, excite, invigorate, enliven, or make a person undertake a thing boldly by persuasions; to make a person grow cheerful that is in sorrow, by advice and arguments.

COMFORT, S. support, assistance, or countenance; consolation, or support under calamity and danger.

COMFORTABLE, Adj. receiving relief or support in distress; affording consolation; having the power of lessening distress.

COMFORTABLY, Adv. in a cheerful manner; in a manner free from dejection or despair.

COMFORTER, S. one that diminishes or lessens the degree of a person's sorrow under misfortunes; one who strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger. In Scripture, applied as a title to the Holy Ghost, wherein it signifies not only a comforter, but likewise an instructor or adviser.

COMFORTLESS, Adj. without comfort, without any thing to lighten the burden, or allay the sensation of misfortunes, applied both to persons and things.

CO'MIC, or **CO'MICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] relating to, or fit for comedy; ridiculous, or causing mirth, either from an unusual assemblage of ideas seeming inconsistent, or antic gestures, and polite raillery.

CO'MICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise mirth, either by an association or assemblage of ideas seemingly inconsistent; by polite or good-natured raillery, or by some odd and antic gesture; after the manner of a comedy.

CO'MICALNESS, S. that quality by which a thing appears odd or ridiculous, and raises mirth in the mind.

CO'MING, S. the act of moving towards a person or place; approach; presence, or arrival; the presence of a thing, which was absent some time before. *Coming-in*, the product of a person's estate, pension, salary, or business.

CO'MING, Part. applied to the inclination, propensity or affection; fond; forward; easily complying. Applied to time, something not present; something future.

COMITIAL, [*komisbal*] Adj. [Lat.] relating or belonging to an assembly, applied peculiarly to that of the Romans.

CO'MMA, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, a pause, or stop, marked thus (,) used to distinguish such members of a discourse from each other wherein there is a verb, and nominative case, several nouns adjective, or substantives, in the same sentence, not joined by a conjunction, and where the sense is not complete. In Music, the smallest of all the sensible intervals of tone, seldom used but in theory, to shew the justness of the concords, and is about the ninth part of a tone, or interval, whereby a perfect semitone, or tone, surpasses an imperfect one. In Natural History, a very beautiful moth, so called from its having a white mark on one of its wings, in the form of this point.

TO COMMA'ND, V. A. [Fr.] to order, including the idea of authority; to keep in subjection; to oblige a person to perform any thing. Figuratively, to arrogate or claim by mere force; to overlook; to be situated above any place, so as to be able to look into, or annoy it.

COMMA'ND, S. authority or power. Figuratively, the exercise of authority, or enforcing obedience. In a Military sense, the power of overlooking, and taking or annoying any place.

COMMA'NDER, S. he that has the direction of, or authority over, others. In a Military sense, a leader, chief, or officer. A paving beetle, or rammer. In Surgery, an instrument, called likewise a glossocomium, used in most tough, strong bodies, where a luxation has been of long continuance.

COMMA'NDERY, S. the exercise of a command, or the office of a commander. In History, applied to a benefice or fixed revenue

belonging to a military order, and conferred on ancient knights, who had done some considerable service to the order.

COMMA'NDMENT, S. [Fr.] an express order to do or abstain from any thing. When it orders any thing to be done, it is named a *positive command*; but when it forbids the doing a thing, it is then termed a *negative command*. The precepts of the decalogue, so called by way of eminence, and containing, in a concise manner, the whole of our duty to God and man.

COMMATERIA'LITY, S. of the same matter or substance with another; resemblance to something in its matter or substance.

COMME'MORABLE, Adj. [Lat.] deserving to be mentioned with honour and reverence; worthy to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

COMMEMORA'TION, S. the doing something in order to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

COMME'MORATIVE, Adj. tending to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

TO COMME'NCE, V. N. [Fr.] to begin; to take its beginning; to assume a new character which it never did before, applied to persons and things.

TO COMME'ND, V. A. [Lat.] to represent a person as possessed of those virtues that demand notice, approbation and esteem; to praise; to deliver or entrust with confidence and full assurance of protection. To desire to be mentioned in a kind and respectful manner.

COMME'NDABLE, Adj. worthy of praise.

COMME'NDABLY, Adv. in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMME'NDAM, S. [low Lat.] in Canon law, a vacant benefice which is given to a person to supply till some other person is presented or named to it.

COMME'NDATARY, S. one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, S. a favourable representation of a person's good qualities; praise; recommendation; a message of kindness.

COMME'NDATORY, Adj. that which commands or engages notice, esteem, and approbation, from a favourable display of good qualities; containing praise.

COMME'NDER, S. one who praises, displays the virtues of another, in order to render him esteemed and beloved.

COMMENSA'LITY, S. [Lat.] the act of eating, or sitting to eat, at the same table with another.

COMMENSURAB'ILITY, S. the capacity of being measured by some common measure or standard.

COMME'NSURABLE, Adj. [Lat.] in Geometry, having some common aliquot part or which may be measured by some common

measure so as to leave no remainder. Thus a foot and a yard are *commensurable*, because an inch taken 12 times is a foot, and 36 times a yard.

To **COMME'NSURATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to reduce to one common measure; to extend as far as.

COMME'NSURATE, Part. reducible to one common measure; equal; proportionate.

COMME'NSURATELY, Adv. a capacity of measuring or being measured by another equally extensive.

COMMENSURA'TION, S. the reduction of, or measuring a thing by some common measure; proportion.

To **COMMENT**, V. N. [Lat.] to write notes; to explain, interpret, or expound.

COMMENT, S. notes or annotations, in order to explain an author; exposition; explanation; remark.

COMMENTARY, S. [Lat.] a continued and critical explanation of the sense of an author.

COMMENTA'TOR, S. one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations of an author.

COMMENTI'TIOUS, [kommentifibious] Adj. [Lat.] invented; forged; fictitious; without any existence, but in the brain.

COMMERCE, S. [Lat.] the exchange of commodities, or the buying and selling merchandize both at home and abroad, in order to gain profit, and increase the conveniences of life. *Commerce* is used figuratively, for intercourse of any kind. **SYNON.** *Traffic* relates more to the exchange of merchandize; *trade* and *commerce*, to that of buying and selling; with this difference, that *trade* seems to imply the manufacturing and vending of merchandize within ourselves; *commerce*, negotiating with other countries.

COMME'RCIAL, Adj. belonging or relating to trade or commerce.

To **COMMIGRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to move in a body, or with one common consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION, S. the removal of a large number of persons or animals from one country to another.

COMMINA'TION, S. [Lat.] a threat; a declaration or denunciation of punishment or vengeance for any crime; an office of the church, containing the threatenings denounced against any breach of the divine laws, and recited on Ash-Wednesday.

COMMINATORY, Adj. applied to laws, a clause in any law or edict, importing a punishment for the breach or violation of it.

COMMINU'IBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be broken, powdered, or reduced into small parts.

To **COMMINU'TE**, V. A. [Lat.] to pulverize; to grind; to break into small parts.

COMMINU'TION, S. the act of reducing into small particles, by grinding, powdering, breaking or chewing.

COMMI'SERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which deserves, or is the object of, pity and relief; shewing pity and compassion to persons in distress.

To **COMMI'SERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to pity; to compassionate. **SYNON.** We naturally *commiserate* the sorrows of one we love. We may *pity*, and yet not have *compassion*. We may have both *pity* and *compassion*, yet not *commiserate*.

COMMISERA'TION, S. [Lat.] a tender, sympathizing, and affectionate regard for those in distress.

CO'MMISSARY, S. an officer commissioned occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate or deputy. In Church Government, one who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in such places as are at a considerable distance from the bishop's see. In the Army, a *commissary-general* of the musters, is one who takes a view of the numbers or strength of every regiment, sees that the horse be well mounted, and that the men be well clothed and accoutred. *Commissary-general* of provisions, furnishes the army with every thing necessary for its food.

COMMI'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of entrusting any thing; a trust; a warrant by which any trust is held. In Common Law, the warrant, or letters patent, which all persons, exercising jurisdiction, have to empower them to hear and determine any cause or suit; as *Commission* of the judges, &c. There are a great variety of *Commissions* issued from the crown; as of *Anticipation*, to collect subsidies before the time; of *Association*, to add two or more fit persons to the justices of the assize on their circuits in Wales; of *Bankruptcy*, which issues out of Chancery; as does that of *charitable uses*, directed to the bishop and others of a diocese, where lands given to charitable uses are misapplied; of *Delegates*, directed to two or three temporal lords, as many bishops, and two judges, authorizing them to sit on an appeal to the king, in the court of Chancery, from a sentence given by the archbishop in any ecclesiastical cause; of *Lunacy*; of the *Peace*; of *Rebellion*; of *Sewers*; &c. In Trade, it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward a person receives for so doing, which is $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, or more *per cent.* according to the nature or circumstances of the affair.

To **COMMI'SSION**, V. A. to authorize, empower, appoint, or give a person authority to discharge an office.

COMMI'SSIONER, S. one whose name is inserted in any warrant for the discharge of a public office; one empowered to act in a particular quality by patent or warrant.

COMMI'SSURE, S. [Lat.] a joint; or a place where two bodies, or the parts of an animal body, are joined together.

To **COMMI'T**, V. A. [Lat.] to entrust, or trust a person; to send a person to prison;

to perform, act, or perpetrate some crime or fault.

COMMITMENT, S. the act of sending a person to prison; the state of a person in prison.

COMMITTEE, S. a number of persons to whom the consideration or examination of an affair is referred.

COMMITTIBLE, Adj. liable to be committed; an object worthy of imprisonment.

To **COMMI'X**, V. A. [Lat.] to mix, blend, or join several things together, or into one mass.

COMMI'XION, **COMMI'XTION**, or **COMMI'XTURE**, S. mixture; incorporation.

COMMO'DE, S. [Fr.] the head-dress of a woman.

COMMO'DIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] the suitability of a thing to any particular purpose; free from any hindrance or obstruction; convenient; seasonable, or suitable; spacious, well contrived, applied to buildings.

COMMO'DIOUSLY, Adv. in a convenient manner, applied to situation. Enjoying the necessities and comforts of life, applied to condition. Fitted or suited to any particular end or view.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, S. the fitness or suitability of a thing to any end; advantage.

COMMO'DITY, S. [Lat.] convenience, profit, interest, or advantage. In Commerce, wares, goods, merchandize, or that which is the object of trade.

COMMODO'RE, S. in the Navy, an under-admiral, or person commissioned to command a squadron of ships. When three or more sail of ships are in company, the eldest captain assumes this post, and has this title.

COMMON, Adj. [Lat.] that which is enjoyed by different species of animals; belonging equally to more than one; the property of no person; without a proprietor or possessor; vulgar; mean; trifling; frequently seen; usual; easy to be had; of little value; general; public; intended for the uses of every body. A *common woman*, not confined to one person, but prostituted to any one. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as signify both action and passion. Applied to nouns, such as signify both sexes under one term, as *parent* signifies both father and mother.

COMMON, S. an open field, free for any inhabitant of the lordship wherein the common lies to graze his cattle in.

To **COMMON**, V. N. to enjoy a right of pasture in an open field in conjunction with others.

COMMONABLE, Adj. that which may become open or free, applied to ground.

COMMONAGE, S. in Law, the right of pasture in a common; of fishing in another person's water; or of digging turf in the ground of another; the joint right of using any thing equally and together with others.

COMMONALTY, S. [Fr.] the people

of the lower rank; the common people. Figuratively, the major part or bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, S. one of the common people; one of low rank; a person who bears no titles; one who has a seat in the house of commons. In Law, one who has a joint right to pasture, &c. in an open field. In the University, one who wears a square cap with a tassel when under-graduate, is of a rank between a battler and gentleman commoner, and eats at the common table. Applied to a woman, a lewd person, or prostitute.

COMMON-LAW, S. customs, which by long prescription have obtained the force of law, and were received as laws in England before any statute was enacted in parliament to alter the same; and are now distinguished from the statute law.

COMMONLY, Adv. generally; frequently; usually.

COMMONITION, S. [Lat.] advice; warning.

COMMONNESS, S. frequency, or repetition; participation among, or application to several.

To **COMMON-PLACE**, V. A. to reduce to, and transcribe under general heads.

COMMON-PLACE-BOOK, S. a book wherein things or extracts are recorded alphabetically, or reduced to general heads, in order to assist a person's memory, or enable him to supply himself with any curious observations on any topic he wants.

COMMON-PLEAS, S. the king's court now held at Westminster, but formerly movable: it was erected at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the King's Bench; but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the actions come hither by originals: the chief judge is called, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, who is assisted by three other judges, all of them created by letters patent from the king.

COMMON-PRAYER, S. is the liturgy or forms of service, used by the church in England.

COMMONS, S. the vulgar; the lower sort of people; the lower house of parliament consisting of members chosen by the people. A portion of food or victuals usually eaten one meal, so called at the universities.

COMMONWEAL, or **COMMONWEALTH**, [*kommunwél*, or *kommunwelth*] S. in its primary sense, used in Law, the common good; a regular form of government or polity, established by common consent; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic; a democracy.

COMMORANT, Adj. resident, dwelling, tarrying, sojourning.

COMMO'TION, S. [Lat.] tumult, disturbance, sedition, disorder, or confusion.

arising from the turbulent dispositions of its members, applied to a state. Figuratively, inward confusion or violence; disorder of mind; perturbation; a violent motion or agitation.

To **COMMUNE**, V. N. [Lat.] to converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually to each other.

COMMUNICABILITY, S. an open or generous disposition, whereby a person is willing to impart his sentiments to another; the possibility or power of being imparted or communicated to another.

COMMUNICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may become the property of, or be related or imparted to, another; used with *to*.

COMMUNICANT, S. one who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

To **COMMUNICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to impart to another; to make another a joint partaker with ourselves: to confer or bestow a possession; to discover one's sentiments or knowledge to another. Neuterly, in Theology, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; to be connected or joined; to have something common with another.

COMMUNICATION, S. [Fr.] applied to science, the act of imparting, discovering, or revealing. A common inlet or passage, leading from one place to another; the mutual intelligence kept up between persons or places; a conversation, conference, or imparting a person's sentiments in mutual discourse.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, S. readiness of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

COMMUNION, S. [Lat.] intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a partaking of the same thing. In Divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNITY, S. [Lat.] a government; a body of people united together in the same form of government; common participation, possession, or enjoyment, opposed to appropriation.

COMMUTABILITY, S. the quality of being the proper object of interchange, or of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, Adj. an alteration or change of disposition or sentiment, applied to the mind. A change of form or quality, applied to bodies; the giving one thing in exchange for another; the act of substituting a pecuniary for a corporal punishment; ransom, or redemption.

COMMUTATION, S. [Lat.] change, alteration, bartering; the exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] relating to exchange. *Commutative justice* is that which is exercised in trade, and is opposed to fraud or extortion in buying or selling.

To **COMMUTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom.

COMPACT, S. [Lat.] a bargain or agreement entered into between two or more parties; a contract.

To **COMPACT**, V. A. to unite or join together closely; to consolidate, or render solid by pressing the particles of a body close together; to league, or enter into a bargain.

COMPACT, Adj. close, dense, and heavy; having few pores, and those very small. Applied to Style, concise, or containing much matter in few words.

COMPACTLY, Adv. in a close, neat manner.

COMPACTNESS, S. firmness; hardness; density.

COMPACTURE, S. the manner in which any thing is joined; a joint or joining.

COMPAGES, S. [Lat.] a composition or system wherein several things are joined or united.

COMPAGINATION, S. union, or joining several parts together.

COMPANION, S. [Fr.] one with whom a person frequently converses, or with whom he is generally seen.

COMPANIONABLE, Adj. fit for the company of others; agreeable; sociable.

COMPANIONSHIP, S. a body of men forming one company; fellowship or association.

COMPANY, S. [Fr.] several persons assembled in the same room, either for conversation or mutual entertainment; several persons united together to carry on one general and common design; a number of persons united or incorporated by some charter; a body corporate; a corporation. In War, a small body of infantry under one captain. In the Marine, a number of merchant ships going the same voyage, and mutually bound, by charter-party, to stand by and defend each other. *To bear or keep company*, is to go with a person, or to visit him often.

To **COMPANY**, V. A. to be often in a person's presence; to go or walk with a person; to attend; to associate with.

COMPARABLE, Adj. worthy to be compared; equal to, or resembling.

COMPARABLY, Adv. in such a manner as is worthy of comparison; in a comparative manner.

COMPARATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] that which results merely from a comparison with another; that which has the power of forming a comparison, or comparing two things or ideas together, in order to find out their resemblance or difference. In Grammar, the comparative degree, wherein two or more ideas are compared together, and the difference either in excess or diminution is expressed.

COMPARATIVELY, Adv. in a comparative manner; according to the distance or likeness found from comparing.

To **COMPA'RE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bring two or more things together, in order, by an inspection of them, to find in what they agree or differ; to apply one thing as the measure of another; to liken. When the comparison intends only an illustration of a thing by its likeness, then *to* or *unto* is used before the thing brought by way of illustration. But when persons or things are compared together, to discover in what they agree or disagree, or their relative proportions, then *with* is used.

COMPA'RE, S. the state of being compared; likeness; estimate or judgment formed on comparison; the possibility of being compared.

COMPA'RISON, S. [Fr.] judging of the difference of two things, by examining, or comparing them together. The state of a thing compared. In Grammar, the formation of an adjective through the various degrees in which the signification of the positive is heightened or diminished, as *soft*, *softer*, *softest*.

To **COMPA'RT**, V. A. [Fr.] to divide, or lay down a general design or plan, in all its different parts, divisions, or subdivisions.

COMPARTIMENT, S. [Fr.] a design composed of different figures, disposed with symmetry, as ornaments of a parterre, ceiling, or picture; a division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, S. the act of comparing or laying down the several parts or divisions of any plan or design. Figuratively, the part of any plan. In Architecture, the useful and graceful distribution of the whole ground-plot of an edifice into rooms of office, of reception, and entertainment.

COMPARTMENT, S. a division, or separate part of a design.

To **COMPASS**, V. A. [Fr.] to surround; to inclose; to stand round in a ring; to besiege or block up; to grasp or inclose in the arms; to obtain, attain, secure, or have.

COMPASS, S. orbit; revolution; extent or limit; inclosure. In Music, the power of the voice, or of an instrument, to sound any particular note. An instrument consisting of a box, including a magnetical needle, which points towards the North, and is used by mariners to steer their ships. *Compasses*, a mathematical instrument, consisting of two branches, fastened together at the top by a pivot, about which they move as on a centre, and are used in taking distances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics.

COMPA'SSION, S. [Fr.] a disposition of mind which inclines us to feel the miseries of others with the same pain and sorrow as if they were our own.

COMPA'SSIONATE, Adj. easily affected with sorrow or pain, on viewing the calamities and distresses of others.

To **COMPA'SSIONATE**, V. A. to

pity, and be moved with sorrow at the sufferings of others.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, Adv. in a pitying, tender, sympathizing manner.

COMPATIB'ILITY, S. consistency; the power or possibility of coexisting in the same subject, or at the same time; agreement.

COMPA'TIBLE, Adj. consistent with; fit for; suitable to; becoming or agreeable to.

COMPA'TIBLENESS, S. the quality of agreeing with.

COMPA'TIBLY, Adv. fitly; suitably, in as to be applicable to the same subject, and coexist in it at the same time.

COMPA'TRIOT, S. [Fr.] one of the same country.

COMPE'ER, S. [Fr.] an equal in rank; an associate or companion.

To **COMPE'ER**, V. A. to be equal with in any quality; to match.

To **COMPE'L**, V. A. [Lat.] to make a person do or refrain from some act by force; to extort by force, used with *from*, before the person suffering the violence. "*Compel from each the sixth part.*" *Sbak.*

COMPELLABLE, Adj. that which may be forced.

COMPE'LLER, S. he that makes a person do or refrain from an action by force.

COMP'END, S. [Lat.] in Literature, signifies abridgment, epitome, extract, or summary.

COMPE'NDIOUS, Adj. concise; brief; or containing much in few words, applied to style. Near or short, applied to travelling.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, Adv. in a short or concise manner.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, S. brevity, or shortness; the quality of containing much in a short space, or performing much in a short time.

COMPE'NDIUM, S. [Lat.] an abridgment of a discourse; a short or concise method of writing on any subject.

COMPENSABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that for which an equivalent may be made; that which may be recompensed.

To **COMPEN'SATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make amends for; to countervail; to counterbalance.

COMPENSA'TION, S. amends; recompence; a thing of equal value to another; an equivalent.

COMPEN'SATIVE, Adj. that which compensates.

COMPETENCE, or **COMPETENCY**, S. [Lat.] such a quantity as is just sufficient without superfluity; such a fortune as is sufficient to supply the necessities of life, and between poverty on one side, and affluence on the other.

COMPETENT, Adj. [Lat.] suitable; proportionable; sufficient in numbers, quality, or power, to any undertaking; moderate.

rate; qualified or fit for; consistent with; applicable to.

COMPETENTLY, Adv. properly; sufficiently; without excess or defect.

COMPETITION, S. the endeavouring to gain something in opposition to another; rivalry; contest; opposition.

COMPETITOR, S. [Lat.] one who claims or endeavours to gain a thing in opposition to another; a rival.

COMPILATION, S. [Lat.] a collection from various authors; an assemblage or mass of things heaped together.

To COMPILE, V. A. [Lat.] to form or collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write; compose; to form from an assemblage of various circumstances or incidents.

COMPILER, S. a collector; one who composes a work from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, or COMPLACENCY, S. [Lat.] a satisfaction arising in the mind in viewing some action which is worthy of approbation; or in contemplating something, which, on account of its amiable qualities, produces joy; the cause of joy, of rational pleasure and satisfaction; a genteel address, which bespeaks approbation, and causes pleasure; civility, complaisance, politeness, applied to behaviour.

COMPLACENT, Adj. [Lat.] affable; kind; civil; polite.

To COMPLAIN, V. N. [Fr.] to find fault with; to charge a person with having been guilty of some crime. Actively, to weep, lament, or bewail.

COMPLAIN, S. [Fr.] a mournful representation of injuries or pain; grief; the act of finding fault with any thing. Figuratively, the cause of dissatisfaction, or complaining.

COMPLAISANCE, S. [Fr.] a civil behaviour, whereby a person complies with the inclinations of another, in order to ingratiate himself into his esteem and favour. *SYNON.* *Complaisance* is the characteristic of the lover; *politeness* of the courtier; but to be *well-bred* denotes the gentleman.

COMPLAISANT, Adj. [Fr.] civil; polite; endeavouring to please.

COMPLAISANTLY, Adv. in a civil, kind, condescending, and polite manner.

To COMPLAINE, or COMPLAINE, V. A. [Lat.] to level, or make smooth and flat.

COMPLEMENT, S. [Lat.] that which perfects or completes any thing; a full, complete, or requisite quantity or number. In Geometry, applied to the arch of a circle, what it wants of 90 degrees. In Navigation, applied to a course, what it wants of 90 degrees, points, or a quarter of a circle. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith. In Arithmetic, applied to a logarithm, what it wants of 10,000,000.

COMPLETE, Adj. [Lat.] finished; per-

fect, wanting nothing; without defects; ended; concluded. *SYNON.* We may easily make a thing *complete*, and with much pains *finish* it; after all, it may not be *perfect*.

To COMPLETE, V. A. to perfect; to finish; to answer perfectly. *SYNON.* We *finish* what we have begun by continuing to work at it. We *complete* the work by putting the last hand to it. We *end* it by discontinuation.

COMPLETELY, Adv. perfectly; fully; in a perfect manner.

COMPLETENESS, S. perfection; a quality which implies a thing to be finished without defect.

COMPLETION, S. [Lat.] the existence of some circumstance predicted, whereby every part of a prophecy is fulfilled; accomplishment; the greatest height, or perfect state.

COMPLEX, S. [Lat.] a collection, summary, or the whole of a thing; consisting of several parts.

COMPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] compounded; consisting of several parts; including several particulars.

COMPLEXEDNESS, S. composition; containing a variety of circumstances or particulars.

COMPLEXION, S. [Lat.] the inclosure or involution of one thing in another; the colour of the outward parts of the body, particularly that of the countenance. In Physics, the temperature, habit or disposition of the body. A *sanguine complexion* is that of hot or warm persons, and is so called from the blood's being thought to be more predominant in such.

COMPLEXIONAL, Adj. depending merely on the habit or temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, Adv. by complexion, or by the habit of the body, or predominancy of some of the fluids.

COMPLEXLY, Adv. in a compound manner; consisting of several particulars, opposed to *simply*.

COMPLEXNESS, S. the state or quality of being composed of several particulars different from each other.

COMPLEXURE, S. the compounding or uniting of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE, S. the yielding consent to a thing proposed; the ready performance of a thing requested; condescending so far to the humours of a person, as to do every thing he can desire, or expect; condescension.

COMPLIANT, Part. yielding to the touch; bending with any force; yielding, condescending.

To COMPLICATE, V. A. [Lat.] to join or add one thing or action to another; to compose or make a whole, by the uniting of several things different from each other.

COMPLICATE, Adj. compounded of a variety of parts.

COMPLI-

COMPLICATION, S. the joining, mixing, blending, or involving several things in one another; a whole, consisting of several things.

COMPLIMENT, S. [Fr.] a profession of great esteem, or an expression of approbation or praise, merely from ceremony and politeness; a mere ceremonious expression.

To **COMPLIMENT**, V. A. to make use of expressions of respect, from a bare principle of good behaviour and ceremony; to speak in praise of a thing or person, contrary to one's real sentiments and opinion.

COMPLIMENTAL, Adj. expressive of respect and civility; ceremonious.

COMPLIMENTALLY, Adv. in a mere ceremonious manner.

COMPLIMENTER, S. a person abounding in compliments.

COMPLINE, S. [Fr.] the last act of worship at night.

COMPLOT, S. [Fr.] a plot, or ill design, concerted and carried on by two or more persons; a conspiracy or confederacy.

To **COMPLOT**, V. A. [Fr.] to join in a design; to bring about an ill design.

COMPLOTTER, S. one who joins in a plot; a conspirator.

To **COMPLY**, V. N. [Fr.] to consent to any request; to suit one's self to a person's humours; to yield to.

COMPONENT, Part. that which composes, or contributes to the forming of a compound body.

To **COMPORT**, V. N. [Fr.] to suit; to agree with; to act agreeably or suitably to.

COMPORT, S. behaviour; manner of looking and acting; conduct.

COMPORTABLE, Adj. consistency, opposed to contradictory.

COMPORTMENT, S. behaviour, or conduct.

To **COMPOSE**, [*kompōze*]. The *s* in this word and its derivatives is sounded like *z*] to form a mass, consisting of several things joined together; to form or consist of; to place in a proper form; to join words together in a discourse with art and care; to reduce to a state of calmness, rest, and quiet; to reconcile. In Printing, to set letters or types in proper order; to place the letters in order in the forms. In Music, to set any thing to tune; to form a tune from a proper collection, order, or disposition of the notes.

COMPOSED, Part. calm, serious, sedate, undisturbed.

COMPOSEDLY, Adv. in a calm, serious, serene, or sedate manner; free from any perturbation or confusion.

COMPOSEDNESS, S. sedateness; calmness; tranquility of mind; a freedom from any disturbance or disorder, applied to the mind.

COMPOSER, S. an author or writer on any subject; one that adapts or sets words to

music; or forms a tune from a peculiar assemblage of the notes of music.

COMPOSITE, Adj. [Lat.] in Architecture, the last of the five orders of columns, so called because its capital is framed from those of different orders, and termed likewise the Italian or Roman order.

COMPOSITION, S. [Lat.] the act of forming a whole from parts different from each other; the act of combining simple ideas together, in order to form a complex one; the distribution or orderly placing of the several parts of a plan, design, or picture; the work or production of an author; suitableness, or adapting to any particular sentiment, applied to gesture. An agreement, contract; a reconciliation, or terms on which differences or quarrels are settled. In Commerce, a contract, whereby a creditor accepts a part of his debt in compensation for the whole. In Grammar, forming a sentence by joining words together, or prefixing a particle to a word, to increase, diminish, or alter its signification. In Music, the act of disposing notes, so as to form tunes or airs. In Printing, the ranging several types or letters together to make a page.

COMPOSITOR, S. [Fr.] in Printing, the person who works at the case, sets up the forms, and prepares the types, by arranging them properly therein, for printing.

COMPOST, S. [Lat.] a mixture of different soils together, in order to make a manure for assisting the natural earth, so as to amend, improve, and render it more fruitful.

To **COMPOST**, V. A. to manure; to enrich, or improve ground by a mixture of different soils.

COMPOSURE, [*kompōzure*] S. the writing or inditing a work; composition or a production, applied to books. Arrangement, mixture, or order; frame; make; temperament; sedateness. Adjustment, or reconciliation, applied to difference or quarrels.

COMPOTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of drinking together.

To **COMPOUND**, V. A. [Lat.] to mingle several ingredients together; to form by uniting several things together; to place together in different lights, attitudes, or positions; to produce by being united; to reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel by concessions, or compliance with the demands of an adversary; to pay a part of debt, for want of a capacity to discharge the whole, and to be cleared, for that reason, from any further demand; to agree on certain terms; to contract.

COMPOUND, Adj. formed or produced from several ingredients, opposed to simple. In Grammar, formed by joining two or more words.

COMPOUNDABLE, Adj. that which may be united together so as to form a mass; capable of being united.

COMPOUNDE

COMPOUNDER, S. one who endeavours to bring adverse parties to an agreement; a reconciler. In the University, a person of superior rank or fortune, who is allowed to commute for residence, by paying extraordinary fees.

TO COMPREHEND, V. A. [Lat.] to comprise, include, contain, or imply; to have an adequate, clear, and determinate idea of any doctrine or proposition. **SYNON.** A lover understands the language of the passions. A learned man comprehends the metaphysical questions of the schools. An architect comprehends the plan and economy of buildings.

COMPREHENSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being perfectly and clearly known.

COMPREHENSIBLY, Adv. in a large extent; applied to the acceptance of words.

COMPREHENSION, S. [Lat.] the act or quality of comprising or containing; a summary compendium or abstract; capacity, or the power of the mind to admit several ideas at once.

COMPREHENSIVE, Adj. able to understand many things at once; comprising much in a narrow compass; extensive.

COMPREHENSIVELY, Adv. in a comprehensive or concise manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, S. the quality of including much in a narrow compass.

TO COMPRESS, V. A. [Lat.] to reduce to a narrower compass by force; to squeeze together.

COMPRESS, S. [Lat.] in Chirurgery, a bolster formed of linen cloth, folded in several doubles, laid under a bandage, to prevent wound from bleeding or swelling; or to retain the remedies applied to it.

COMPRESSIBILITY, S. the quality of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSION, S. [Lat.] the action of bringing the particles of a body nearer together by external force, and thereby decreasing its bulk or dimension; the act of pressing together.

COMPRESSURE, S. the act or force of a body pressing upon another.

TO COMPRISE, [komprize] V. A. [Fr.] to contain; to include; to comprehend.

COMPROBATION, S. [Lat.] confirming by a joint testimony of two or more persons.

COMPROMISE, [kompromize] S. [Lat.] a mutual promise of one or more parties to refer the determination of a dispute or controversy to the arbitration or decision of one or more persons; a compact or bargain, in which some concessions or compliances are made on each side.

TO COMPROMISE, [kompromize] V. A. to settle, or put an end to a dispute or claim by mutual concessions.

TO COMPT, [count] V. A. [Fr.] to make an estimate; to add up, or find the amount of a row of figures in arithmetic.

COMPTROLLER. See **CONTROLLER**.

COMPULSATORY, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of forcing a person against his will.

COMPUSSION, S. [Lat.] the act of forcing a free agent to do or abstain from an action, contrary to the preference of his mind; a violence or force; the state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to force a person to perform or abstain from an action; forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, Adv. in a forcible manner; by compulsion; by force.

COMPULSIVENESS, S. the quality of obliging a person to perform or abstain from any act contrary to his inclination.

COMPULSORILY, Adv. in a forcible manner; by force.

COMPULSORY, Adj. [Fr.] having the power of commanding and forcing obedience.

COMPU'NCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of causing a pain, resembling that of pricking; irritation. In Divinity, an inward grief, caused by a consciousness of having offended God; sorrow; anxiety; contrition, or repentance; remorse.

COMPU'NCTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] causing remorse; causing sorrow from a consciousness of guilt.

COMPURGA'TION, S. the clearing and justifying one man's innocence or veracity by the oath of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, S. in Law, a person who, by oath, clears and justifies another's innocence.

COMPU'TABLE, Adj. capable of being numbered or estimated.

COMPUTA'TION, S. the act of estimating or counting the value of things; a calculation; a sum or number found by calculation, or an arithmetical process.

TO COMPU'TE, V. A. [Lat.] to find by an arithmetical operation; to estimate; to reckon; to count.

COMPU'TE, S. a reckoning; calculation; the amount or sum total.

COMPU'TER, S. one who makes calculations; an accountant.

COMPUTIST, S. one skilled in numbers or calculations.

COM'RADE, S. [Fr.] one who lives in the same house; a person who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking.

CON, [Lat.] always joined or prefixed to words, signifying *together*, as *connect*; sometimes *against*, as *contend*; and sometimes *something great or immense*, as in *conflagration*. Before a vowel or an *h*, it drops the *n*, as in *co-eternal*, *co-babit*; and before the labials *b* and *p*, it is changed into an *m*, as in *combustion*, *compare*; and before *l* and *m*, it assumes the same letter, as in *col-lect*, *com-mute*.

CON, [an abbreviation of *contra*, Lat. against] is used to imply an opposition to any motion; or that a person is on the negative side of a question. *Nem. con.* for *nenime contradicente*, Lat. is used to signify that a motion is passed without any opposition.

To **CON**, V. A. [Sax.] to know; to learn perfectly.

CONCAMERATION, S. [Lat.] an arch or vault; any thing formed like an arch.

To **CONCA'TENATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to link together; to join or connect the parts of any thing, that they shall have mutual dependance on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCATENATION, S. a series of links. In Philosophy, a connexion of things, which mutually depend on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCAVATION, S. the act of scooping a thing, or making it of a hollow or concave form.

CONCAVE, [by some accented on the first syllable] Adj. [Lat.] hollow, applied to the inner surface of a circular body, such as that of an egg-shell, of an arch or a ball, opposed to *convex*. Empty, without any thing to fill the cavity.

CONCAVITY, S. the inner surface of a circular body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow, or concave on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, Adj. hollow, or concave on one side, but convex or protuberant on the other.

CONCAVOUS, Adj. hollow without angles, applied to the inward surface of a round body.

CONCAVOUSLY, Adv. resembling the hollow of the inner surface of a round body.

To **CONCEAL**, [konseel] V. A. [Lat.] to hide or keep any thing from the sight or knowledge of others; to cover; to keep secret. *SYNON.* It requires care and attention to conceal; art and cleverness to *dissemble*; labour and cunning to *disguise*.

CONCEALABLE, Adj. capable of being kept from the sight or knowledge of others; possible to be kept secret.

CONCEALEDNESS, S. the state of being hid or kept from the sight or knowledge of others.

CONCEALMENT, S. the act of hiding from the knowledge or sight of others; the state of being hid or kept secret; a place of retirement from the sight of others; an hiding-place.

To **CONCEDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to grant, or admit a principle or opinion as true; to let a point pass without any dispute.

CONCEIT, [konseel] S. [Lat.] a conception, thought, or idea; apprehension; understanding; strength of imagination; mere fancy; a pleasant thought or shining sentiment; an opinionative persuasion, or a high opinion of a person's judgment, which exposes him to

ridicule; a word of reproach. *Out of conceit*, a phrase of a person's being tired, or no longer being fond of a thing.

To **CONCEIT**, V. A. to fancy; to imagine; to think, generally implying an opinion that has not the sanction of reason.

CONCEITED, Part. of a strong imagination; proud, or entertaining too high an opinion of one's abilities.

CONCEITEDLY, Adv. in a scornful or whimsical manner; in a manner which covers too high an opinion, or too great a fineness in a person of his own parts.

CONCEITEDNESS, S. opinionativeness.

CONCEIVABLE, [konseivable] Adj. that of which a person can form some idea; that which may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, S. the quality of being apprehended by the mind.

CONCEIVABLY, Adv. in an intelligible manner; in such a manner as to be apprehended by the mind.

To **CONCEIVE**, [konseive] V. A. [Fr.] to admit into the womb; to form in the mind to imagine; to form an idea of; to comprehend; to think. Neuterly, to become pregnant.

To **CONCENTRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to drive inwards, or towards the center; to draw into a narrow compass; to condense.

CONCENTRATION, S. forcing into a narrow compass, or driving towards the center; the highest degree of mixture, wherein two or more particles touch by a reception, forcing one within the other.

To **CONCENTRE**, [konseinter] V. N. [Fr.] to tend towards the same, or towards one common centre. Actively, to emit towards a centre.

CONCENTRIC, or **CONCENTRICAL**, Adj. having one common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, S. [Lat.] that in which any thing is contained; a reservoir.

CONCEPTIBLE, Adj. that which may be apprehended or understood; intelligible.

CONCEPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of conceiving or becoming pregnant; the act of being conceived; notion; apprehension of an idea. Sententious or pointed thoughts, applied to style. Sentiments; purpose.

CONCEPTIOUS, [konsepphious] Adj. [Lat.] apt to conceive or become pregnant; fruitful.

To **CONCERN**, V. A. [Fr.] to relate or belong to; to affect with some passion; to make uneasy, or sorrowful; to be of importance to; to be intrusted or commissioned to act for a person, used with *for*. *SYNON.* Men make themselves uneasy at that which does not in the least regard them; men with what no ways concerns them; and at the same time are indifferent to those things which touch them nearly.

CONCERN, S. business; circumstance; engagement; interest; importance.

CONCERNING, Prep. [though]

ally a participle, has the force of a preposition before a noun] about; of; relating to; with relation to.

CONCERNMENT, S. the thing in which person is interested; an affair; business; influence; relation; importance; the engaging taking part in an affair; passion; emotion of mind.

To **CONCERT**, V. A. [Fr.] to take measures with another to bring a design to effect; to contrive.

CONCERT, S. a communication of designs; an establishment of measures to be pursued by persons engaged in one design. In music, a number of musicians and singers performing the same piece.

CONCERTATION, S. [Lat.] strife, contest, or contention.

CONCERTATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] quarrelling; contentious.

CONCESSION, S. [Lat.] an act of granting or yielding; the thing granted or yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, Adj. given by indulgence, by allowance, or purely to terminate a dispute.

CONCESSIVELY, Adv. by way of concession.

CONCHA, [kónka] S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the second or inward cavity of the auricle or external ear.

CONCHOID, [kónkoid] S. in Geometry, a curve line always approaching nearer a right line, to which it is inclined, but never meets it.

To **CONCILIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to reconcile; to procure affection; to reconcile.

CONCILIATION, S. [Lat.] the act of securing esteem; or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, S. [Lat.] one who makes peace between parties at variance; a reconciler.

CONCILIATORY, Adj. relating to reconciliation.

CONCINNITY, S. [Lat.] decency; fitness.

CONCINNOUS, Adj. [Lat.] comely; coming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCISE, Adj. [Lat.] short; brief.

CONCISELY, Adv. in a brief, or short manner; in few words.

CONCISENESS, S. brevity; shortness.

CONCISION, S. [Lat.] cutting off; total destruction.

CONCITATION, S. [Lat.] the act of exciting; agitation; or setting into a ferment commotion.

CONCLAMATION, S. [Lat.] an outcry. Also, a custom among the Romans, of calling the dead party by his name, for eight days successively; on the ninth, concluding he was recovered, they carried him forth and buried him.

CONCLAVE, S. [Lat.] a private or inner apartment; the place wherein the election is held for a pope; a meeting or assembly of all

the cardinals that are at Rome for the election of a pope; a close or private assembly.

To **CONCLUDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw as a conclusion or inference from certain premises; to infer; to judge, or determine; to end, or finish; to complete a period, applied to time; to acknowledge as truth, or sufficiently proved.

CONCLUDENT, Part. [Lat.] decisive; following by direct consequence; consequential.

CONCLUSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] following as a consequence from certain principles; to be inferred.

CONCLUSION, S. [Lat.] determination, or putting an end to an affair or transaction; an opinion formed from experience, or from collection of propositions; the event of experiments. **SYNON.** The *sequel* in part forms the story; the *conclusion* puts the finishing stroke to it. Before we pass any judgment on what we hear, we should attend to the *sequel*, and wait till the *conclusion*.

CONCLUSIVE, Adj. [Lat.] decisive, or that which puts an end to any contest; that in which the conclusion follows according to the rules of logic.

CONCLUSIVELY, Adv. in a determinate, positive, peremptory manner.

CONCLUSIVENESS, S. the power of gaining assent, or forcing conviction; regular consequence; or following from any premises, according to the rules of logic.

CONCOAGULATION, S. [Lat.] a coagulation or curdling, by which several bodies are joined in one mass.

To **CONCOCT**, V. A. [Lat.] in Medicine, to digest in the stomach, so as to form into chyle; to putrify; to heighten the quality of a thing by heat.

CONCOCTION, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the change which the food undergoes in the stomach ere it be converted into chyle; maturation, or heightening the powers or qualities of a thing by heat.

CONCOMITANCE, or **CONCOMITANCY**, S. [Lat.] united to; attending; inseparable from; accompanying.

CONCOMITANT, S. a companion; an attendant.

CONCOMITANTLY, Adv. accompanying; in the manner of an attendant.

To **CONCOMITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to attend; to be joined inseparably with another.

CONCORD, S. [Lat.] agreement between persons and things; the suitability of one thing to another; peace, union, or mutual kindness. In Grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, person, and gender, &c. In Music, the relation of two sounds, that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in succession or consonance.

CONCORDANCE, S. [Lat.] an agreement. A dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, wherein

wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places where they occur referred to.

CONCO'RDANT, Part. agreeing with; consistent with; correspondent. In Music, consisting of concords or harmonies.

CONCO'RDATE, S. [Fr.] a compact; convention; or a society held together by a common discipline, or statutes.

To **CONCO'RPORATE**, V. A. to unite, blend, or mix several things together, so as to form one mass, system, &c.

CO'NCOURSE, [Kónkórs] S. [Lat.] a crowd, or several persons assembled together in one place; the point wherein two bodies meet together; the force or action with which two or more bodies meet together.

CO'NCREMENT, S. [Lat.] a mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

CONCRE'SCENCE, S. [Lat.] the act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To **CONCRE'TE**, V. A. to form from an union of several particles or bodies; to unite several masses or particles into one body. Neuterly, to coalesce, cohere, or join together, so as to form one mass.

CONCRE'TE, Adj. formed by the union or cohesion of several particles or substances. In Logic, a *concrete term* is that which, while it expresses the quality, expresses, implies, or refers to some subject or substance in which it inheres, and is generally the same as a noun adjective in grammar.

CO'NCRETE, S. an assemblage or mixture; a body or mass composed of several particles or principles.

CONCRE'TELY, Adv. in such a manner as to include the substance with the quality.

CONCRE'TENESS, S. curdling; coagulation; or the gathering several fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRE'TION, S. the act whereby a soft body becomes hard, or the particles of a fluid become fixed, so as not to yield to the touch; the coalition, or uniting of several particles so as to form one mass. Figuratively, the mass formed by a cohesion or coalition of several particles.

CONCRE'TIVE, Adj. that which has the power of uniting several particles together, so as to form one mass; that which has the power of turning a fluid into a solid; that which has the power of producing coagulation, or the curdling of a fluid body.

CONCRE'TURE, S. a mass formed by the cohesion of several particles.

CONCU'BINAGE, S. [Fr.] the act of living or cohabiting with a woman, as a wife, without being married.

CO'NCUBINE, S. [Lat.] a woman who is kept by a man, and lives with him, though not married to him; a kept mistress.

To **CONCU'LCATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to tread upon, or trample under foot.

CONCU'PISCENCE, S. [Lat.] an inordinate desire of women; lechery; lust.

CONCU'PISCENT, Part. [Lat.] lecherous; lustful; having an immoderate desire after women; or an irregular appetite after carnal things.

CONCUPISCEN'TIAL, [Kónkupissénshíal] Adj. relating to concupiscence, or having an irregular desire either after women or carnal things.

CONCU'PISCIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be desired; that which raises, excites, or exerts desire.

To **CONCU'R**, V. N. [Lat.] to meet together; to join in one action or design, applied to several persons; to unite with; to be combined with; to contribute to the effecting of a common event or design.

CONCU'RRENCE, or **CONCU'RRENCY**, S. assistance; union; conjunction; united efforts to promote any design; agreement in an opinion or sentiment.

CONCU'RRENT, Part. [Lat.] acting in conjunction or together; promoting the same design.

CONCU'RRENT, S. that which contributes to the performance of a design.

CONCU'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of putting a thing into violent motion; shaking; agitation.

CONCU'SSIVE, Adj. [Lat.] that which has the power or quality of shaking.

To **CONDE'MN**, [Kónde'm] V. A. [Lat.] to pass sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment; to censure, blame, or find fault with.

CONDE'MNABLE, Adj. that which may be blamed, found fault with, or is subject to the sentence of a judge.

CONDEMNATION, S. [Lat.] passing or pronouncing sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment or penalty either in respect to person, fortune, or life. Figuratively, the blaming or declaring a fault of a person or thing; the state of a person whose sentence has been passed.

CONDEMNATORY, Adj. having the force of condemning or subjecting a person to punishment.

CONDE'MNER, S. the person who condemns, censures, blames, or finds fault with.

CONDE'NSABLE, Adj. that which is capable of being made more solid, or reduced into a smaller compass.

To **CONDE'NSATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make more solid or thick, by compressive force, applied to fluids.

CONDE'NSATE, Adj. made thicker or more solid by compression, or external force.

CONDENSATION, S. the act of bringing the parts of a body closer to each other and increasing their contact, whereby the body is rendered more dense, compact and solid.

To **CONDE'NSE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make any body more thick, compact, or solid, by increasing the contact of its parts, or by applied by some only to the effect of

but by others used for compression, or the effects of external force, which extinguishes the fire of the pores of a body, and renders it, consequently, more solid. Neuterly, to grow thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids; to become solid and weighty, by shrinking to a narrower compass.

CONDE'NSE, Adj. thickened; close; compact; become more solid by the effect of cold, or compression.

CONDE'NSER, S. a pneumatic engine, by means of which an unusual quantity of air may be forced into a small space, or by which three, four, or five atmospheres may be injected more than a thing would contain naturally.

CONDE'NSITY, S. the state of a fluid, whose parts are fixed so as not to give way to the touch, by cold, coagulation, or compression. Thickness, applied to consistence.

CONDERS, S. persons who stand on some eminence to give notice to fishers which way a shoal of herrings take. See **BALKERS**.

To **CONDESCEND**, V. N. [Lat.] to lay aside the dignity of rank, in order to make one's self agreeable to, or on a level with, inferiors; to behave with familiarity to inferiors; to stoop; to submit.

CONDESCENDENCE, S. [Fr.] an act whereby a person in authority lays aside the difference of rank in order to converse freely with his inferiors; a granting some favour to a person, or consenting to yield him some advantage, which he could not demand.

CONDESCENDINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to lay aside the claims of authority and dignity; or to yield up a right, or consent to a request, from a principle of good-nature and generosity.

CONDESCENSION, S. the behaviour of a superior, whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, and grants him favours he cannot demand.

CONDESCENSIVE, Adj. courteous; treating inferiors without distance; affable, and ready to serve or grant any favour, or forego a right, to serve or oblige another.

CONDIGN, [kondin] Adj. [Lat.] worthy; suitable to; merited; deserved, or proportionable to; generally applied to the punishments due to a person for his crimes.

CONDIGNLY, [kondinly] Adv. in a manner suitable to a person's crimes; deservedly.

CONDIGNNESS, [kondin-ness] S. proportion; suitableness to a person's crimes.

To **CONDITE**, V. A. [Lat.] to preserve or pickle.

CONDITION, S. [Lat.] a quality or property which determines the nature of a thing; an attribute or accident, in a logical sense. Habit or temperature. A moral quality or virtue. State, or the circumstance of person or fortune. Rank. The terms of any contract, bargain, or agreement. Figuratively,

a writing containing the terms of an agreement. **SYNON.** We say our *situation* is bad, when we are surrounded with difficulties; that a building is in bad *condition* when out of repair; and that some persons enjoy but an indifferent *state* of health.

To **CONDITION**, V. N. to stipulate.

CONDITIONAL, Adj. to be performed on certain terms, not absolute, but subject to certain limitations.

CONDITIONALLY, Adv. on certain terms or limitations.

CONDITIONARY, Adj. stipulated; bargained; to be done as a means of acquiring any thing.

To **CONDITIONATE**, V. A. to make conditions for; to regulate by, or perform on certain conditions.

CONDITIONATE, Adj. established and grounded on certain terms and conditions.

CONDITIONED, Part. having qualities either good or bad.

To **CONDO'LE**, V. N. [Lat.] to lament with those who grieve for any misery, misfortune, or calamity. Actively, to bewail a misfortune with another.

CONDO'LEMENT, S. grief; sorrow; mourning for any loss or misfortune.

CONDO'LENCE, S. a sympathizing grief arising from the misfortunes of another, which expresses itself by lamenting with the person in distress.

CONDO'LER, S. one who expresses a complimentary concern for the sorrow of another, and the cause which occasions it.

To **CONDU'CE**, V. N. [Lat.] to promote an end by acting conjointly.

CONDU'CIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] having a power of conducing to, or promoting a design. Used for two or more causes operating to one end.

CONDU'CIVE, Adj. that which has a tendency, power, or quality to promote or produce any end.

CONDU'CIVENESS, S. the quality of promoting or contributing to the production of some end.

CONDUCT, S. [Fr.] management, or tenor of actions; the act of commanding an army; convoy or escorting with a guard; the guard convoying, securing, or escorting; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, or a series of actions regulated by some standard.

To **CONDU'CT**, V. A. to accompany a person in order to shew him his way to any place; to direct, lead, or guide; to usher, or introduce; to manage; to head an army, or command a body of troops. **SYNON.** We *conduct* and *guide* those who know not the way; we *lead* those who cannot or care not to go by themselves. We *conduct* an affair. We *guide* a traveller. We *lead* an infant.

CONDU'CTOR, S. [Lat.] a guide, or one who shews another his way; a leader or com-

commander; a manager; or one who transacts an affair. In Surgery, an instrument which serves to conduct the knife in the operation of cutting for the stone, and in laying open sinuses and fistulas. It is also called a gorget.

CONDU'CTRESS, S. a woman who directs or leads a person, or carries on any undertaking.

CONDUIT, [*kundit*] S. [Fr.] a canal, or pipes made use of for the conveyance of water at a distance from the reservoir, or spring head; an aqueduct; a place furnished with a cock, whence people are publicly supplied with water.

CONE, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body, whose base is a circle, its uppermost part ending in a point; it resembles a sugar loaf, and may be conceived as formed by the revolution of a triangle on one of its sides, as on an axis.

To **CONFA'BULATE**, V. N. to talk easily, and with carelessness together; to chat with a person.

CONFABULATION, S. [Lat.] easy, familiar, careless, cheerful talk with a person.

CONFA'BLATORY, Adj. belonging to entertaining and careless conversation.

To **CONFEC'T**, V. A. [Lat.] to preserve fruit, &c. with sugar.

CONFECT, S. a sweet-meat.

CONFECTION, S. the preserving fruit or vegetables, by means of clarified sugar. In Pharmacy, any thing prepared with sugar; a liquid or soft electuary; the assemblage or union of different ingredients.

CONFECTIONARY, S. a place where elegant food from different ingredients is made, or fruits are preserved.

CONFECTIONER, S. one who makes and sells sweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, S. [Lat.] a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by several states or bodies of men for their mutual advantage and defence.

To **CONFEDERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to unite in a league, or agree with, in order to accomplish some design.

CONFEDERATE, Adj. leagued, or united by some contract to accomplish some design.

CONFEDERATE, S. one who enters into an engagement with another, whereby they are obliged mutually to assist and defend each other; an ally.

CONFEDERATION, S. [Fr.] a league; an act whereby two or more persons oblige themselves to assist each other; an alliance.

To **CONFER**, V. N. [Lat.] to discourse with a person on some important, grave, and stated subject; to talk with a person on any subject, in order to come to a determination. Actively, to compare the sentiments of one person or author with those of another; to give a thing which could not be claimed; to

bestow a favour; to contribute or conduct with *to*.

CONFERENCE, S. [Fr.] the act of discoursing with another, in order to settle some point in dispute, or treat upon any subject in a public character; a meeting appointed for the discoursing of some point in debate; comparison, or examination of things by comparing them together.

CONFERRER, S. he that discourses with another on some stated point; he that bestows a favour on another.

To **CONFESS**, V. A. [Fr.] to acknowledge the having done something amiss. To disclose a person's sins to a priest, in order to obtain absolution. To own. Used as introductory to a sentence, in order to obviate any invidious remark. To avow; to profess. To grant. Not to dispute. To shew; to prove; to attest.

CONFESSEDLY, Adv. in such a manner as must extort universal consent; generally owned; avowedly; indisputably.

CONFESSIO, S. the acknowledgment, or owning a crime. Profession; avowal. In the Romish church, an acknowledgment of sins in private to a priest, in order to obtain absolution.

CONFESSIO, S. [Fr.] in the Romish Church, a little box or desk, wherein the priest takes the confession of a penitent.

CONFESSIO, S. [Fr.] the confession chair or seat, wherein the priest sits to receive the confession of a penitent.

CONFESSOR, S. [Fr.] one who professes a religious sentiment or opinion in the face of danger, and amidst the most cruel tortures. In the Romish Church, a priest, who is authorized to receive the confessions of penitents, and grant them absolution. The penitent who confesses his crimes either to God or to a priest.

CONFEST, Adj. [a poetical word for *confessed*] open; generally known; acknowledged, in a good sense. Notorious, in a bad sense.

CONFICIENT, [*konficient*] Part. [Lat.] causing or producing in company with some other person or thing.

CONFIDANT, S. [Fr.] a person intrusted with the secrets of another; most commonly applied to those who are intrusted with the affairs of lovers.

To **CONFIDE**, V. N. [Lat.] to trust in, implying a strong persuasion or assurance of a person's abilities to assist another, or his fidelity in keeping a secret.

CONFIDENCE, S. [Lat.] a strong assurance of the fidelity and ability of another. When joined to the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. a strong assurance of the efficacy of a person's own abilities; a virtuous and assuming boldness. Figuratively, the cause of boldness, or conscious integrity; a freedom of access, void of the discouraging terror of guilt.

and animated with the cheering hopes of acceptance and approbation.

CONFIDENT, Part. [Lat.] assured of a truth beyond any possibility of doubt; positive; secure of success; without fear of miscarriage; without suspicion; bold, to a vice; related with a false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CONFIDENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to discover no fear of a miscarriage; securely; positively.

CONFIDENTNESS, S. a favourable opinion of one's own judgment; assurance.

CONFIGURATION, S. [Fr.] the order in which the particles of bodies are united together; the form of a body made by the order in which its particles are united together. In Astrology, a certain situation of the planets in the zodiac, whereby they are supposed mutually to affect and assist each other in bringing about some event.

To **CONFIGURE**, V. A. [Lat.] to dispose or form by uniting in a particular manner.

CONFINE, S. a limit; border; edge; or utmost verge of a thing or place.

CONFINE, Adj. [Lat.] bordering upon, applied to places; it implies that the one begins where the other ends. Touching; adjoining; or contiguous.

To **CONFINE**, V. N. to border upon; to touch; or be contiguous to.

To **CONFINE**, V. A. [Fr.] to bound; to limit; to inclose; to shut up; to restrain; to imprison; to immure; to keep at home; not to quit, or neglect.

CONFINELESS, Adj. boundless; without limits, end, or pause.

CONFINEMENT, S. the act of restraining a person from going abroad; the act of inclosing a person in prison; the state of a person in prison, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; restraint.

CONFINER, S. a person who lives at the extremity, or on the borders of a country; one who deprives another of the liberty of walking abroad, or shuts him up in a prison; a neighbour.

CONFINITY, S. [Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood; likeness.

To **CONFIRM**, V. A. [Lat.] to put beyond doubt, by additional proofs; to settle a person in an office; to fix; to complete; to render perfect; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian by imposition of the hands of a bishop.

CONFIRMABLE, Adj. that which is capable of incontestible evidence.

CONFIRMATION, S. the act of establishing any person or thing in a place or office; an additional or new proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt or contradiction; a proof which brings conviction; an ecclesiastic rite, whereby a person, removed to years of discretion, undertakes the

performance of every part of the baptismal vow, made for him by his godfathers and godmothers.

CONFIRMATOR, S. [Lat.] one who proves a thing beyond doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, Adj. establishing, or giving such additional proof, as may increase the certainty or probability of any fact or action.

CONFIRMEDNESS, S. a quality implying certainty, when applied to evidence; and inveteracy or strength, not easily to be surmounted, when used of habits.

CONFIRMER, S. one who establishes an opinion or fact by new evidence or proofs; one who establishes or secures a person in the possession of any dignity.

CONFISCABLE, Adj. [Lat.] liable to be seized on as a fine, or in punishment for some crime.

To **CONFISCATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to seize on private property, and convert it either to the use of the chief magistrate or of the public, by way of punishment.

CONFISCATION, S. [Lat.] the seizing of private property on account of some crime, and converting it to the use of the chief magistrate or of the public.

CONFITURE, S. [Fr.] a sweet-meat, or confection.

CONFLA'GRANT, Part. [Lat.] burning together; involved in the same fire.

CONFLAGRATION, S. [Lat.] a general fire spreading over a large space, and involving several things in its flames. Generally used for that fire which shall consume all things, and change the face of nature.

CONFLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of blowing several wind instruments at the same time; the casting and melting of metal.

To **CONFLICT**, V. N. [Lat.] to strive or struggle in order to get victory, applied to persons and things.

CONFLICT, S. [Lat.] a combat, or fight between two, seldom used of a general battle; a contest or strife; a struggle between opposite qualities; an agony or pang, wherein nature seems to struggle hard against suffering and pain.

CONFLUENCE, S. [Lat.] an uniting of two or more streams or rivers; the act of crowding or coming in great numbers to one place; a concourse, or a multitude gathered into one place.

CONFLUENT, Part. [Lat.] running one into another, meeting or mixing together.

CONFLUX, S. [Lat.] the uniting or union of several streams or rivers. Figuratively, a crowd; a great number of persons collected together.

CONFORM, Adj. [Lat.] assuming the same form or quality as another; like.

To **CONFORM**, V. A. [Lat.] to reduce to the same form or manner as another; to render one's actions agreeable to any particular rule. Neuterly, to submit or yield obedience to.

CON-

CONFO'RMABLE, Adj. having the same form; agreeable, suitable, consistent; compliant, or submissive to authority.

CONFO'RMABLY, Adv. agreeably; suitably; with compliance.

CONFORMA'TION, S. [Fr.] the particular union or order of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing.

CONFORMIST, S. one who complies with the mode of worship used by the church of England.

CONFORMITY, S. likeness; resemblance; the act of regulating one's actions to some law; consistency; compliance with the worship of the established church.

To **CONFO'UND**, V. A. [Lat.] to mingle or mix things so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to substitute or make use of one word for another, which conveys different ideas; to puzzle or perplex the mind by indistinct ideas, or words used in an indeterminate manner; to amaze, astonish, and render unable to reply; to destroy.

CONFO'UNDED, Part. hateful; prodigious; a low word, to express any thing in the superlative degree.

CONFO'UNDEDLY, Adv. shamefully; hatefully; a low word.

CONFO'UNDER, S. one who perplexes, astonishes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, S. [Lat.] a brotherhood; or body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of rubbing.

To **CONFRONT**, V. A. [Fr.] to stand directly opposite to; to stand face to face; to oppose; to set in opposition; to contrast; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of opposing one evidence to another.

To **CONFU'SE**, [konfúze; the *f* in this word, and its derivatives, sounding like *z*] V. A. [Lat.] to put in disorder; to make irregular; to perplex by indistinct ideas, or by using words without any determinate signification.

CONFU'SEDLY, Adv. in an indistinct manner; mixed, opposed to separate; perplexed, or not clear; without any order; in obscure, indistinct, or unintelligible terms.

CONFU'SEDNESS, S. want of distinctness or clearness; want of order or regularity.

CONFU'SION, S. an irregular, careless, or disorderly mixture; tumult; the using words without any precise meaning; overthrow; destruction; astonishment; distraction of mind.

CONFU'TABLE, Adj. that which may be shewn to be false or groundless.

CONFUTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of destroying the arguments of another, by shewing them to be false, inconclusive, or groundless.

To **CONFUTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to destroy

the force of an argument; to shew the proof of an adversary to be groundless, inconclusive, sophistical, or false.

CON'GE, [konjee] S. [Fr.] an action shewing respect, compliment, or submission, consisting in bowing the body, in men; and in women, in sinking with the knee bent, or making a curtsy; leave, or the action of taking leave. In Architecture, a moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, serving to separate two members. *Conge d'elire*, Fr. i. e. leave of election, in Canon Law, is the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, when the see is vacant.

To **CONGE'AL**, [konjeál] V. A. [Lat.] to change or thicken any fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid, applied generally to the blood. Neuterly, to grow thick.

CONGE'ALABLE, Adj. that which may grow thick by cold.

CONGE'ALMENT, S. the clot, or thick mass formed by cold.

CONGELA'TION, S. the act of freezing, or producing such a change in a fluid body that it grows thick, or its particles become fixed like those of a solid body.

CONGE'NEROUS, Adj. of the same genus or species; arising from the same principle; proceeding from the same cause. Used only by scientific writers.

CONGE'NIAL, Adj. [Lat.] partaking of the same genus, of the same nature, disposition, or kind.

CONGENIA'LITY, S. a partaking of the same genus, nature, or disposition.

CONGE'NIALNESS, S. a sameness of disposition.

CO'NGER, [in this word the *g* has a hard sound before *e*] S. [Lat.] a large eel, frequenting salt waters.

CO'NGERBURY, a village in Somersetshire, six miles N. of Axbridge, with one fair on September 14, for cattle and horses.

CONOE'RIES, S. [Lat.] a mass consisting of smaller bodies heaped together.

CONGE'STIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be heaped together.

CONGE'STION, [konjeesh-yun] S. [Lat.] in Surgery, a collection of matter gathered together in any part of the body.

CO'NGIARY, S. a gift distributed by Roman emperors, consisting of corn and money. Among Medalists, a gift or present represented on medals.

To **CONGLA'CIATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to turn to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION, S. the change into ice; the state of a thing changed into ice: vitrifying, or turning into glass.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before Shrove-tide, May 12, 13, and July 13, for cattle and pedlary. It is seated on the river Dane; and is a mayor-town, though it has nothing but a

of ease, the church being two miles distant. Its manufactory is the making of leather-gloves; but the most considerable is silk, there being a large silk-mill lately erected here by some Turkey merchants, which employs 500 hands. It is 16½ miles N. W. of London.

TO CONGLO'BATE, V. A. [Lat.] to unite into the form of a globe or ball.

CONGLO'BATE, Part. [Lat.] moulded into a ball.

CONGLO'BATELY, Adv. in a globular, round, or spherical form.

TO CONGLO'BE, V. N. [Lat.] to gather into a firm round ball; to gather in a round mass.

TO CONGLO'MERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to gather several things into a round mass.

CONGLO'MERATE, Part. [Lat.] gathered into a round ball or mass, so that the compounding bodies appear distinct. Figuratively, twisted or collected together.

CONGLOMERATION, S. a collecting into a loose round ball; interweaving, or mixing.

TO CONGLU'TINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to glue, cement, or join fast together by any viscus, sticking, or glutinous substance. Figuratively, to stick or cohere together.

CONGLUTINATION, S. the act of sticking together; the act of uniting and closing the lips of a wound together.

CONGLU'TINATIVE, Adj. having the power of sticking together, or uniting the lips of a wound.

CONGLUTINATOR, S. that which has the power of making things cohere, or stick together.

CONGRA'TULANT, Part. [Lat.] rejoicing with another; expressing one's rejoicing with another.

TO CONGRA'TULATE, V. A. [Lat.] to express joy on the good success or advantage of another.

CONGRATULATION, S. the act of expressing joy on account of the success or happiness of another; the form in which joy is expressed for the happiness of another.

TO CONGRE'ET, V. N. to salute together, implying the making and returning of compliments.

TO CONGREGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to collect several things into the same mass, or several persons into the same place. Neuterly, to assemble, meet, or come together.

CONGREGATE, Adj. collected close together; forming one mass or body; connected.

CONGREGATION, S. in Physics, that part of mixture wherein the particles of a mass meet or touch only in a point; a collection or mass of several particles. In Divinity, an assembly of people met together for religious worship. In Church History, an assembly of several ecclesiastics, constituting a body,

CONGREGA'TIONAL, Adj. belonging to an assembly or congregation.

CONGRESS, S. [Lat.] a shock, or conflict; an appointed meeting for the settling of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE, Adj. meeting together; encountering.

TO CONGRU'E, V. N. [Lat.] to agree; to suit; to import; to become.

CONGRUENCE, S. [Lat.] agreement; the suitableness or consistency of one thing to another.

CONGRU'ITY, S. fitness; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency. In Geometry, applied to figures or lines, which meet or correspond exactly when applied to, or laid over each other.

CONGRUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] agreeable to; consistent with; suited or proportionate.

CONGRUOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to agree or be consistent with, applied to sentiments; suitably.

CON'IC, or CON'ICAL, Adj. having the form of a cone, sugar-loaf, or round pyramid. *Conic section*, in Geometry, is the curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane. *Conics, or conic sections*, that part of Geometry which treats of cones, and the curves arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CON'ICALLY, Adv. in form of a cone, or sugar-loaf.

CON'ICALNESS, S. the state or quality which partakes of the nature or properties of a cone.

TO CONJE'CT, V. N. [Lat.] to guess at a thing.

CONJE'CTOR, S. a guesser.

CONJE'CTURABLE, Adj. being the object of conjecture; that which may be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL, Adj. depending on, or determined from, uncertain principles by mere guesses.

CONJECTURA'LITY, S. that which is inferible only from guesses.

CONJE'CTURALLY, Adv. by guesses; by conjecture.

CONJE'CTURE, S. [Lat.] an inference drawn from uncertain principles; a guess; imperfect knowledge, idea, or notion.

TO CONJE'CTURE, V. A. to guess.

CONJE'CTURER, S. a guesser.

CONFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, bearing a fruit resembling a cone; applied to the pine-tree, &c.

TO CONJOIN, V. A. [Fr.] to join together; to unite together in friendship; to knit or join together in marriage. Neuterly, to league or take part with another in any action.

CONJOINT, Part. united; connected; associate. In Music, applied to two or more sounds heard at the same time.

CONJOINTLY, Adv. together; in union, opposed to apart or separate.

CONJUGAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, Adv. consistently with marriage; like married people.

To **CONJUGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to unite; to join in marriage. In Grammar, to decline verbs through their various terminations of tenses, persons and moods.

CONJUGATE, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, agreeing in derivation with another word, and resembling it in its sense or meaning. *Conjugate diameter*, or axis, in Conics, is the shortest of two diameters bisecting the other, or a right line bisecting the transverse diameter.

CONJUGATION, S. [Lat.] a couple; pair, or two things of the same sort joined together. The act of uniting, or joining things together; union. In Grammar, an orderly distribution of the tenses, persons, and moods of verbs, according to their different terminations or inflections.

CONJUNCT, Part. [Lat.] joined with another; concurring; united.

CONJUNCTION, S. [Lat.] the uniting two things together. Figuratively, a league or confederacy. In Astronomy, the meeting of the stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. In Grammar, a word used to connect the clauses of a period or sentence together.

CONJUNCTIVELY, Adv. in union; operating together, opposed to apart or separate.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, S. the quality of uniting or joining two or more things together.

CONJUNCTLY, Adv. jointly; together, opposed to part.

CONJUNCTURE, S. [Fr.] an union or meeting of several circumstances, or causes; a critical or particular period of time; connection of several things forming a whole; consistency, or an union of qualities which can exist at the same time in the same or different subjects. *SYNON.* We know people on particular occasions. We should demean ourselves according to the occurrence of the times. It is commonly the *conjuncture* that determines us which side to take. It has been pretended, that there are *cases* in which reason would condemn even an attention to virtue. Diversity of circumstances will make the same man think differently upon the same subject.

CONJURATION, S. the form of obliging a person to give his evidence. See **ADJURATION**. Magic words, characters, ceremonies, charms, which were supposed to have the power of raising the dead, and devils. A plot; a conspiracy.

To **CONJURE**, V. A. [Lat.] to entreat a person with the greatest earnestness, and by the respect he has to some dear person or sacred being; to bind persons together by a solemn oath; to form a conspiracy.

To **CONJURE**, V. A. [Lat.] to influence by the supposed power of magic or enchantments. Neutrally, to practise enchantment,

CONJURER, S. an enchanter, or a person who makes use of magical charms; an impostor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of spirits, and by that means to be able to foretell the future events of a person's life, to discover thieves, &c.

To **CONN**, V. A. [Sax.] to learn to get without hook. To give. To strike with the fist. See To **CON**.

CONNA'TE, Adj. [Lat.] born with; innate; born at the same time as another.

CONNA'TURAL, Adj. [Lat.] consistent with, or flowing from nature; of the same original or nature.

CONNATURALITY, S. a resemblance of nature; or an essential resemblance and connection.

CONNA'TURALLY, Adv. in such manner as to be born with, or innate.

CONNA'TURALNESS, S. the quality of being born with, of being innate or innate woven in our nature.

To **CONNE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to join together by some intermediate means, alluding to the union formed by cement; to join together the members of a period, or the arguments of a discourse, in such a manner as they shall have a mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONNE'CTIOUT, a province of North America, in New England, bounded on the N. E. by the colony of Massachusetts, on the S. by the sea, and on the W. by New York and is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. It is a distinct government by itself, chooses its own governor, deputy-governor, council and assembly.

CONNE'CTION. See **CONNECTION**.

CONNE'CTIVE, Adj. that which has the power of joining different things together, as they may have a mutual dependence on each other.

CONNE'CTIVELY, Adv. jointly; in union; having mutual dependence on each other, arising from union.

To **CONNE'X**, V. A. [Lat.] to join link, or fasten several things to each other.

CONNE'XION, S. a relation where one thing adheres to and depends on another, the act of fastening things together in such manner that they may stick, as if joined by cement, and depend on each other like the links of a chain; dependence; commercial union, formed by interest. In Writing, the which has a relation both to the clause which precedes, and that which follows it.

CONNE'XIVE, Adj. that which has the force of joining or uniting together.

CONNI'VANCE, S. the beholding or seeing any fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the committer.

To **CONNI'VE**, V. N. [Lat.] to wink, or to pass by a fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the committer.

CONNOISSE'UR, S. [Lat.] one who is perfect

perfectly acquainted with any object of knowledge or taste; a perfect judge or critic.

To CONNOTE, V. A. to imply; to signify by implication.

CONNUBIAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to marriage.

CONOID, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body resembling a cone, excepting that it has an ellipsis instead of a perfect circle for its base.

To CONQUASSATE, V. A. [Lat.] to shake or agitate with a violence. Used only by technical writers.

CONQUASSATION, S. violent motion; agitation.

To CONQUER, V. A. to subdue, overcome, or over-run by force of arms; to surmount; to get the better of any difficulty. Figuratively, to obtain the victory. *SYNON.* It requires courage and valour to *conquer*; endeavour and resolution to *subdue*; patience and perseverance to *overcome*.

CONQUERABLE, Adj. easy to be overcome. Figuratively, easily surmounted, applied to difficulties.

CONQUEROR, S. one who surmounts difficulty; one who subdues by force of arms.

CONQUEST, S. [Fr.] the act of subduing by force of arms; the thing gained by glory; victory or success in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] near kin; of the same blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUINITY, S. [Lat.] relation of blood; relation or descent from one father.

CONSCIENCE, [by some pron. *konscience*] S. [Lat.] the faculty or act of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil, implying a comparison of them with some standard of moral action; the determination of the mind with respect to the quality of any action, after its commission; the knowledge of our own thoughts, or consciousness; real sentiments; private thoughts, and with in. *SCRUPLE* or consciousness, used with *make*. "We must *make a conscience* in keeping the just laws."

CONSCIENTIOUS, [konsienshious] Adj. [Lat.] scrupulous; examining every thing according to the dictates of conscience, and acting conformably; exactly just.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, [konsienshiously] Adv. according to the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, [konsienshiousness] S. exactness or tenderness of conscience; excess of scrupulousness.

CONSCIONABLE, [konsionable] Adj. agreeable to the dictates of conscience; just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, [konsionableness] S. equity; reasonableness; agreeableness to, or consistency with, the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIONABLY, [konsionably] Adv. in a manner agreeable to the dictates of conscience; justly; reasonably.

CONSCIOUS, [konshious] Adj. [Lat.] to be inwardly sensible of a thing whereof it is possible to have a distinct idea. Knowing from recollection or memory; knowing or understanding; bearing witness of, or sensible of, from the insigations of conscience.

CONSCIOUSLY, [konshiously] Adv. sensibly; or having the sensation of the operation or some faculty of the mind.

CONSCIOUSNESS, [konshiousness] S. the perception or sensation of what passes in a man's own mind; an internal acknowledgment of sense of guilt, or of having performed any particular action.

CONSCRIPT, Part. [Lat.] written or registered. Applied to the Roman fathers or senators, whose names were registered in the list of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, S. [Lats] an enrolling or registering.

To CONSECRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to dedicate or set apart to divine uses; to sanctify or appropriate, as pleasing to the Deity.

CONSECRATE, Part. [Lat.] set apart for divine uses; dedicated to the service of God; sacred.

CONSECRATOR, S. the person who performs the rites by which a thing is appropriated to divine uses.

CONSECRA'TION, S. the act of appropriating, dedicating, or setting apart any common or profane thing to religious uses, by means of certain ceremonies or rites; the benediction of the bread and wine in the sacrament.

CONSEC'TARY, [this and the next word are by some accented on the first syllable] Adj. [Lat.] following as a consequence.

CONSE'CTARY, S. a proposition which follows from some preceding definition, lemma, axiom, or the like.

CONSECUT'ION, S. [Lat.] a chain of consequences; succession. In Astronomy, the *month of consecution* is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

CONSECUTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] following in an uninterrupted succession; following; immediately succeeding.

CONSECUTIVELY, Adv. after, or following as an effect.

CONSE'NSION, S. [Lat.] agreement; accord.

CONSE'NT, S. [Lat.] the act of yielding, or compliance with a request; agreement; unity of sentiment; harmony, or agreement of parts. *SYNON.* We *consent* to the will of others by permitting; we *acquiesce* in what is proposed by conforming; we *agree* to what is said by approving. Parents *consent* to the marriage of their children; parties *acquiesce* in the decree of a judge; well-bred persons *agree* almost to every thing. *PROV.* They agree like cats and dogs.—They agree like bells, they want nothing but hanging.

To CONSE'NT, V. N. [Lat.] to agree to;

to promote the same end; to yield or comply with a request; to admit.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] agreeable or suitable to; consistent with; becoming.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to; consistent with, or suitable to.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, S. consistence; or agreeableness.

CONSENTIENT, [konsensient] Part. [Lat.] universal; unanimous; general; agreeing, or united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, S. [Lat.] the relation or connection between two propositions, whereof one follows or is deduced from the other; that which follows from or is produced by any cause, or principle; event, effect, importance, moment, or concern.

CONSEQUENT, Part. [Lat.] following from some premises, applied to argument. Following as an effect.

CONSEQUENT, S. the last proposition of an argument, deduced from or included in some preceding proposition; an effect, or that which proceeds from the operation of any cause. *Consequent of a ratio*, in Arithmetick, is the latter of the two terms, or that to which the antecedent is referred; thus in *a, b*, or *a to b*; *b* is the *consequent*, and *a* the antecedent.

CONSEQUENTIAL, [konsequensial] Adj. [Lat.] produced by a necessary chain of causes and effects deduced according to the rules of reason or logic.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, [konsequensially] Adv. deducing consequences, or making inferences, according to the rules of reason or logic; by consequence; eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTLY, Adv. by consequence; necessarily; inevitably, from a necessary connexion of effects to their causes; in consequence.

CONSERVABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being preserved or kept.

CONSERVANCY, S. [Lat.] applied to the courts held by the lord-mayor for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, which are styled *courts of conservancy*.

CONSERVATION, S. [Lat.] the act of preserving bodies or systems from corruption or decay.

CONSERVATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of keeping from corruption or decay.

CONSERVATOR, S. [Lat.] one who preserves from corruption or decay; an officer established for the preservation of the privileges granted some cities; or a person who is authorized to determine differences arising between the citizens. *Conservator of the peace*, was one who had an especial charge, by virtue of his office, to see the king's peace kept.

CONSERVATORY, S. [Lat.] a place wherein any thing is kept in a manner suitable to its nature, as fish in a pond.

CONSERVATORY, Adj. having the power of preserving a thing from corruption or decay.

CONSERVE, S. a sweetmeat made by boiling fruit in clarified sugar. In Pharmacy, a medicine in the form of an electuary, made of the leaves of flowers, beat with sugar in a mortar; a place to keep and preserve vegetables in.

CONSESSOR, S. [Lat.] one who suffers with another.

To **CONSIDER**, V. A. [Lat.] to think much on a thing; to revolve often in the mind; to meditate on. To view with attention. To determine or resolve after weighing the consequences of an action. To remark; to call to mind; to observe. To respect; not to despise. To requite; to reward for his trouble. Neuterly, to think maturely; to deliberate. To doubt; to hesitate. Also a kind of interjection.

CONSIDERABLE, Adj. that which is worthy of notice, regard, or attention; important; valuable; respectable; large, or conveying a sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, S. importance; value; dignity; a quality which claims our notice.

CONSIDERABLY, Adv. in a degree deserving some, though not the highest notice in a great degree.

CONSIDERATE, Adj. [Lat.] serious given to consideration or thought; prodigal pitying, or moderate.

CONSIDERATION, S. [Lat.] the act of thinking on; mature thought or deliberation; meditation; importance; worthiness of regard; motive of action; influence; reason; ground of concluding; an equivalent.

CONSIDERER, S. one who employs his thoughts on any subject.

To **CONSIGN**, [konsin] V. A. [Lat.] to transfer one's property to another. In Commerce, to send goods, or direct them to another. Figuratively, to commit or entrust used with *to*. Neuterly, to yield, submit, or resign. To consent or submit.

CONSIGNATION, S. [Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. In Commerce, the transmitting or sending goods to another.

CONSIGNMENT, [konsinment] S. the act of transferring; the writing by which property is transferred, or goods sent to another to be sold.

To **CONSIST**, V. N. [Lat.] to subsist, or be preserved in existence; to continue in the same state; to be comprised or contained; to be composed; to agree or exist in the subject; to subsist, or have being.

CONSISTENCE, or **CONSISTENCY**, S. the natural state of bodies; the degree of thickness or thinness, applied to fluids; substance, form, make; uniformity of appearance, action, or qualities; free from contradiction, or variety.

CONSISTENT, Part. [Lat.] not contradictory.

mediary; not opposite; reconcilable; agreeing; firm, or solid.

CONSISTENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to imply no contradiction; agreeably; uniformly.

CONSISTORIAL, Adj. relating to some court where an ecclesiastic is judge.

CONSISTORY, S. [low Lat.] a court consisting of ecclesiastics; the place where an ecclesiastic court is held; a court held at Rome, consisting of cardinals, at which the pope presides. Figuratively, any solemn assembly.

CONSO'CIATE, [*konso'biat*] S. [Lat.] one who joins with another in an undertaking; an accomplice.

To CONSO'CIATE, [*konso'biat*] V. A. [Lat.] to unite, or join two things together; cement, or hold together. Neuterly, to unite, or join with.

CONSO'CIATION, [*konso'biashon*] S. an alliance, or connexion; intimacy, or union.

CONSO'LABLE, Adj. that which admits comfort.

To CONSOLE, V. A. [Lat.] to allay the sense of misery; to assuage sorrow; to impart comfort.

CONSOLA'TION, S. [Lat.] that which diminishes grief, and alleviates misery; comfort.

CONSOLA'TOR, S. a comforter.

CONSO'LATORY, Adj. that which affords comfort.

To CONSOLE, V. A. [Lat.] to cheer; comfort; to lessen the sense of misery; to diminish a person's grief.

CONSOLE, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which is a projecture, and occasionally serves to support little cornices, figures, busts, or vases.

CONSOLE'ER, S. the person or thing which administers comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT, Part. in Surgery, having the property of closing or uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE, V. A. to form into compact or hard body; to harden. Neuterly, to grow firm, hard, or solid.

CONSOLIDA'TION, S. the act of uniting into one mass; the act of uniting two fragmentary bills together.

CONSONANCE, or **CONSONANCY**, [Lat.] in Music, the sounding of two notes together; or the union and agreement of two sounds. Figuratively, consistence or agreement of opinion or sentiments.

CONSONANT, Adj. [Lat.] agreeable; consistent; according; reconcilable.

CONSONANT, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, a letter which cannot be perfectly sounded by itself.

CONSONANTLY, Adv. in a consistent manner; suitably; agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, S. the quality of agreeing with; consistency.

CONSONOUS, Adj. [Lat.] agreeing in sound; harmonious.

CONSORT, S. [Lat.] a companion,

generally applied to signify one who bears the lot assigned by Providence to another, and appropriated to a person joined in marriage to another; an assembly; consultation; concurrence; union.

To CONSORT, V. N. to unite, join, or associate, followed by *with*. Actively, to join, or to marry; to mix; to accompany.

CONSPICU'ITY, S. brightness; easiness to be seen even at a distance; the plainness of any truth or proposition.

CONSPICUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] easy to be seen; to be seen at a distance. Figuratively, eminent, famous, distinguished; easily discovered; manifest.

CONSPICUOUSLY, Adv. easily to be seen, or discerned by the sight; remarkable for some excellence; eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPIRACY, S. [Lat.] a private agreement between two or more persons to commit some crime; a plot. In Law, it signifies an agreement between two or more, falsely to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. A conspiracy to maintain suits and quarrels; of victuallers, to sell their victuals at a certain price; and of labourers and artificers, to raise their wages, is also punishable by law.

CONSPIRANT, Part. [Lat.] joining with another in a plot, or other bad design.

CONSPIRA'TION, S. [Lat.] See **CONSPIRACY**, which is most used.

CONSPIRATOR, S. [Lat.] one who has secretly engaged to carry on a plot, or some bad design with another.

To CONSPIRE, V. N. [Lat.] to enter into an agreement with others to carry on a plot, or other bad design. To agree together.

CONSPIRING, Part. tending mutually to produce one design. In Mechanics, *conspiring powers* are such as do not act in directions opposite to each other.

CONSTABLE, S. [it is supposed from *comes stabuli*, Lat. master of the horse] an officer in various manners. *Lord High Constable* was anciently an officer of the crown, both of England and France, whose authority was so very extensive, that the office has long since been laid aside in both kingdoms, except on particular occasions, as the king's coronation. The function of the *Constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. By a law of Richard II. the constable of England had the determination of things concerning wars and blazonry of arms, which could not be discussed by the common law. The first constable was created by the Conqueror; the office continued hereditary till the 13th of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From the *Lord High Constable* are derived these inferior ones, since called

called the *Constables* of hundreds and franchises, ordained in the 13th of Edward I. by the Statute of Winchester, for the conservation of the peace, and view of arms, which appointed, that two constables should be chosen in every hundred. These are what we now call *High Constables*; and under these it was found necessary to appoint others, in every town, called *Petty Constables*. We have also constables denominated from particular places; as, *Constable of the Tower*, of Doves castle, of Windsor castle, of the castle of Caernarvon, and many other castles in Wales, whose office is the same with that of *Captains*, or governors of castles. To *over-run the constable*, is to spend more than a man is worth, and seems derived from *consciable*, Fr. a settled or stated account.

CONSTABLESHIP, S. the office of a constable.

CONSTANCY, S. [Lat.] a state which admits of no change or alteration, opposed to mutability; consistency; resolution; steadiness to any principle in spite of threats, dangers, promises or rewards; a firm, an inviolable attachment to a person, including an unalterable affection; veracity, or the consistency of a narrative with the nature of things. **SYNON.** Rakes pride themselves more in being fickle than in the *steadiness* of their engagements. If the affections of the ladies do not last for ever, it is less owing to a want of *constancy* to the persons they love, than to a want of resolution in the object of their affections.

CONSTANT, Adj. firm; strongly and immovably attached to any principle or person; assiduous, or without intermission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, standing at the eastern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a small neck of land, which advances towards Naxos, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black-Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessities. Constantine the Great, being obliged to reside in the East, chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept possession of it ever since. The imperial palace, or seraglio, which stands in the city, on the point of the triangle, towards the canal and harbour, together with the gardens, takes up about a mile and a half in circuit: it is rather a collection of several palaces and apartments, joined together, according to the fancy of the different emperors, than an uniform structure. It is covered with lead, as are all the palaces of the Sultan. Its principal entrance is of marble, and called the *Porte* (in Turkish *Capi*) whence the deno-

mination of the OTTOMAN *PORTE* is given to the Turkish empire. It is said the harbour will easily hold 1200 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great; but they are seldom or never cleared, and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far surpasses all the rest. The street called *Atrianople*, is the longest and broadest in the city, and the *Bazars*, or *Bezeistins*, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandize. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraghs. The great square, near the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversion, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called *Pera*, is charmingly situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and *convanias*, for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 1500 miles S. E. of London. Lon. 29. 20. E. lat. 41. 4. N.

CONSTANTLY, Adv. in an invariable, consistent, or unalterable manner; without ceasing; perpetually.

To **CONSTELLATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to shine with a collected lustre, or general light.

CONSTELLATION, S. in Astronomy, a system of several stars that are seen in the heavens, near to one another. Astronomers, for the better distinguishing and observing the stars, have reduced the constellations to the form of animals, as men, bulls, bears, &c. or to the images of some things known, as a crown, a harp, a balance, &c. or gave them the names of those, whose memory, in consideration of some noble exploit, they had in mind to perpetuate.

CONSTERNATION, S. [Lat.] amazement, or wonder, occasioned by some unexpected, great and noble object.

TO CONSTIPATE, V. N. [Lat.] to crowd together, or reduce into a narrower compass; to thicken any fluid body; to stuff up, or stop any passage. In Physic, to bind, or render costive.

CONSTIPATION, S. the act of crowding into a narrow compass; the forcing the particles of a body closer than they were before; the act of thickening, applied to fluids; stoppage or obstruction caused by fullness; costiveness.

CONSTITUENT, Adj. [Lat.] that which makes any thing be what it is; essential; original; necessary to the existence of a thing; that of which any thing consists, or is composed.

CONSTITUENT, S. [Lat.] the person or thing which contributes to the formation of a thing; one who authorises or deposes another to act for him; that which is necessary or essential to the being or subsistence of a thing.

TO CONSTITUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to give existence to a thing; to give a thing its particular nature or properties; to make a thing to be what it is. Applied to law, to enact, pass, or establish; to depute a person to act for another.

CONSTITUTER, S. the person who appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of establishing; disposing; producing the particular texture of the parts of a body; the habit or temperament of the body arising from a peculiar disposition and quality of its parts; temper of mind; an established form of government; particular law; established usage; constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, Adj. flowing from the particular temperament or habit of a person's body, or from the peculiar temper and disposition of his mind; implanted in the very nature of a thing; consistent with the form of government; legal.

TO CONSTRAIN, V. A. [Fr.] to force a person to perform or refrain from some action; to violate; to ravish; to confine; including the idea of force, or pressure.

CONSTRAINABLE, Adj. liable to force, or compulsion.

CONSTRAINER, S. the person that forces or compels.

CONSTRAINT, S. the act of overruling the will or desire; compulsion or force; confinement. Figuratively, reserve. The duty of a child to its parent obliges it to assist him in his old age. The tender and softer sex is that which can least bear constraint. There are some occasions in which we should not be sorry to be compelled even to that we are most unwilling to do. Ancient politeness of the table went so far as to force the guests to eat and drink.

TO CONSTRICT, V. A. [Lat.] to constrict or bind close; to draw the parts of any thing closer to each other; to cramp,

CONSTRICTION, S. [Lat.] the drawing the parts into a narrower compass, or close together; contraction.

CONSTRICTOR, S. [Lat.] that which contracts. In anatomy, applied to those muscles which shut up or close some of the canals or tubes of the body.

TO CONSTRICT, V. A. [Lat.] to bind, or force the parts of a body closer together.

CONSTRICTING, Part. [Lat.] having the quality of binding or making the parts of a body approach nearer to each other.

TO CONSTRUCT, V. A. [Lat.] to form from different materials; to build; to compile, or constitute.

CONSTRUCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of forming from an assemblage of different things, joined together with art and regularity; the form of a building; structure; the manner in which things are laid together. In Grammar, the ranging or placing the words of a sentence according to the rules, or so as to convey a complete meaning or sense. Figuratively, the sense, meaning, or interpretation of a word; judgment; mental representation. *Construction of Equations*, is the reducing a known equation into lines and schemes, whereby the truth of the canon, rule, or equation, may be demonstrated geometrically.

CONSTRUCTURE, S. an edifice; a building; a pile or frame composed of several things placed together with regularity and art.

TO CONSTRUE, V. A. [Lat.] to place words in the grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, [konsubstanshial] Adj. [Lat.] having the same substance or essence; of the same kind or nature, applied to material bodies.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, [konsubstanshiality] S. the existence of more than one in the same essence.

TO CONSUBSTANTIATE, [konsubstanshiate] V. A. [Lat.] to unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, [konsubstanshiation] S. the union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread, after consecration, in the sacrament, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, S. [Lat.] the title of the chief magistrates at Rome, which were created on the expulsion of the Tarquins; they ruled one year; they were presidents in the senate, commanded the armies of the republic, and decided the differences between the citizens. A person commissioned to judge between merchants in foreign parts, take care of their interests, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR, Adj. [Lat.] relating or belonging to a consul.

CONSULATE, S. [Lat.] the office of a consul; the time during which a person exercises the office of a consul.

CONSULSHIP, S. the office of a consul.

To **CONSULT**, V. N. [Lat.] to deliberate together. Actively, to apply to for advice; to act with regard or respect to; to act so as to promote some end. Figuratively, to plan or contrive; to examine into the sentiments of an author.

CONSULTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of taking the advice of one or more persons; an assembly of several persons meeting together to give their opinions on any subject. In Medicine, applied to the calling in two or more persons to consider the distemper of a person, where a single practitioner is dubious of his own abilities and experience; a council.

CONSULTER, S. one who applies to another for counsel, advice, or intelligence.

CONSUMABLE, Adj. that which may be diminished, altered, wasted, or destroyed.

To **CONSUME**, V. A. [Lat.] to waste by separating the particles of a body; to diminish; to lessen a person's fortune or money by expences; to destroy.

CONSUMER, S. one who spends, wastes, or destroys.

To **CONSUMMATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to perfect or finish; to complete, or render complete; to end.

CONSUMMATE, Part. [Lat.] perfect; complete; finished; without defect of any circumstance or particular required for its completion or perfection.

CONSUMMATION, S. [Lat.] the completion or conclusion of any action or undertaking; the final determination of all things.

CONSUMPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of consuming, wasting, or destroying; the state of wasting, decaying, or perishing. In Medicine, a decay occasioned by want of nourishment, or a preternatural decay of the body by a gradual wasting of muscular flesh.

CONSUMPTIVE, Adj. having the quality of wasting, consuming, or destroying; diseased or affected with a consumption.

CONTABULATION, S. [Lat.] a joining of boards or planks together; the act of laying a floor.

CONTACT, S. [Lat.] touch; close union. In Mathematics, it is when one line, plane, or body is made to touch another, and the parts that do thus touch, are called the points or places of *contact*.

CONTACTION, S. the act of joining or touching.

CONTACTION, S. [Lat.] the communicating a disease from one body to another. Pestilence, or that which affects a person with diseases by unwholesome effluvia. Figuratively, the propagation of vice, or the power which vice has to propagate itself.

CONTACTIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] infectious; to be communicated from one to another, applied to the manner in which pestilential diseases or vices are propagated.

CONTACTIOUSNESS, S. the quality of

propagating a disorder or vice from one person to another.

To **CONTAIN**, V. A. [Lat.] to include any fluid within its sides, applied to a vessel; to comprise, applied to writings. Figuratively, to restrain or keep within bounds. Neuterly, to be continent or chaste.

CONTAINABLE, Adj. possible to be included within certain bounds; possible to be included within a vessel.

To **CONTAMINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to defile; to pollute by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, Part. [Lat.] defiled; polluted; generally applied to the pollution of the marriage-bed.

CONTAMINATION, S. the act of polluting; the state of a thing defiled or polluted.

To **CONTEMN**, [contém] V. A. [Lat.] to despise; to disregard; to slight, neglect, or defy.

CONTEMNER, S. one who despises, scorns, or has a mean opinion of a thing; one who hears the threats of another without being concerned; a despiser; a scorner.

To **CONTEMPER**, V. A. [Lat.] to moderate, or allay by a mixture of some opposite quality.

CONTEMPERAMENT, S. temperance, or quality resembling another.

To **CONTEMPERATE**, V. A. to diminish any quality by the addition of its opposite.

CONTEMPERATION, S. the act of lessening any quality by the mixture of a contrary one; the act of tempering, or moderating; the act of blending opposite humors.

To **CONTEMPLATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to consider with continued attention and application. Neuterly, to muse; or think with great attention.

CONTEMPLATION, S. studious or intense thought on any subject; the act of keeping any idea brought into the mind, for some time, actually in view; the employment of the thoughts about divine things; study or speculation.

CONTEMPLATIVE, Adj. given to thought; studious; employed in study.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, Adv. thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention; devoutly.

CONTEMPLATOR, S. [Lat.] one employed in study; a student.

CONTEMPORARY, [usually pron. *contemporary*] Adj. [Fr.] living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, [see the preceding word] S. one who lives at the same time with another.

CONTEMPT, S. [Lat.] the act of looking on a thing as an object worthy of scorn and, on account of its meanness, unfit for approbation; the state of being despised.

CONTEMPTIBLE, Adj. worthy of scorn

on account of its vileness or insignificance; despised, or thought unworthy of notice; given to despise or contemn.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing the object of scorn and contempt.

CONTEMPTIBLY, Adv. meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, Adj. using an insolent expression of scorn and disdain, on account of the meanness of a thing, whether it be real or imaginary.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which expresses a mean and disdainful idea of a person or thing.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, S. the quality expressive of an insolent disdain of a thing, on account of its real or supposed meanness.

To CONTE'ND, V. N. [Lat.] to strive or struggle in opposition to another; to vie with; to debate with warmth; to support an opinion with positiveness.

CONTE'NDER, S. one who opposes the opinions of another; an opponent.

CONTENT, Adj. [Lat.] satisfied with one's present lot, though not pleased with it; submitting without opposition.

To CONTENT, V. A. to satisfy so as to stop complaint; to confine one's desires to that which is in our possession; to restrain our actions within certain limits; to give a person his demands, so as to hinder him from making any more; to please; to gratify.

CONTENT, S. a disposition of mind whereby a person confines his desires to what he enjoys, without murmuring at his lot, or wishing ardently for more. *Upon content*, a commercial phrase for on trust. Applied to writings or opinions, such as are implicitly believed or acquiesced in without examination.

the plural, that which is contained or included in any vessel or receptacle; the capacity of containing; the purport of any writing; the chief things treated of by any author. *SYNON.* No restless or turbulent man can ever enjoy true content. *Satisfaction* hardly ever accompanies immoderate ambition.

CONTENTA'TION, S. satisfaction or content.

CONTENTED, Part. resigned to the dispensations of Providence; satisfied with one's present lot, without murmuring at its defects, or desiring more.

CONTENTION, S. an opposition of sentiments or opinions; a warm espousal of any principle or interest in opposition to others; efforts to bring about a design; emulation.

CONTE'NTIOUS, Adj. [*konténshious*] inclined to oppose the sentiments of another; quarrelsome; litigious.

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, [*konténshiously*] Adv. of a fondness for opposition or contradiction.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, [*konténshiousness*]

S. proneness to oppose, contend, or quarrel with.

CONTE'NTLESS, Adj. dissatisfied with one's present condition; void of resignation to the dispensations of Providence.

CONTE'NTMENT, S. [Fr.] full satisfaction in present enjoyment, without a wish for more; pleasure; gratification; or delight.

To CONTE'ST, V. A. [Fr.] to dispute; to oppose an opinion; to call in question; to contend with a person for any right, property, or other subject. Neuterly, to strive, contend, vie, or emulate.

CO'NTEST, S. a dispute, or opposition of opinions; a difference; a controversy.

CONTE'STABLE, Adj. that which may be disputed, opposed, or controverted.

CONTE'STABLENESS, S. passibility of being disputed or controverted.

CONTESTA'TION, S. the act of opposing the sentiments of another; strife; contradiction.

To CONTE'X, V. A. [Lat.] to weave together; to unite by interposition of parts.

CO'NTEXT, S. [Lat.] the general tenor and series of a discourse; the parts which precede or follow a sentence quoted.

CONTE'XT, Part. woven close together; interwoven.

CONTE'XTURE, S. the peculiar arrangement, order, or disposition of the parts of a body; the composition which is formed from an union of various, and previously separate parts; constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

CONTIGNA'TION, S. [Lat.] a frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining the parts of a building together.

CONTIGU'ITY, S. actual touching; a situation in which two things touch each other.

CONTI'GUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] meeting so as to touch; bordering, applied to countries or places which join.

CONTI'GUOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to touch or join.

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, S. touching; nearness, so as to touch.

CO'NTINENCE, or CO'NTINENCY, S. [Lat.] restraint, or command over our thoughts and passions; continuance or uninterrupted series; chastity.

CO'NTINENT, Part. [Lat.] chaste; restrained from an immoderate use even of lawful pleasures; contiguous, or joined to.

CO'NTINENT, S. a main land, not intersected by the sea, in contradistinction to an island, which is surrounded with it. According to the accounts given by late navigators of the disposition of the terraqueous globe, we may count four continents, of which there are but two well known. The first, called the ancient Continent, comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa. The second is the new Continent, called America. The third, which is called

the *Northern, or Arctic Continent*, comprehends *Greenland*, the land of *Spitzberg*, *Nova Zembla*, and the lands of *Jesso*. The fourth comprehends *New Guinea*, *New Zealand*, *New Holland*, and several others, hitherto little known. Some authors think the two first continents are in reality only one, imagining the northern parts of *Tartary* to join with those of *North America*. That which contains or includes any thing.

To **CONTINGE**, V. N. [Lat.] to touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTINGENCE, or **CONTINGENCY**, S. [Lat.] the quality of being free to exist or not to exist, applied to future events, and opposed to those which must necessarily happen.

CONTINGENT, Adj. [Lat.] not necessarily happening; casual.

CONTINGENT, S. something casual, or uncertain; a future event which may or may not happen, according as things shall be circumstanced. In Law, it is an use limited in a conveyance, which may or may not happen, according to the contingency mentioned in the limitation of use. And a *contingent* remainder is when an estate is limited to take place at a time to come, on an uncertain event.

CONTINGENTLY, Adv. in a contingent, uncertain, casual manner.

CONTINGENTNESS, S. the quality which denominates an action or future event to be uncertain with regard to its existence.

CONTINUAL, Adj. [Lat.] incessant; without interruption; succeeding without any respite or intermission.

CONTINUALLY, Adv. without any pause or respite; without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, S. an uninterrupted succession, habit, or repeated act of the same kind; abode, or dwelling for some time in the same place; duration; process of time; perseverance.

CONTINUE, Adj. [Lat.] intimately, or closely; uninterrupted; unbroken, or incessant.

CONTINUATION, S. an uninterrupted succession.

CONTINUATIVE, Adj. an expression which denotes continuation, permanency, or duration.

CONTINUATOR, S. he that keeps a succession without interruption; one who goes on with the work which another has left imperfect, or carries it on.

To **CONTINUE**, V. N. [Lat.] to remain with a person; to last; to endure; to unite without any intervening substance; to proceed in an action without interruption.

CONTINUEDLY, Adv. in a manner free from any intermission, respite, pause or cessation; without ceasing.

CONTINUER, S. one who perseveres in any action without interruption or ceasing.

CONTINUITY, S. [Lat.] close union;

the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] joined together without any chasm or intervening space.

To **CONTORT**, V. A. to wrench, twist, or writhe.

CONTORTION, S. the action of twisting; the twisting or wrenching of a member of the body out of its place; the state of a member that is awry.

CONTOUR, [contour] S. [Fr.] in Designing and Painting, an outline which limits or determines any figure. The *contour* of a face is used by the Italians, for the features or lineaments.

CONTRA, Prep. [Lat.] used in Commerce, to signify the side of an account contrary to the debt; i. e. the credit side. In Composition, it signifies *contrary*, or *opposite*.

CONTRABAND, Adj. [Ital.] that which is prohibited by the laws of nations; illegal.

To **CONTRABAND**, V. A. to import prohibited goods.

To **CONTRACT**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw together; to draw into one mass; to comprise; to make a bargain; to betroth, apply to a compact between a man and woman; to acquire; to draw together; to incur; to obtain; to shorten; to abridge; to reduce to a narrower compass. Neuterly, to shrink or grow short.

CONTRACT, S. an agreement entered into by two parties; a compact; the act of betrothing; a writing which contains the terms or conditions of a bargain or agreement.

CONTRACTEDNESS, S. the quality which denotes a thing to be reduced into a narrower compass; narrowness or smallness of extent.

CONTRACTIBILITY, S. the possibility of being reduced to a less compass by shrinking.

CONTRACTIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced to a narrower compass.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, S. the quality of being reduced to a less compass by shrinking, or of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, Adj. having the power of contracting or of shortening itself.

CONTRACTION, S. [Lat.] the act of shortening a writing, or reducing the substance of it to less compass; the act of shrinking or decreasing in magnitude or dimensions; the state of a thing shrunk, shrivelled, or drawn into a narrower compass. In Anatomy, means the shrinking up of a fibre, or an assemblage of fibres, when extended. As paretic disorders generally proceed from a great relaxation of the fibres in the part affected; so, on the other hand, convulsions and spasms proceed from a preternatural contraction of the muscles of the part affected.

To **CONTRADICT**, V. A. [Lat.] to oppose, or assert a thing quite opposite or

contrary to another; to deny the assertion of another; to oppose; to be opposite, or irreconcilable with.

CONTRADICTER, S. one who opposes the sentiments of another; an opponent.

CONTRADICTION, S. the asserting by words that the opinion of another is false; opposition; inconsistency; contrariety; a species of direct opposition.

CONTRADICTIONOUS, [*kontradikshious*] Adj. inconsistent, or opposite; inclined to oppose, cavil at, or contradict another.

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, [*kontradikshiousness*] S. inconsistency, opposition, or contrariety.

CONTRADICTORILY, Adv. inconsistently; in such a manner as to be guilty of inconsistencies or contradictions.

CONTRADICTORINESS, S. the highest degree of opposition, applied to truths or opinions.

CONTRADICTORY, Adj. [*low Lat.*] opposite to, or inconsistent with.

CONTRADISTINCTION, S. the explanation or determining the sense of a word, by producing one that has an opposite signification.

To **CONTRADISTINGUISH**, V. A. to distinguish or explain by contrast, or producing a contrary quality.

CONTRAFFSSURE, S. in Surgery, a crack or fissure in the skull, in the part opposite to that wherein the blow was received.

To **CONTRAINDICATE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to point out a method contrary to the general tenor of a disease; as when a vomit might seem advisable, the patient's being subject to vomiting shews that it ought by no means to be prescribed.

CONTRAINDICATION, S. in Physic, a symptom which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease at first thought seems to point out.

CONTRAMURE, S. [*Fr.*] in Fortification, an out-wall about, or opposite to, the main wall of a city.

CONTRAMUTENCY, S. [*Lat.*] a contrary resistance, re-action, or a resistance to any force.

CONTRAPOSITION, S. [*Lat.*] the placing opposite, or over-against.

CONTRARIANT, Adj. [*Fr.*] contradictory; opposite and irreconcilable in sense.

CONTRARIES, S. [*plural of contrary*] propositions which mutually destroy each other, and cannot both be true at the same time; or opposites, which, being of the same kind, or common nature, subsisting by turns on the same subject, are as remote from each other as possible, and mutually expel each other; such are whiteness and blackness; cold and heat, &c.

CONTRARIETY, S. [*low Lat.*] opposition; inconsistency; a quality or position opposite to, and destructive of another.

CONTRARILY, Adv. in a manner opposite to, inconsistent, or irreconcilable with; differently; in opposite directions.

CONTRARINESS, S. the quality of being opposed to, or inconsistent with.

CONTRARIOUS, Adj. [*Lat.*] opposite; different in the highest degree.

CONTRARIOUSLY, Adv. oppositely; in contrary or opposite directions; in a manner inconsistent.

CONTRARIWISE, Adv. on the contrary; in a contrary manner.

CONTRARY, Adj. [*Lat.*] applied to qualities or truths, which are such opposites to one another, that the former cannot subsist in the same subject, and the latter cannot be both true at the same time; inconsistent; disagreeing; in an opposite direction, or unfavourable, applied to the wind.

CONTRARY, S. [*contraries in the plural*] a thing which has qualities opposite to those of another; a proposition or truth opposite to another. *On the contrary*, borrowed from the commercial phrase *per contra*, signifies on the opposite side, or in opposition to something which has been alledged or offered. *To the contrary*, to an intention or purpose quite contrary; against; or in opposition to the performance of any action.

CONTRAST, S. [*Fr.*] in Painting and Sculpture, an opposition or difference between the position, attitude, &c. of any two figures, or the lines which form objects, by means whereof they cause a variety, and tend to set off each other. In Architecture, the avoiding of the repetition of the same thing, in order to please by variety; as in the gallery of the Louvre, the pediments are alternately arched and angular.

To **CONTRAST**, V. A. in Painting, to place in a contrary attitude, &c. in order to set off one figure by another. Figuratively, to set in contrary positions; to set one thing off by coupling it with, or introducing another.

CONTRAVALLATION, S. [*Lat.*] in Fortification, the means used by an army to defend themselves from the sallies of a town they besiege, consisting of a trench guarded by a parapet, without musket-shot of the town, and drawn between the besiegers and the town.

To **CONTRAVENTE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to oppose; to obstruct the performance of a thing; to act contrary to a bargain, contract, or agreement.

CONTRAVENTION, S. an opposition to any law; a violation of, or acting contrary to, a law.

CONTRAYERVA, S. a Peruvian root, which strengthens the stomach, dispels flatulencies, and helps digestion; is useful in fevers, and recommended against the plague and other malignant distempers, and is an excellent sudorific.

CONTRIBUTARY, Adj. paying a tribute to the same person; concurring to promote a design.

To **CONTRIBUTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to give or pay a portion of money towards carrying on some common design. Neuterly, to promote, or bear a part or share in the promoting any design.

CONTRIBUTION, S. the act of paying a share of the expences required to carry on any design; a sum paid by a town taken, or in danger of being taken by an enemy, to prevent its being plundered; a sum of money collected from several persons.

CONTRIBUTIVE, Adj. that which promotes any design in conjunction with other things or persons.

CONTRIBUTOR, S. [Lat.] one who bears a part in the measures taken to accomplish any design; one who pays his share towards raising a sum of money.

CONTRIBUTORY, Adj. promoting the same end; paying a share towards raising a common fund, or certain sum.

CONTRISTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; gloominess; grief; discontent; melancholy; moan; trouble.

CONTRITE, Adj. [Lat.] in its primary signification, bruised, or much worn. In Divinity, sorrowful for sin from a love of God.

CONTRITION, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, the act of rubbing two bodies against each other, so as to wear off some parts of their surfaces. In Divinity, that penitence or sorrow for sin which arises from the love of God and virtue.

CONTRIVABLE, Adj. possible to be discovered, or planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, S. the projecting or planning the most possible methods to accomplish any design, or attain any end. Figuratively, a plan; a scheme; a plot; an artifice.

To **CONTRIVE**, V. A. [Fr.] to invent, plan, or project the means of attaining any end, or accomplishing any design. Neuterly, to form, design, or lay a plot.

CONTRIVER, S. an inventor; a projector; one who forms projects for the attaining an end, or accomplishing some design.

CONTROL, [the *o* in this word and its derivatives is pron. long, *kontrōl*] S. [Fr.] the account kept by a person as a check upon another. Figuratively, restraint; check; power; authority; dominion.

To **CONTROL**, V. A. to examine the accounts of another by a check kept against him. Figuratively, to restrain; to keep under restraint; to govern; to over-power; to confute, or gain say.

CONTROLABLE, Adj. liable to be controlled, over-ruled, or restrained; subject to restraint.

CONTROLLER, S. a person who examines public accounts by a check; one who has the power of over-ruling, restraining, or governing the actions of another.

CONTROLLERSHIP, S. the office or employment of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, S. the power of restraining the actions or active powers of another; opposition; resistance.

CONTROVERSIAL, [kontroversial] Adj. relating to dispute, or opposition of sentiments; that which may be disputed.

CONTROVERSY, S. [Lat.] an opposition of opinions or sentiments, generally applied to disputes carried on with some warmth in writing or print; a suit at law about the property of a thing; opposition, or struggling against the force of a thing.

To **CONTROVERT**, V. A. [Lat.] to oppose the sentiments of another in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, Adj. that which may give occasion to dispute; that which may be opposed.

CONTROVERTIST, S. a person often engaged in disputes with authors.

CONTUMACIOUS, [kontumacious] Adj. [Lat.] insolently obstinate, implying a contempt of lawful authority, and acting against it from a spirit of insolent opposition.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, [kontumaciously] Adv. in such a manner as shews an insolent obstinacy, or disobedience of lawful authority.

CONTUMACY, S. [Lat.] disobedience to lawful authority, including insolence, perverseness, and the highest degree of impudence.

CONTUMELIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] reproachful; full of poignant and sarcastic expressions, including contempt in the use, and intention to aggravate and vex the person it is used against. Figuratively, a person frequently using reproachful language; that which occasions reproach.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, Adv. in a rude, reproachful, contemptuous, or abusive manner.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, S. that quality which arises from, or denominates any expressions to be rudely reproachful, and abounding with bitterness.

CONTUMELY, S. [Lat.] language abounding with the bitterest expressions, intended to subject a person to the reproach of others, and to render him uneasy. Figuratively, infamy, which subjects a person to the reproaches of others.

To **CONTUSE**, [kontuze] V. A. [Lat.] in its primary signification, to beat together to bruise. In Surgery, to hurt by a blow, or some blunt body, so as to discolour the skin by an extravasation of the blood, &c. without breaking it, or destroying its continuity.

CONTUSION, S. [Lat.] the act of beating or bruising. Figuratively, the effect of beating or bruising. In Medicine, a hurt occasioned by a fall, or blow from any blunt weapon which discolours the skin without cutting it, or destroying its continuity.

CONVALESCENT, or **CONVALESCENCY**, S. a recovery of health.

CONVALESCENT, Part. [Lat.] recovering; or returning from a disorder to a state of health.

To **CONVENE**, V. A. [Lat.] to call together by summons; to assemble a number of persons into the same place; to summons to appear, in a Law sense. Neuterly, to come or assemble together.

CONVENIENCE, or **CONVENIENCY**, S. [Lat.] the suitability or fitness of a thing to promote any end; advantage; profit; ease; or freedom from any obstruction, difficulty, or embarrassment. Fitness of time or place.

CONVENIENT, Adj. [Lat.] fit; suitable to effect an end; proper or necessary; free from obstructions. Applied to situation, commodious; seasonable.

CONVENIENTLY, Adv. suitable with a person's case, interest, or advantage; commodiously; properly.

CONVENT, S. [Lat.] an assembly of persons dedicating themselves entirely to the service of religion, and without any commerce with the world; the place inhabited by the religious of either sex.

CONVENTICLE, S. [a diminutive of *convent*] an assembly. Figuratively, a place of worship, generally applied by warm churchmen to the meetings of non-conformists, by way of reproach; a secret assembly for the contrivance of some plot or crime.

CONVENTICLER, S. one who frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, S. [Lat.] a treaty, contract, or agreement between two or more parties; also, an assembly, union, coalition. It is also a name given to an extraordinary assembly of parliament, or the states of the realm, held without the king's writ; as was the convention of the estates, who, upon the retreat of K. James II. came to a conclusion, that he had abdicated the throne, and the right of succession devolved to K. William and Q. Mary; whereupon their assembly expired as a convention, and was converted into a parliament.

CONVENTIONAL, [*konvénshional*] Adj. stipulated; or agreed to by bargain or contract.

CONVENTIONARY, [*konvénshionary*] Adj. acting according to the articles of some agreement or contract.

CONVENTUAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to a convent. Substantively, a monk; or one who lives in a convent.

To **CONVERGE**, V. N. [Lat.] to meet in a point; to approach nearer to each other till they join in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different surfaces.

CONVERGENT, or **CONVERGING**, Part. [Lat.] issuing from divers points, and approaching nearer to each other till they meet in a point.

CONVERSABLE, Adj. [written sometimes *conversible*, but improperly] [Fr.] qualified or fit for conversation; fit for company;

affable; inclined to communicate knowledge or sentiments to another.

CONVERSABLENESS, S. the quality flowing from affability and good nature, which renders conversation agreeable.

CONVERSABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to engage the conversation of others, and entertain them agreeably with discourse.

CONVERSANT, Part. used or habituated to. Familiarly acquainted with; intimate; having intercourse with. Used with *about*, it implies employed; engaged; relating to; having for its object; or concerning.

CONVERSATION, S. [Lat.] easy discourse with another; a familiar discourse; intercourse; commerce; behaviour; life; or moral conduct.

CONVERSATIVE, Adj. fit for conversation, or intercourse with men, opposed to contemplative.

To **CONVERSE**, V. N. in its primary signification, to live with; to keep company with. Figuratively, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with by study; to be used to; to discourse, or convey one's thoughts to another by familiar discourse.

CONVERSE, [sometimes accented on the last syllable, and used by Pope both ways] S. conversation, or the sentiments of a person communicated in familiar discourse. Figuratively, familiar acquaintance. In Geometry, the drawing a conclusion from something supposed, and afterwards drawing the proposition supposed as a conclusion from thence.

CONVERSELY, Adv. with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION, S. [Lat.] the change from one state to another. In Divinity, a change from wickedness to piety, or from a false religion to a true one. In Rhetoric, the retorting of an argument, whereby it is shewn on opposite sides. In Algebra, the reducing an equation, or quantity sought, if in fractions, to one common denominator, omitting the denominators, and continuing the equation in the numerators only.

CONVERSIVE, Adj. fit for conversation or discourse; inclined to communicate sentiments by discourse.

To **CONVERT**, V. A. [Lat.] to change into another substance; to change from one religion to another, generally used for a change from a false to a true one; to change the terms of a proposition; to undergo, or suffer a change.

CONVERT, S. a person prevailed on to change his religion.

CONVERTER, S. a person who persuades another to change his religion.

CONVERTIBILITY, S. the quality of being an object of conversion; possibility of conversion.

CONVERTIBLE, Adj. that which may be changed; that which may be altered with respect to its qualities; that which may be transf-

translated; that which may be interchanged, or used instead of another.

CONVERTIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be interchanged, or used one for the other.

CONVEX, Adj. [Lat.] swelling to the view; protuberant, applied to the external surface of a globe, or circular body. Used substantively, for convexity.

CONVEXED, Part. bending outwardly, applied to the outward surface of any round body.

CONVEXEDLY, Adv. protuberant; in a convex form; or like the outward surface of a globe.

CONVEXITY, S. bending, or protuberance.

CONVEXLY, Adv. in a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, S. the quality arising from the external swelling or bending of a round body.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow on one side, and convex on the other.

TO CONVEY, V. A. [Lat.] to move from one place to another; to transport; to transmit; to transfer a right or property to another; to impart; to introduce.

CONVEYANCE, S. the act of moving a thing from one place to another; a method of sending goods from one place to another. Figuratively, the means or instruments by which any thing is introduced from one place to another; the transferring of property from one to the other; the transmitting a truth by tradition; a writing or instrument by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, S. a lawyer conversant in drawing writings whereby property is transferred from one person to another.

CONVEYER, S. a person who carries or removes goods from one place to another; one who is engaged in conducting waters from one place to another by means of pipes, channels, &c.

TO CONVICT, V. A. [Lat.] to prove guilty of some crime.

CONVICT, Adj. convicted; detected in guilt.

CONVICT, S. a person proved to be guilty of a crime.

CONVICTION, S. the proof of guilt, either by being outlawed, by appearing and confessing, or by inquest; the act of proving a crime; confutation; consciousness of guilt.

CONVICTIVE, Adj. having the power of convincing.

TO CONVINC, V. A. [Lat.] to prove any proposition so as to make a person acknowledge its truth; to evince, manifest, or vindicate.

CONVINCIBLE, Adj. capable of acknowledging the strength of a proof or evidence; capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable to be confuted.

CONVINCINGLY, Adv. in such a man-

ner as to make a person see and acknowledge the truth of any proposition or reality of any fact.

CONVINCINGNESS, S. the evidence of any fact or truth.

CONVIVAL, or **CONVIVIAL**, Adj. relating to an entertainment of several persons.

CONUNDRUM, S. [a cant word] a jest or quibble, drawn from the double signification of words, or distant resemblance of things.

TO CONVOCATE, V. A. [Lat.] to call several persons together; to summons several persons to meet, or come to an assembly.

CONVOCAATION, S. [Lat.] the act of calling several persons to an assembly; an assembly. An assembly of the clergy of England by their representatives, to consult upon matters ecclesiastical. It is held during the session of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house. In the upper sit the bishops and in the lower the inferior clergy, who are represented by their proctors, consisting of the deans and arch-deacons, of one proctor in every chapter, and two for the clergy of each diocese, in all 143 divines, viz. 22 deans, 9 arch-deacons, 24 prebendaries, and 44 proctors of the diocesan clergy. The lower house chooses its prolocutor, whose business it is to take care that the members attend, to collect their debates and votes, and to carry their resolutions to the upper house. The Convocation is summoned by the king's writ, directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. Likewise an assembly at Oxford, consisting of the vice-chancellor, doctors, and masters of arts, wherein the conferring of degrees, expulsion of delinquent members, and other affairs relating to the university, considered as a body corporate, are transacted.

TO CONVOKE, V. A. to call together several persons; to summons to an assembly.

TO CONVOLVE, V. A. [Lat.] to roll together; or roll one part over another.

CONVOLUTED, Part. [Lat.] twined, writhed, or rolled up, so that one part is over another.

CONVOLUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of rolling the parts of a thing over one another, the state of a thing rolled up, so as its parts close over each other.

TO CONVOY, V. A. [Fr.] to guard, protect ships by sea, or provisions by land from falling into the hands of an enemy.

CONVOY, S. in Maritime Affairs, one or more ships of war, employed to accompany and protect merchant-ships against pirates and other enemies. In Military Matters, it is a body of soldiers appointed to guard any supply of men, money, ammunition or provisions conveyed by land into a town, army, or like, in time of war.

CONUSANCE, S. [Fr.] notice; knowledge; or authority of enquiring into an affair.

To **CONVULSE**, V. A. [Lat.] in Medicine, to give involuntary motion or contraction to any parts of the body.

CONVULSION, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, preternatural and violent contraction of the membranous and muscular parts, arising from spasmodic stricture of the membranes surrounding the spinal marrow, and the nerves distributed from it, and an impetuous influx of the nervous fluid into the organs of motion. The term is likewise applied to any violent eruption, earthquake, or subterraneous disorder; also, to sudden commotions or rebellions in a state.

CONVULSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] that which gives an involuntary motion, twitches, or spasms. In Medicine, applied to those motions which should naturally depend on the will, but by some disorder are caused involuntarily.

CONWAY, a town of N. Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on April 6, September 4, October 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is situated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a castle, and the houses are well built and well-inhabited, and the market is but small. Near this town iron, timber, and oak-bark are in great plenty; and they clear out at the custom-house here from 11 to 12,000 bushels of grain every year. There is a vast body of marcasite in the river, with which copperas is made; and some think there are veins of copper near it. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fishing, and there is still plenty of pearl shells, but they are now neglected. It is 10 miles N. W. of London.

CONWYDD, a village in Merionethshire, N. Wales, with one fair, on October 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

COOBY, S. in Natural History, a creature which burrows, and breeds in warrens; a rabbit.

To **COO**, V. N. [formed from the sound] to make a mournful noise like a dove.

COOK, S. [Lat.] a person who professes to dress victuals for the table. A *cook-maid* is a female employed in dressing victuals.

To **COOK**, V. A. [Lat.] to prepare victuals. Figuratively, to prepare any thing for a particular design.

COOKERY, S. the art of dressing victuals.

COOL, Adj. [Belg.] a lesser degree of heat; approaching to, or somewhat cold. Figuratively, free from anger or any violent passion; not over fond; indifferent; unaffected with any passion or love.

To **COOL**, V. A. [Belg.] to lessen heat. Figuratively, to lose heat; to become less hot. Figuratively, to become less eager by the influence of any passion or inclination.

COOLER, S. that which has the power of diminishing or lessening the degree of heat

in any body; a vessel made use of by brewers to cool their sweet wort in.

COOLLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or passion.

COOLNESS, S. a middle state between excessive heat and excessive cold. Figuratively, applied to the passions, freedom from any violent affection; want of cordial love, or affectionate regard; indifference.

COOM, S. [Fr.] the foot that gathers over an oven's mouth; the matter which works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, S. a dry measure, containing four bushels.

COOP, S. [Belg.] a vessel for keeping liquor; a pen or inclosure to confine poultry in.

To **COOP**, V. A. to confine, shut up, or inclose in a narrow compass.

COOPET, S. [Fr.] the name of a particular step or motion in dancing.

COOPER, S. one who makes casks, or any vessel whose parts are held together by hoops.

To **CO-OPERATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to labour with another, in order to perfect or finish any work; to concur in producing the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, S. the act by which two or more persons or things contribute to promote the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, Adj. concurring to promote the same design, or produce the same effect.

CO-OPERATOR, S. he that endeavours to promote the same end as others.

CO-ORDINATE, Adj. [Lat.] of equal rank, order, or degree with another.

CO-ORDINATELY, Adv. in the same order, or rank, with another.

CO-ORDINATENESS, S. the state of a thing of a degree or rank equal with another.

CO-ORDINATION, S. the state of holding the same rank or degree.

COQT, or **COOTE**, S. in Natural History, a water-fowl, frequenting marshes and fens.

COP, S. [Sax.] the top; the top or head of any thing; or any thing rising to a head or point. Hence a *cop*, vulgarly called a *cock* of hay.

COPAL, S. [Span.] a resinous substance, pure, transparent, of a watery colour, and a fragrant smell. It flows out of the trunk of a tree by incision, is inflammable, dissoluble in oil, and used in disorders of the breast.

COPARCENERS, S. [Lat.] such as have equal portions in the inheritance of their ancestor: Thus, the female issue, in default of male, come equally to the lands of their ancestor; and by the custom of gavel-kind in Kent, the father's lands, at his death, are equally divided among all his sons.

COPARTNERS, S. one who has a share in some common stock or affair; one who carries on business in conjunction with another; one equally concerned and involved in the same

same calamity, or enjoying the same advantage with another.

COPARTNERSHIP, S. a state wherein a person has an equal share of the profits or loss of trade, or is engaged in the same common design with another.

COPAYVA, S. [it is sometimes written *caproi*, *coproi*, *copaiba*, *capoyoa*, *cupayoa*] in Medicine, a gum which distils from a tree in the Brasils, and is made use of in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE, S. [See *Cov*] any thing with which the head is covered; an ornament worn by priests, reaching from the shoulders to the feet; any thing spread over the head, as the skies.

To **COPE**, V. A. to cover, or arch over. To reward; to give in return. To *cope with*, to contend with; to fight or combat; to oppose.

COPPEL, See *COPPEL*.

COPENHAGEN, a large, rich, and strong town, or city, of Denmark, with a famous university. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificent; besides which, there are two others, in which the king sometimes resides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The arsenal is furnished with naval stores, sufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the East India company, their arsenal, the king's stables, the college, the orphan-house, the opera-house, and the military-school, are all superb structures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manuscripts and printed books, collected from all parts. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 60,000, without counting the soldiers and sailors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were about 6000 houses, of which 3785 were reduced to ashes, with a prodigious quantity of merchandize of all sorts. It is above five miles in circumference, and is seated on the eastern shore of the Isle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the strait called the Sound. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London, and 550 N. N. E. of Paris. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 55. 51. N.

COPE'RNICAN-SYSTEM, S. is that system of the world wherein the sun is supposed at rest in the center, and the planets, with the earth, to move in ellipses round him. The sun and stars are here supposed at rest, and that diurnal motion which they appear to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east, round its axis.

COPHS, **COPHTI**, [*kofst*, *kofsi*] or **COPTS**, a name given to such of the Christians of Egypt as are of the sect of the Jacobites. The Cophts have a patriarch, stiled the Patriarch of Alexandria, having eleven or twelve bishops under him, but no archbishop. The rest of the clergy, whether secular or regular, are of the or-

der of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Macarius, each of whom have their monasteries. The Cophts have seven sacraments, viz. baptism, the eucharist, confirmation, ordination, fasting, and prayer. They deny the Holy Ghost to proceed from the Sun; they only allow of three oecumenical councils, those of Nice, Constantinople, and Ephesus. They allow only one nature, will, and operation in Jesus Christ after the union of the humanity with the divinity. With regard to their discipline, they circumcise their children before baptism; they ordain deacons at five years of age; they allow of marriage in the second degree, and put away their wives, and espouse others while the first are living; they forbear to eat blood, and believe in a baptism by fire, which, according to some, they confer by applying a red hot iron to their cheeks or forehead.

COP'IER, S. one who transcribes a writing or imitates any coin or other original. Sometimes used by way of reproach for a person that is a plagiarist.

COP'ING, S. [Sax.] in Architecture, the upper tire of masonry, which covers a wall.

COP'IOUS, Adj. [Lat.] plentiful; abundant; in great quantities; abounding in words or images; not confined.

COP'IOUSLY, Adv. plentifully; in great quantities; large; in a diffusive manner, applied to style or descriptions.

COP'IOUSNESS, S. plenty; abundance; great quantities of any thing; diffusiveness; exuberance.

COP'PED, Part. rising or terminating at a point at top.

COPPEL, S. [spelt likewise *copel*, *copel*, and *cuppel*] [Sax.] a vessel used by assayers and refiners to try and refine their metals in.

COP'PER, S. [Belg.] a hard heavy metal of a reddish colour, heavier than iron or steel, but lighter than silver, lead, or gold; the hardest of all metals next to iron, and on that account mixed with silver and gold to give them a proper degree of hardness; it is more liable to rust than any other metal; its ductility is very great, and its divisibility prodigious; for, as Mr. Boyle observes, a fine grain of it dissolved in an alkali, will give a sensible colour to more than 500,000 times the weight of water. Copper also signifies a lead vessel or boiler fixed in brick work. A *copper plate*, is a thin piece of polished copper, engraved with some design.

COPPERAS, S. a vitriolic substance formed of an infusion of copperas-stones, gold-stones, in water, afterwards evaporated by fire. It is made use of in dying wool hats black, in making ink, in tanning leather, in making oil of vitriol, and a kind of Spanish brown for painters.

COPPER-SMITH, S. a person who makes vessels formed of copper.

COPPERY, Adj. containing copper; made of copper.

CO'PPICE, [it is often written and pronounced] S. [Fr.] low woods cut at stated times; a small wood, consisting of under-wood, or brush-wood.

CO'PPLE-DUST, S. powder used in refining metals, or the gross parts separated by the moppel.

CO'PPLE STONES, S. lumps or fragments of stone, broken from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and fro by the action of water.

COPSE, S. [See **COPFICE**] short wood used for fuel; brush-wood.

To **COPSE**, V. A. to preserve under-wood.

COPULA, S. [Lat.] in Logic, the verb which joins the two terms in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, "*poverty makes man despoiled*;" where *makes* is the copula; "*my misery is the object of choice*;" where *is* is the copula.

To **COPULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to unite, join, or link together. Neuterly, to come together, applied to the commerce between animals of different sexes.

COPULATION, S. the embracing of the different sexes.

COPULATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] a Grammatical Term, that signifies such particles or words in a language, that tie, join, and unite words or sentences together. In Logic, those propositions are called *copulative*, where the subject and predicate are so linked together as *copulative conjunctions*, that they may be all generally affirmed or denied one of another.

COPY, S. [low Lat.] a writing which consists of the substance of some other, and is wrote, word for word, from some original; an individual book, or manuscript of an author; an instrument by which any thing is conveyed in law; a picture drawn from an original piece; a line or piece of writing for scholars to write by. A *copy-book* is a book of blank paper, wherein scholars learn writing, endeavouring to imitate some piece given them by the master for that purpose.

To **COPY**, V. A. to transcribe a writing book word for word; to imitate a design or picture. Used neuterly with *from*, and sometimes with *after*, before the object of imitation.

COPYHOLD, S. in Law, a tenure by which the tenant hath nothing to shew but a copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. This tenure the tenant holds in some sort at the will of the lord, though not simply so, but according to the custom of the manor.

COPYHOLDER, S. a person admitted a tenant of any lands or tenements in a manor, which have, time out of mind, been deviseable, such as will take the same by copy of court-roll, according to the custom of the said manor.

To **COQUE'T**, V. A. [Fr.] to entertain with amorous discourse; to treat with an ap-

pearance of love, without any real affection. Neuterly, to pretend the lover.

CO'QUETRY, S. [Fr.] a desire of attracting the notice of the other sex; an affection of love, expressed in advances, without being affected with that passion.

COQUETTE, S. [Fr.] a gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other sex, and by an affectation of tenderness to engage a number of suitors merely from a principle of vanity, and without any inclination to a connubial state.

CO'RACLE, S. [Brit.] a boat used by the Welsh fishers, made of a frame of wicker work covered with leather.

CO'RAL, S. [Lat.] a plant of a stony nature, growing in the water. A *coral* is applied to the toy which is hung pendant from the waist of children, and consists of a piece of coral set in gold or silver, adorned with bells, and having at the extremity a whistle.

CO'RALLINE, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of coral; resembling coral.

CORANT, S. [Fr.] a dance, consisting of a nimble and sprightly motion.

CO'RBAN, S. [Heb.] a word which signifies a gift, offering, or present made to God, or his temple. When, among the Jews, a man had thus devoted all his fortune, he was forbidden to make use of it. If all that he was to give to his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *Corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence.

CORBE, Adj. [Fr.] crooked.

CO'RBELLS, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, little baskets filled with earth, and used to shelter the men when firing at the besiegers.

CO'RBEL, S. in Architecture, the representation of a basket. Also, a short piece of timber, placed in a wall, with its end sticking out six or eight inches, as occasion serves, in the manner of a shouldering piece.

CORBY, a town in Lincolnshire, whose fairs are held August 26, and Monday before Oct. 10, for horses and horned cattle; the market is on Thursday.

CORD, S. [Brit.] a string made of hemp twisted, generally applied to that which is composed of several strands. In Scripture, "*The cords of the wicked*," are the snares with which they entangle the weak and innocent, "*The cords of sin*," are the consequences of crimes and bad habits, which are as it were bands, which it is almost impossible to break. "*Let us cast away their cords from us*," is to cast off subjection, which, like cords, binds and restrains. "*To draw iniquity with cords of vanity*," are worldly profits, or pleasurable allurements, which attract as strongly as cords. "*The cords of a man*," are such motives as are suited to man as a rational agent, and consist in reasons and exhortations, "*To stretch a line or cord*

about a city," is to demolish it, or to lay it level with the ground. A *cord of wood*, is a quantity consisting of a pile of eight feet long, four high, and four broad, being supposed originally to be measured by a cord.

To **CORD**, V. A. to bind or fasten several things together with a cord.

CORDAGE, S, a quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

CORDED, Part. made of ropes, or cords. A *corded fill* is that whose surface is not level, but rises in weals of the size of a small string or cord.

CORDELIERS, [*Cordeliers*] S. [Fr.] a Franciscan, or religious order of St. Francis; they wear a coarse grey cloth, with a little gawl, or cloak of the same cloth, and a rope-girdle with three knots, from whence they take their name. They are enjoined to live in common. Those who are admitted into the order are first to sell all they have, and give it to the poor. The priests are to fast from the feast of All Saints till the Nativity.

CORDIAL, S. in Medicine, a draught or potion which encreases the strength of the heart, or that which encreases the natural strength, by bringing the serum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition. Figuratively, any thing which occasions joy, gladness, or revives the spirits.

CORDIAL, Adj. reviving; strengthening. Applied to the affections, sincere; hearty; without hypocrisy.

CORDIALITY, S. sincere affection; freedom from hypocrisy.

CORDIALLY, Adv. in a manner free from hypocrisy; in a sincere and affectionate manner.

CORDON, S. [Fr.] the ribbon worn by a knight or member of any order. In Fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet.

CORDWAINER, S. [Fr.] a person who makes and sells shoes.

CORE, S. [Lat.] the heart; the inner part of any thing.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys. It is seated in a peninsula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren soil between two hills, on one of which stands the castle. It has one church, and 130 houses; governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It is 120½ miles W. by S. of London.

CORFU, a considerable island of Europe, lying near the coast of Epirus, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts; because it commands the Adriatic Sea, for which reason they have always here about 15 galleys, and several other vessels. It formerly belonged to the kingdom of Naples; but the inhabitants submitted to the Venetians about the year 1386. The ca-

pital town is of the same name, and seated towards the middle of the eastern coast of the island, over-against Canina. Lon. 19. 3. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

CORIA'CEOUS, [*coriaceus*] Adj. [Lat.] consisting of, or resembling leather.

CORIAN'DER, S. [Lat.] a plant with fibrous annual root; it hath an umbellate flower. It is used in medicine as a carminative, and corrector to some cathartics.

CORINTH, S. [from a famous city in Greece of that name] a small fruit commonly called a *currant*. The *Corinthian order*, in Architecture, is one of the five orders, and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. The capital of this order is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which 16 volutes are formed, which support the abacus.

CORK, S. [Belg.] in Botany, a species of oak, which is stripped of its bark every eight or ten years, and is so far from being injured thereby, that it is preserved by the means to an hundred years or more. Of the bark are formed bungs for barrels, and stoppers for bottles, which likewise go by the name of the tree, and are called *corks*. In Medicine, it is of service to stop bleeding, being reduced to powder, and put into some strong liquor; when burned and mixed with the unguentum populeum, it is very proper for the piles.

COR'KING PIN, S. a pin of a large size.

COR'KY, Adj. consisting of, or resembling cork.

COR'MORANT, S. [Fr.] a bird that preys upon fish. A glutton.

CORN, S. [Sax.] the grain or seed of plants, separated from the spica, or ear; species of which is made into bread. There are several species of corn, such as wheat, rye, and barley, millet and rice, maize and lentils, pease, and a number of other kinds, each of which has its usefulness and propriety. An excrescence or horny substance growing on the toes, called *cornu*, Lat. a horn. A single particle of powder, or salt.

To **CORN**, V. A. to form gunpowder grains or small particles; to salt, or preserve meat with salt; so used by the old Saxons.

CORNE'LIAN. See **CARNELIAN**.

COR'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] horny, resembling horn.

COR'NER, S. [Brit.] an angle, or formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a secret or private place; the intimacies.

COR'NER-WISE, Adv. from one corner to another; diagonally; with the corner front.

COR'NET, S. [Fr.] a horn, or wind instrument, used by the ancients in war; a company or troop, perhaps as we had one *cornet*. An officer in the cavalry.

who bears the ensign or colours in the troop; he is the third officer in the company, and commands in the absence of the captain and lieutenant. *Cornet*, in Fartieri, is the lowest part of the pattern of a horse.

CORNHILL, a village in the bishoprick of Durham, with one fair, on December 6, for pedlars goods.

CORNICE, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or that which crowns the order; likewise all little projections of masonry or masonry, where there are no columns, as the cornice of a chimney, of a beaufet, &c. *Cornice-ring*, in Gunnery, the next ring to the muzzle-ring backwards.

CORNICULATE, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as, after each flower, produce many horned pods, called *spas*. *Corniculate flowers* are such hollow flowers as have a kind of spur, or little horn in their upper part.

CORNIFIC, Adj. productive of, or making corn.

CORNIGEROUS, Adj. horned; bearing, or having horns.

CORNUCOPIA, S. [Lat.] among the ancients, a horn, out of which a plenty of all things was supposed to grow. It is generally the characteristic of the goddess of plenty, and is described in the form of a large horn, adorned with flowers, and filled with fruits.

CORNUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to confer bestow horns.

CORNUATED, Part. [Lat.] grafted with corn; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU' TO, S. a cuckold.

CORNWALL, an English county, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except to the E. which joins to Devonshire, from which it is separated by the river Tamer. It is 75 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, it grows narrower gradually towards the west end. It contains 27,620 houses, 5,660 inhabitants, 161 parishes, 27 market-towns, and sends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the flanneries, where they get tin, and to these belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. And there are particular places which have the privilege of tin, to which all the tin must be carried to be stamped. The other commodities are, blue slate, corn, fruits, cattle, and little silver. Sometimes a sort of diamonds have been found here, but not so hard as the East Indies. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language they retained for a considerable time, but is now almost extinct, unless at two parishes near the land's end. The county is generally hilly and rocky, covered with low earth; though there are many fruitful valleys, particularly near the sea, which is manured with sea-weeds and fat sand. The air is pretty healthy, though subject to

high winds and storms. It has the title of a duchy, and the king's eldest son is duke of Cornwall.

COR'NY, Adj. horny; strong, or hard like a horn; producing grain or corn.

CORO'LLARY, S. [Lat.] an useful consequence drawn from something which is proved or demonstrated.

COROMANDEL, the coast so called, is the eastern coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Golconda, on the E. by the bay of Bengal, on the S. by Madura, and on the W. by Bismagar, though some geographers give it different bounds. The country is fertile, healthy, and pleasant. The bulk of the people are Gentoos; and they have various manufactures of cotton-cloth.

CORO'NA, S. [Lat.] in Architecture, a large, flat, strong member of a cornice, so called from its crowning not only the cornice, but likewise the whole order; the French term it the *larmier*, and common workmen the *drip*.

CORONAL, S. [Lat.] a crown; a garland. Adjectively, that which belongs to the crown or top of the head. The *coronal suture*, in Anatomy, is the first of the cranium, which reaches across from one temple to the other.

CORONARY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to, or seated on, the crown of the head. In Anatomy, applied to those arteries which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.

CORONATION, S. the act or solemnity of crowning a king.

CORONER, S. an ancient officer of this kingdom, so called, because he is wholly employed for the king and crown. Coroners are conservators of the peace in the county where they are elected, being usually two for each county. Their authority is judicial and ministerial: judicial, where a person comes to a violent death; to take and enter up appeals of murder, pronounce judgment on outlawries, &c. The ministerial power is, when the coroner executes the king's writ, on exception taken to the sheriff. His authority does not terminate on the demise of the king, as that of judges, &c. does, who act by the king's commission; on default of sheriffs, coroners are to impanel juries, and to return issues on juries not appealing.

CORONET, S. [Lat.] an inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls placed interchangeably; that of an earl with the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; and that of a baron has only four pearls.

CORPORAL, S. [Fr.] in the Army, an inferior, and the lowest officer in the foot, who commands one of the divisions, places and relieves centinels, keeps good order, and

receives the word of the inferiors that pass by his corps. On board ship, an officer, who has the charge of setting the watch and centries, and relieving them: he sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, teaches them how to use them, and has a mate under him.

CORPORAL, Adj. [Fr.] relating to the body, in Divinity and Philosophy. When used in opposition to spirit, or its affections, is styled and spelt *corporeal*, and then signifies *material*.

CORPORALITY, S. the quality of consisting of body, or matter.

CORPORALLY, Adv. in a sensible or material manner; bodily.

CORPORATE, Adj. [Lat.] united into a body or community.

CORPORATENESS, S. the state of a body corporate, or community.

CORPORATION, S. a body politic, authorized by prescription, patent, charter, or by act of parliament, to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any thing within the compass of their charters; and to sue, and be sued, even as one man.

Corporations are either spiritual or temporal: Spiritual, as bishops, deans, archdeacons, parsons, vicars, &c. Temporal, as mayor, commonalty, bailiff, burgesses, &c. And some are of a mixed nature, and composed of temporal and spiritual persons, such as heads of colleges, and hospitals.

CORPORATURE, S. [Lat.] the state of being embodied.

CORPOREAL, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of matter or body, opposed to *spiritual*.

CORPORETTY, S. the quality of a thing which has a body.

CORPORIFICATION, S. the act of giving a body to a thing, or rendering it the object of the touch or other senses. In Chemistry, the act of re-uniting spirits into a body, resembling that which they had before their being raised into spirits.

TO CORPORIFY, V. A. to thicken or gather into a body.

CORPS, [usually pron. *kör*] S. [Fr.] a body or collection of soldiers. In Architecture, that part which projects or stands out from a wall, and serves as a ground for some decoration or ornament.

CORPSE, S. [Lat.] the body, used in contempt; a dead body; a carcase.

CORPULENCE, or **CORPULENCY**, S. [Lat.] bulkiness of a body; fatness; grossness. The most extraordinary instance perhaps of fatness ever known, was that of Edward Bright, of Malden in Essex, who, dying in Nov. 1750 weighed 616 pounds; his waistcoat, with great ease, was buttoned round seven men of ordinary size.

CORPULENT, Adj. [Lat.] fleshy; abounding in fat and flesh.

CORPUS CHRISTI, S. a festival kept the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, instituted in honour of the eucharist; to which also one of the colleges in Oxford is dedicated.

CORPUSCLE, S. [Lat.] in Physics, a minute particle, or physical atom, of which a natural body is composed or made up.

CORPUSCULAR, or **CORPUSCULARIAN**, Adj. belonging to atoms, or the small particles of bodies. The *corpuscular* or *corpuscular philosophy* is that which endeavours to explain the phenomena of nature by the motion, rest, or position of the corpuscles, or minute particles of which bodies consist.

TO CORRADE, V. A. [Lat.] to rub off; to wear away, by rubbing two bodies together.

CORRADIATION, S. the conjunction of rays in one point.

TO CORRECT, V. A. [Lat.] to punish a person for a fault, in order to make him amend. To give a person notice of his fault. In Medicine, to counteract, or lessen the force or ill qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, Adj. [Lat.] that which is perfect; freed from errors or mistakes.

CORRECTION, S. punishment for faults in order to produce amendment; an amendment; reprehension; censure; or notice of fault. In Medicine, the lessening any quality of an ingredient, by joining it with one of opposite qualities.

CORRECTIVE, Adj. having the power of counteracting any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, S. that which has the power of altering or counteracting any bad quality; limitation; restriction, applied to the sense of words.

CORRECTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be free from faults; exactly.

CORRECTNESS, S. perfection, arising from frequent and accurate alterations.

CORRECTOR, S. he who amends a person by means of punishment. In Printing, the person who examines and alters the errors of the compositor in the proofs. In Medicine, an ingredient in a composition which guards against, or abates the force of another.

TO CORRELATE, V. N. [Lat.] to have a mutual or reciprocal relation to one another, as father and son.

CORRELATE, S. one that stands in an opposite relation, as father and son.

CORRELATIVE, Adj. having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of the one depends on the existence of another.

CORREPTION, S. [Lat.] reproof, censure, reprehension, oburgation.

TO CORRESPOND, V. N. [Lat.] to answer; to match; to suit; to be proportionate, or adequate to another; to keep

an acquaintance with another by sending and receiving letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, or **CORRESPONDENCY**, S. [Lat.] an agreement; the matching or fitting of two things together; an intercourse kept up by letter; friendship; intercourse, or commerce.

CORRESPONDENT, S. a person with whom commerce is carried on, or intelligence kept, by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONDENT, Adj. [Lat.] suiting; fitting; agreeing; answering.

CORRIDOR, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a road or way, about twenty yards broad, along the edge of a ditch, without side, encompassing the whole fortification, called likewise the *covert way*. In Architecture, a gallery, or long aisle, round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

CORRIGIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be altered for the better; that which is a proper object of punishment; corrective; or having the power of amending any error, fault, or bad quality.

CORROBORANT, Part. [Lat.] having the power of strengthening or giving strength.

To **CORROBORATE**, V. A. to confirm an assertion; to strengthen or make strong.

CORROBORATION, S. the act of strengthening; the confirmation or establishing a truth by some additional proof.

CORROBORATIVE, Adj. having the power of increasing strength, or of service in particular bodily weaknesses.

To **CORRODE**, V. A. [Lat.] to eat away by degrees, applied to the action of a liquor on some solid body; to prey upon; to consume, or wear away by degrees.

CORRODENT, Part. [Lat.] having the power of separating the particles of a body, applied to the effect of some menstruum, or fluid, on solid bodies.

CORROSIBILITY, S. the possibility of being corrofible; the possibility of having its particles divided by some menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may have its particles consumed, or separated by some menstruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, S. the quality of being liable to have its particles separated by a menstruum.

CORROSION, S. the dissolution or separation of the particles of a body by an acid or saline liquor or menstruum.

CORROSIVE, Adj. having the power of insinuating itself between, and separating the particles of a body; having the power of fretting, vexing, or of making a person uneasy or angry.

CORROSIVE, S. that which has the power of consuming, eating, or wasting away; that which has the power of fretting, giving pain, or rendering a person uneasy.

CORROSIVELY, Adv. in the manner of, or like a corrosive; having the quality of a corrosive.

CORROSIVENESS, S. the quality whereby a fluid insinuates itself between the pores of a solid body, separates them, or wastes it away.

CORRUGANT, Part. [Lat.] having the power of wrinkling, or contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to wrinkle.

CORRUGATION, S. the act of drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUPT**, V. A. [Lat.] to alter the qualities of a body by putrifying. Figuratively, to engage a person to do something contrary to his inclination or conscience by bribes or money; to spoil; to vitiate, or render bad. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, Adj. [Lat.] vicious; void of moral goodness; lost to piety; biased by bribes. Tainted; rotten; applied to things.

CORRUPTER, S. that which putrifies, or taints. One who, by ill example, or base motives, seduces a person to vice.

CORRUPTIBILITY, S. the possibility of being corrupted, putrified, or rendered worse.

CORRUPTIBLE, Adj. that which may be putrified or grow rotten; that which may be destroyed or rendered vicious.

CORRUPTION, S. [Lat.] the action whereby a body loses all its properties or qualities for a certain time, or whereby its form is altered, and its qualities changed from what they were before; rottenness. In Morality, a change from virtue to vice. In Politics, a state wherein persons act only from lucrative motives; the means by which any person may be rendered vicious; or a thing may be made rotten. In Surgery, the matter contained in an ulcer or wound, called *pus* by practitioners. In Law, the taint which grows to a person or his heirs, on account of his having been guilty of felony or treason.

CORRUPTIVE, Adj. having the power or quality of rendering tainted or rotten.

CORRUPTLESS, Adj. that which cannot be corrupted.

CORRUPTNESS, S. the quality or state of a corrupted body; vice.

CORSAIR, S. [Fr.] an armed vessel, which plunders merchants vessels; a pirate.

CORSE, S. [Fr.] a poetical word for a carcase or dead body.

CORSELET, S. [Fr.] a little armour for the fore part of the body.

CORSHAM, a town in Wiltshire, whose fairs are held March 7, and Sept. 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

CORSICA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 83 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and

and cultivated very poorly; however, the valleys produce wheat; and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds and chestnuts. There is a ridge of mountains which divides the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belongs to the French.

CO'SLE-HEATH, a town in Wiltshire, whose fair is kept the first Monday in August, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

CORTICAL, Adj. [Lat.] barky; belonging to the outward part of any thing. In Anatomy, the *cortical* substance of the brain is its exterior part.

CORTICATED, Adj. [Lat.] resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, Adj. [Lat.] full of bark.

CORUSCANT, Part. [Lat.] glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION, S. [Lat.] a quick, sudden, and short darting of splendor; a flash; a glittering light.

CORWEN, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, 10 miles N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 12, May 24, July 21, October 10, and December 26, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CORYMBIATED, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, abounding or garnished with bunches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBEUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a round cluster of berries, like those of the ivy, applied to such plants as have a compound discous flower, without any down adhering to their seeds.

COSE'CANT, S. in Geometry, the secant of an arch which is the complement of another arch to 90 degrees.

CO'SIER, S. [Fr.] a butcher; a low-lived person. A word of contempt.

CO'SINE, S. in Geometry, the part of the diameter intercepted between the center and the right sine, and always equal to the sine of the complement of the arch.

COSMETIC, Adj. [Gr.] having the power of improving the personal charms; beautifying; or heightening beauty.

COSMICAL, Adj. [Gr.] relating to the world. In Astronomy, rising together, or in the same degree of the ecliptic with the sun.

COSMICALLY, Adv. at the same time with the sun.

COSMO'GONY, S. [Gr.] the rise, origin, or creation of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHER, S. [Gr.] one who composes a description of the relation, fitness, figure, and disposition of all the parts of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHY, S. [Gr.] a description of the several parts of the world; or the art of delineating its several bodies according to their magnitudes, motions, relations, &c. it consists of geography and astronomy.

COSMO'POLITE, or **COSMOPO'LI-**

TAN, S. a citizen of the world; one who is at home in all companies, and in all countries.

CO'SSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into several branches. They live on husbandry, fishing, and their cattle, but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. Their religion is a mixture of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. They are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and very complaisant to strangers.

COST, S. [Belg.] the price, or money given for the purchase of a thing; charge, expence. Figuratively, sumptuousness; luxury; loss; detriment.

To **COST**, V. N. [preter and participle preter *cost*] [Fr.] to be purchased or bought at a particular sum.

CO'STAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the ribs.

CO'STARD, S. the head or skull. In Gardening, a round bulky apple, somewhat resembling the head.

CO'STIVE, Adj. [Lat.] bound in the body; going seldom to stool. Figuratively, hardened.

CO'STIVENESS, S. in Medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements, attended with a difficulty of discharging them.

CO'STLINESS, S. sumptuousness; expensiveness; the great value, or sum required for the purchase of a thing.

CO'STLY, Adj. requiring a large sum, or much money for its purchase; expensive. Figuratively, rare; valuable.

CO'STUME, S. among Painters, denotes that every figure in a piece of painting must be drawn in its proper character.

COT, **COTE**, or **COAT**, at the end of names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage.

COT, S. [Brit.] a hut; a cottage.

COTA'NGENT, S. in Geometry, the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

COTE'MPORARY, Adj. [Lat.] living at the same time with another.

COT-LAND, S. land belonging to a cottage.

COT-QUEAN, S. a person who officiously concerns himself with women's affairs. *Cot*, its abbreviation, is only in use.

COTTAGE. See **Cot**.

COTTAGER, S. one who dwells in a hut or cottage. In Law, one who lives common without paying rent, and without any lands of his own.

COTTON, S. [Fr.] the down of the fruit of the cotton-tree. *Cotton* likewise signifies a coarse kind of cloth made of threads when spun.

To **COUCH**, V. N. [Fr.] to lie down on a bed; to lie down on the knees bent under

applied to beasts; to lie in wait, or ambush; to lay under as a stratagem; to stoop or sink down, through pressure of a heavy burthen, or through pain, fear, or respect; to include; to comprise; to urge by way of implication; to include by way of analogy or indirectly; to incline a spear in a proper posture for attack. In Surgery, to depress; or take off a film, which obstructs the sight, called improperly, *cutting the eye*, or *cutting a patient*, instead of *cutting a cataract*.

COUCH, S. a long seat furnished with a mattress, on which people lie down for repose or ease; a layer or stratum.

COUCHANT, [*k6/hong*] Part. [Fr.] lying down; squatting. In Heraldry, applied to the posture of a beast lying with his belly on the ground, his legs bent under him, and his head looking upwards.

COUCHEE, [*k6/bee*] S. [Fr.] the time of going to bed, opposed to *levers*.

COUCHER, S. one who couches persons for cataracts; an oculist.

COVE, S. [Fr.] a small creek or bay; a shelter, or cover.

COVENANT, S. [Lat.] an agreement between two persons.

To COVENANT, V. N. to bargain; to agree, or stipulate; to agree with a person on certain conditions.

COVENANTE'E, S. in Law, one who is party to an agreement, or covenant.

COVENANTER, S. one who makes an agreement with another.

COVENOUS, Adj. in Law, fraudulent; with an intention to deceive or cheat.

COVENTRY, a town in Warwickshire, which, with Litchfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday, and the fairs are on May, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Friday in Trinity-week for flannels, linen, and woollen; and on the first day they represent the Holy Godiva on horseback; and on Nov. 1, for linen, woollen, and horses. It is a city and county, containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, sheriffs, aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons, as well as debtors; and sends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 parishes, 2 of which have very lofty spires, and were surrounded with strong walls, which were demolished by the order of king Charles I. in 1662. It has a grammar-school, with 100 scholars, and exhibitions for both Universities, and another free school for poor boys, besides several hospitals; as, one for ten old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a third for 8 married couples, and a fourth in West-gate-street. In the market-place stood the tallest cross in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. This town is of great extent; but the houses being very old, and chiefly built with wood

and plaister, with stories projecting over each other, make but an indifferent appearance. It has a considerable manufacture in stuffs, particularly tammies, as also ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 91 miles N. W. of London.

To COVER, V. A. [Fr.] to spread, or overspread with something; to conceal under something; to hide by false appearances, or specious pretences; to overwhelm or bury; to conceal, as in a wrapper, from human sight; to incubate; to brood on; to copulate with the other sex, applied to horses. To wear a hat, or other covering on the head.

COVER, S. that which is spread over another. Figuratively, concealment; a specious pretence to conceal or hide a person's designs, used with *for*. Also, shelter; a place free from danger, used with *under*.

COVERING, S. dress; any thing spread over another.

COVERLET, S. [Fr.] the uppermost part of the bed-cloaths; or an ornamental covering thrown over the rest of the bed-cloaths.

COVERT, S. [Fr.] a shelter, or place of defence from danger; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, Adj. [Fr.] sheltered; not open, or exposed. Figuratively, secret; private; concealed by some fair pretext, or specious appearance. In Law, under protection or shelter; hence *femme couverte*, is used for a married woman. *Covert way*, in Fortification, a space of ground level with the field on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging round the half moons, or other works.

COVERTLY, Adv. in a secret, close, private, or indirect manner.

COVERTNESS, S. the quality of being hidden, unperceived, indirect, or insidious.

COVERTURE, S. shelter; defence against any danger or inconvenience. Figuratively, a specious pretext or appearance to conceal a bad design. In Law, the state or condition of a married woman.

To COVET, V. A. [Fr.] to desire vehemently what a person is not possessed of; to prosecute, or endeavour to acquire with great eagerness. Neuterly, to have a strong and violent desire.

COVETABLE, Adj. that which is proper or fit, or worthy to be desired or wished for.

COVETOUS, Adj. [Fr.] excessively desirous of; inordinately eager after the acquiring and preserving of money; avaricious, in a bad sense. Desirous, fond, or eager to possess, used in a good sense.

COVETOUSLY, Adv. in a greedy, avaricious manner.

COVETOUSNESS, S. the quality of being inordinately fond of money, or eager after gain.

COVEY, S. [Fr.] a hatch; or an old bird with her young; a number or collection of birds near one another.

COUGH, [*koff*] S. [Belg.] in Medicine, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, muscles of the larynx, thorax, and abdomen, violently shaking and expelling the air drawn into the lungs by inspiration.

To **COUGH**, [*koff*] V. N. [Belg.] to have the diaphragm or lungs convulsed by the irritation of serous humours, which they endeavour to expel, and by that means cause a noise like an explosion; to make a noise in endeavouring to discharge the trachea or lungs of the lymph with which it is overcharged, on account of the stoppage of perspiration. Actively, to eject or clear by coughing, used with *up*.

COUGHER, [*kiffer*] S. a person affected with a cough.

CO'VIN, or **CO'VINE**, S. [Fr.] an agreement between two or more, in order to cheat a person.

CO'VING, S. [Fr.] in Building, applied to houses projecting over the ground plot, or the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered.

COULD, [commonly pron. *kood*] [the pretter-imperfect of **CAN**] was able; or had in my power to.

CO'ULTER, S. [Lat.] the sharp iron which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the plough-share.

CO'UNCIL, S. [Lat.] an assembly met together to consider, examine, or deliberate on any subject. *Common-council* is a court wherein are made all bye-laws that bind the citizens. It consists, like the parliament, of two parts, the upper and the lower; the upper is composed of the lord-mayor and aldermen, and the lower of a number of common-council-men chosen by the several wards, as representatives of the body of citizens. *Privy-council* may be called the primum mobile of the civil government of Great Britain, bearing part of that great weight of it which otherwise would lie too heavy upon the king. It is composed of persons eminent for their political knowledge, the number of whom is at the sovereign's pleasure, who are bound by oath to advise the king to the best of their judgment, with all the fidelity and secrecy that becomes their station. *Cabinet-council*, a select number chosen out of the privy-council, with whom his majesty determines such matters as are most important, and require the utmost secrecy. *Council of war* is an assembly of the principal officers of an army or fleet, convened by the general or admiral to concert measures for their conduct in their respective operations. *Oecumenical* or *general council* is an assembly which represents the whole body of the universal church. The Romanists reckon eighteen of them; Bullinger, six; Dr. Prideaux, seven; and Bp. Beveridge, eight, since the time of Constantine the first Christian emperor. *Provincial council*, an assembly of the prelates of a province un-

der their metropolitan. *National council* is the assembly of all the prelates in a nation under their primate or metropolitan.

CO'UNCIL-BEARD, S. a table at which matters of state are taken into consideration.

CO'UNSEL, S. [Lat.] advice; direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy; scheme; design. In Law, a person who pleads at the bar, an abbreviation of *counsellor*.

To **CO'UNSEL**, V. A. [Lat.] to give advice, or inform a person of the most advantageous way of regulating any point in his conduct, or ordering any particular measure; to advise any particular measure.

CO'UNSELLABLE, Adj. ready to follow the advice or persuasion of others.

CO'UNSELLOR, S. one who gives advice to, or endeavours to persuade another; a confidant. Figuratively, one whose province it is to advise in matters of state. In Law, a person who is consulted on any difficulty arising in any writing, who pleads at the bar, and has been admitted as a barrister.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP, S. the office or post of counsellor.

To **CO'UNT**, V. A. [Fr.] to number, or tell; to reckon; to esteem; to account, or look upon in any particular light; to impute or charge, used with *to*. Neuterly, to draw as a consequence from; to found or build a scheme or argument upon.

COUNT, S. [Fr.] See **COMPT**.

COUNT, S. [Fr.] a nobleman who possesses a domain erected into a county, in rank between a duke and baron, and bears on his arms a coronet adorned with three precious stones, and surmounted with three large leaves, whereof those in the middle and extremities advance above the rest.

CO'UNTABLE, Adj. that which may be numbered.

CO'UNTENANCE, S. [Fr.] the form of the face, or particular cast of the features. Air, or look; confidence of mien. To keep countenance, a composure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change. Show; resemblance. Figuratively, protection, patronage, support.

To **CO'UNTENANCE**, V. A. to support, favour, or protect. Figuratively, to act suitable to; to keep up the appearance of a thing; to encourage; to appear in defence of.

CO'UNTENANCER, S. one who appears in behalf of, or encourages a person or design.

CO'UNTER, S. [Fr.] a false piece of money, used as a means of reckoning. Figuratively, money, used in contempt. The table or board on which goods are shown, or money told in a shop. In Farriery, that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

CO'UNTER, Adv. [Fr.] in opposition to; contrary to. This word is often used in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.

To **COUNTERACT**, V. A. to destroy the power of any cause, by acting contrary to it.

To **COUNTERBALANCE**, V. A. to weigh one thing against another. Figuratively, to act against with an opposite effect.

To **COUNTERBUFF**, V. A. to beat back a thing in motion, in a direction contrary to that in which it moved at first; to strike or beat back.

To **COUNTERCHANGE**, V. A. to give and receive; to change one thing for another.

To **COUNTERCHARM**, V. A. to destroy the effect of a charm by counteracting it.

To **COUNTERCHECK**, V. A. to stop by a sudden obstruction or opposition.

To **COUNTERDRAW**, V. A. to copy a design by means of a fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other transparent substance, whereon the strokes appearing, are followed or traced with a pencil.

To **COUNTERFEIT**, V. A. [Fr.] to copy or imitate with an intention to make the thing pass for an original; to imitate; to resemble. Figuratively, to put on the appearance of something really excellent.

COUNTERFEIT, Adj. made or copied from another, with an intention to be passed for an original; forged; fictitious. Figuratively, deceitful; hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, S. one who personates another; an impostor.

COUNTERFEITER, S. a forger; one who imitates a thing with intention to pass the resemblance as an original. Used in an ill sense.

COUNTERFEITLY, Adv. with forgery; fictitiously; with dissimulation.

COUNTERGAGE, S. in Carpentry, a method used in measuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUNTERLIGHT, S. in Painting, a window or light opposite any thing which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

To **COUNTERMAND**, V. A. [Fr.] to order something contrary to what has been commanded; to contradict, or repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppose; to set one's self in opposition to the commands of another.

To **COUNTERMARCH**, V. A. to march in a direction opposite to that in which an army began; to march back.

COUNTERMARCH, S. in War, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in the front come to be in the rear. Figuratively, a change or alteration of measures, or conduct, opposite to those which preceded.

COUNTERMARK, S. a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several persons, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

COUNTERMINE, S. in War, a subterraneous passage made by the besieged in search of the enemy's mine, to take out the powder, give air to it, or any other ways frustrate its effects.

To **COUNTERMINE**, V. A. to dig a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may be taken out, air given to it, or other means used to frustrate its intention. Figuratively, to frustrate a design; to counterwork or defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMOTION, S. a motion opposite or contrary to another.

COUNTERMURE, S. [Fr.] a little wall built close to another, to strengthen and secure it.

COUNTERNOISE, S. a sound or noise made in opposition to another, in order to drown it, and hinder its being heard.

COUNTEROPENING, S. an opening, vent, or aperture, opposite to another.

COUNTERPANE, S. [Fr.] a cloth or ornamental covering laid over a bed.

COUNTERPART, S. a part opposite to, or which answers another.

COUNTERPLEA, S. the plea of a respondent to that of another; a reply, in order to oppose the plea of another.

To **COUNTERPLOT**, V. A. to play one plot against another; to endeavour to hinder the effects of, by forming and carrying on one of a contrary tendency.

COUNTERPLOT, S. a stratagem or artifice opposed to another.

To **COUNTERPOISE**, [*kouterpoize*] V. A. [Fr.] to place one weight against another; to act against with equal weight. Figuratively, to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

COUNTERPOISE, [*kouterpoize*] S. a weight which is heavy enough to counterbalance another. Figuratively, an equivalent, or thing of equal worth with another.

COUNTERPRESSURE, S. an opposite force or pressure, by which that which presses the contrary way is counterpoised, or destroyed.

COUNTERSCARP, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp, or the acclivity or exterior part of the ditch next the country, or field; sometimes it is taken for the whole covert-way, or glacis.

To **COUNTERSIGN**, [*koutersein*] V. A. to sign an order or instrument signed before by a king or person of higher rank; thus when a charter is signed by the king, and afterwards by the secretary, the latter is said to counter sign it.

COUNTER-TENOR, S. one of the mean or middle parts of music, so called because opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTURN, S. in Dramatic Poetry, the catastrophe, or full growth of a play, which

which destroys the expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves a person distant from that hope in which it found him.

TO COUNTERVAİL, V. A. [Lat.] to act with a force opposite to another; to be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to; to compensate for; to counterbalance.

COUNTERVAİL, S. equal weight or force; power or value sufficient to oppose or hinder any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, a compensation, or that which is of equal worth with something else.

COUNTERVIEW, S. opposition, or a situation in which two persons front each other. Figuratively, opposition, or a design which is contrary to that of another. In Painting, a contrast, or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other.

TO COUNTERWORK, V. A. to endeavour to hinder another effect by acting against it; to counteract.

COUNTESS, S. [Fr.] the wife of a count or earl.

COUNTING-HOUSE, S. a place or room where traders settle and post their books, or keep their accounts.

COUNTLESS, Adj. that which cannot be numbered or counted.

COUNTRY, [kúntry] S. [Fr.] a tract of land under one governor. Figuratively, those parts of a kingdom which are at a distance from cities or courts; the place of any person's birth, or dwelling; the inhabitants of any kingdom.

COUNTRY, [kúntry] Adj. rude; unpolite; uncultivated; rustic. At a distance in situation, or opposition in principles, to the court. Figuratively, rude; untaught; ignorant. *Country dance* seems to be derived from the French, which signifies that the partners stand opposite to each other; but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country.

COUNTRYMAN, [kúntryman] S. one born in the same kingdom or shire with another. Figuratively, a person bred at a distance from cities or courts. A farmer; a husbandman; a rustic.

COUNTY, S. [Fr.] originally signified the estate of a count, or so far as he had any jurisdiction; at present, it is used in the same sense with a shire, both containing a compass, or portion of the realm, into the which all the land is divided for the better government thereof; so that there is no portion of land that is not contained within some county: there are 40 counties in England, and 12 in Wales. Counties or shires are subdivided into rapes, laths, wapentakes, and hundreds, and these into tithings, &c. In all the counties, except Durham, Camberland, and Westmoreland, officers are appointed every Michaelmas term under the denomination of sheriffs, for the executing justice; other officers of the coun-

ties are lord lieutenants, who command the militia, *capitani rotularum*, justices of the peace, bailiffs, high constables, and coroners. There are four of the counties called counties palatine, viz. Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely which formerly had very great privileges that are now very much abridged.

COUPE'E, [koopee] S. [Fr.] in dancing a motion made with the leg forwards, while the other is bent and suspended from the ground.

COU'PLE, [kuple] S. [Fr. & Lat.] a chain or band which holds dogs together; two; pair. Figuratively, a male and female joined in marriage.

TO COU'PLE, [kuple] V. A. [Lat.] to chain or fasten two or more dogs together. Figuratively, to join two or more things of the same kind together; to join two persons together in marriage; to join in embrace, to copulate.

COU'PLET, [kuple] S. two verses rhiming together. Figuratively, a pair.

COU'RAGE, [kurae] S. a manly bravery of mind, which enables a person to resist any risks, undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers, arising from a sense of duty and a fear of offending him that made us.

COURAGEOUS, [kuraejeus] Adj. [Fr.] resolutely bold, and undertaking any enterprise, though attended with dangers, and surrounded with difficulties.

COURAGEOUSLY, [kuraejusly] Adv. in a manner free from fear, and resolutely opposing difficulties and dangers.

COURANT, [kourant] S. [Fr.] any thing which is spread or published quickly; *le courant* has been used for the title of a newspaper.

COURIER, [by some pron. kourier; others kúrrier] S. [Fr.] a messenger sent in with dispatches relating to the state; an express.

COURSE, [kurse] S. a race. Figuratively, the place where races are run. Passage from place to place; progress. Tilt; act of running in the lists. Track in which a ship sails. A turn, or order of succession, used with "Every one in his course." A method or procedure. A series wherein the several parts have a mutual dependance on each other, and comprise the whole of any science or system. "A course of philosophy, chemistry, &c." A method or manner of action or proceeding. Method of life; or train of action. Natural inclination. A series of consequences. *Courmenia*. In Cookery, a number of dishes served one time on a table. In Architecture, a continued range of stones, level, or of the same height throughout the whole length of a building, without any interruption or opening. *Courses*, the main-sails and fore-sail of a ship.

TO COURSE, [kurse] V. A. to hunt; to pursue game; to pursue with dogs that hunt by view; to exercise in running or galloping. Neuterly, to run; to pass; or make it a passage; to rove.

COURSER, [*kúrser*] S. a swift horse.

COURT, [*kúrt*] S. [Fr.] the place where a prince resides; an open space before a house; a small place inclosed with buildings, except an avenue which leads to it, and having another passage at the other end. Likewise, a hall or room, where justice is publicly administered. Courts are of various kinds; and are either held in the king's name, as all the ordinary courts; or where the precepts are issued in the name of the judge, as the king's court. The superior courts are those of the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, the Chancery, and the Court of Exchequer. See them under their respective heads. A court of record has power to hold plea of real, personal, and mixed actions, where the debt is 40s. or more; as the court of King's Bench, &c. A court, or court not of record, is, where cannot hold plea of debt or damages amounting to 40s. or where proceedings are according to the course of the common law; such as the county-court, courts of hundred, court baron, &c. *Court-Baron* is a court held by every lord of a manor within his own precincts, by common law and custom; the former is where the barons or freeholders, and suitors, are the judges; the other is, where the lord, or his steward, is the judge. *Court of Chivalry*, or *the Marshal's Court*, of which the lord high constable, and the marshal of England, are judges. This is the fountain of martial law, and the marshal is not only one of the judges, but sees execution done. *Court of Conscience*, a court in the cities of London and Westminster, and some other places, where all causes, where the debt and damages come under 40s. are determined. *Court of Delegates*, where delegates are appointed by the king's commission, under the great seal, upon an appeal to him; is granted in three cases; 1. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause by the bishop, or his official; 2. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause in places of appeal; and, 3. When sentence is given in a court of admiralty, in suits civil, or maritime, by order of the civil law. *Court of Sessions*, is a court of record, held at Guildhall, in the city of London, before the lord mayor and aldermen, sheriffs and recorder, where all pleas real, personal, and mixed, are determined; where all lands, tenements, &c. in the said city, or its bounds, are pleaded in two *Hustings*; the one called the *Inner* of the plea of lands, and the other *Husting* of the common pleas. This is the highest court within the city, in which a writ of *exigent* may be taken out, and outwrit awarded, wherein judgment is given by the recorder. *Court-Let*, is a court held by the lord of a manor, wherein all offences, except high treason, are enquired into, and tried. *Court-Martial*, is appointed for enquiring into, and punishing offences in officers,

soldiers, and sailors, in a manner agreeable to the regulations of the mutiny bill. *Court of Requests* was anciently a court of equity, of the same nature with the chancery, but inferior to it; and has been long since abolished. Figuratively, the retinue or persons which attend on a prince in his palace; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. The art of pleasing, or insinuation. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To **COURT**, [*kúrt*] V. A. to woo; to endeavour to engage the affections of a woman, with a view of marriage. Figuratively, to solicit; to seek after with eagerness; to flatter; to endeavour to please, or to insinuate one's self into the good graces of another.

COURT-HAND, [*kúrt-hand*] a large square character, abounding in abbreviations, in which records and law proceedings were formerly wrote.

COURTEOUS, [*kúrtuous* or *kúrtuous*] Adj. [Fr.] affable; polite; full of respect and civility.

COURTEOUSLY, [*kúrtuously* or *kúrtuously*] Adv. in a respectful, civil, complaisant manner.

COURTEOUSNESS, [*kúrtuousness* or *kúrtuousness*] S. civil, affable, and complaisant behaviour, tending to gain the affection of another.

COURTESAN, or **COURTEZAN**, [*kúrtexan* or *kúrtexan*] S. [Fr.] an unchaste woman; a prostitute.

COURTESY, [*kúrtesy* or *kúrtesy*] S. [Fr.] an affable, and polite address; an act of kindness, civility, or respect. Figuratively, the method in which women shew their respect of ceremony, i. e. by bending the knees and sinking the body. In Law, a tenure, not of right, but purely by the favour and good nature of others. *Courtesy of England*, is applied to a right which a person has to an inheritance, who marries an heiress, that has a child by him, after both she and the child are dead. *Prov.* Full of *courtesy* full of craft.

COURTIER, [*kúrtier*] S. one who frequents the courts of princes; one who espouses the measures of the court, in opposition to those of the country; one who solicits and endeavours to engage the affections or esteem of another.

COURTLIKE, [*kúrtlike*] Adj. elegant; polite; resembling the court.

COURTLINESS, [*kúrtliness*] S. elegance of manners, civility of behaviour, and politeness of address.

COURTLY, [*kúrtly*] Adj. relating to, favouring, or flattering the court. Adverbially, in the manner of courtiers; elegantly.

To **COURTESY**, [pron. *cúrtesy* and *cúrtchee*] V. N. to sink the body by bending the knees, applied to the method used by the fair sex to shew their respect and breeding.

COURTSHIP, [*kúrtship*] S. the act of endeavouring to gain the favour of a superior, or the affections of a woman.

COUSIN, [*kúzin*] S. [Fr.] a title of relation, applied to those who are born of two

alters, or two brothers. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, especially to such as form the privy council.

COW, [in the plural anciently *kine* or *keen*, but now *cows*] S. [Sax.] the female of the larger or black cattle: its young are called *calves*; the male a *bull*; and its flesh, when killed, *beef*. PROV. *Curs'd cows have short horns*; i. e. Providence so disposes that they who have will, want power or means to hurt.—*Who would keep a cow when he may have a pottle of milk for a penny?*—*Many a good cow bath but a bad calf*; the meaning of which is this: We find by many examples that men famous for learning, virtue, valour, or success, have for the most part either left behind them no children, or such as that it had been more for their honour and the interest of human affairs that they had died childless.

To **COW**, V. A. [by a contraction from *coward*] to depress; to keep in great subjection; so as to render a person unable to undertake any bold and generous action.

COWARD, S. [Fr.] a person who is viciously timorous, or afraid of opposing any danger; a word of reproach. **SYNON.** The *coward* will fire up upon the least offence, but proceed no farther. The *poltroon* is so meanly spirited as through want of courage to take every insult calmly. The *coward* draws back; the *poltroon* dares not advance.

COWARDICE, S. an excessive timorousness, which renders a person the contempt of his adversaries, and the scorn of his friends.

COWARDLINESS, S. the quality of acting like a coward.

COWARDLY, Adj. in the manner of a person who is afraid to shew resentment, or oppose an enemy.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganshire, in South-Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 23, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. It is seated in a low bottom, and in a fertile soil. The streets are broad and paved; and it is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions. It is 177 miles W. from London.

To **COWER**, V. N. [Brit.] to stoop by bending the knees, applied to beasts. Figuratively, to stoop or hang over a thing, applied to the attitude of a human creature.

COWES, a sea-port town of Hampshire, on the N. E. coast of the Isle of Wight, chiefly noted for having a safe harbour for ships. It is $87\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London.

COWISH, Adj. timorous; fearful to a vice.

COWLS, S. [Sax.] a kind of veil worn by monks; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two persons.

COW-LEECH, S. one who professes to cure distempered cows.

COWLING, a village in Suffolk, miles S. E. of Newmarket, with two fairs on July 31, and October 17, for sheep and lambs.

COWPAR, a parliament-town of Scotland in the county of Fife, 10 miles W. of St. Andrews.

COWSLIP, S. [Sax.] in Botany, a small yellowish flower, a species of the *primrose*.

COWTHORP, a town in Lincolnshire whose fair is kept July 5, for horses and horned cattle.

COWXCOMB, [*kóxkám*] S. an ignorant pretender to knowledge and polite accomplishments.

COXCOMICAL, Adj. foppish; conceited; affecting an appearance of learning and politeness, including the idea of vanity.

COXWOLD, a town in the North-Ride of Yorkshire, which has no market, but fair, on August 25, for horned cattle, linen and woollen cloth, pewter, and hardware. It is 214 miles N. by W. of London.

COY, Adj. [Fr.] modest; reserved; submitting to the familiarities of a lover, testifying any approbation of his advances.

To **COY**, V. N. to behave with reserve and disapprobation of the familiarities of a lover; to condescend with reluctance.

CO'LY, Adv. with reserve; with unwillingness to admit any advances of a lover.

CO'YNESS, S. reserve; unwillingness to admit the advances or familiarities of a lover.

COYSTREL, S. a degenerate kind of hawk.

To **CO'ZEN**, [*kúzen*] V. A. to impose by feigned appearances; to cheat, trick, defraud.

COZENAGE, [*kúznage*] S. imposition upon a person by false appearances, in order to deprive him of his property; a fraud; posture.

CO'ZENER, [*kúznér*] S. one who deceives another by means of specious pretences, or appearances.

CRAB, S. [Sax.] a roundish, flat shell-fish, which every year divest themselves of their shell, and repair that loss by means of a juice, with which they cover their bodies. A wild four small apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a cross, sour, morose person. A wooden engine with three screws used in launching ships, or heaving them to the docks. In Astronomy, one of the signs of the zodiac. See **CANCER**. In position, it is used adjectively for angry or degenerate fruit, as a *crab-cherry*, &c.

CRA'BBED, Adj. applied to the countenance and behaviour of a person, sour, morose, and disagreeable. Figuratively, disagreeable, unpleasing. Applied to writings, not to be understood, difficult, or perplexing.

CRA'BEDLY, Adv. in a peevish, morose, sour, and unfriendly manner.

CRA'BEDNESS, S. applied to the taste, sour, or resembling that of a crab; applied to the looks, crossness; applied to behaviour, moroseness; and applied to writings, difficulty, or hardness to be understood.

CRABS-EYES, S. in Pharmacy and Natural History, are found in two separate bags on each side of the stomach of the crawfish, and are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretic.

CRACK, S. [Belg.] a sudden bursting, by which the parts of a body are separated from each other. Figuratively, the chink or chasm made by the separation of the parts of a body; the sound made by any body in bursting or falling; a sound made by a sudden and quick blow; a flaw, Craziness of intellect. A whore, in low language. A boast.

To **CRACK**, V. A. [Belg.] to break into chinks; to break or split; to destroy by breaking; to make a flaw in a thing; to craze. Neuterly, to burst; to split; to open in chinks; to fall or run to ruin; to make a loud noise by bursting, or from a sudden blow; to boast, used with *of*.

CRACK-BRAINED, S. one who is disordered in his intellects, or mad.

CRACKER, S. a noisy, boasting fellow. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with a noise.

To **CRACKLE**, V. N. to make a low and frequent noise, resembling that of a bay leaf when burnt.

CRACKNEL, S. a hard, brittle cake.

CRA'OW, the capital town or city of Poland, and the most important place therein. The streets are broad and straight, but very gassy; and the houses are about five stories high, built with stone, and covered with shingles. The kings of Poland resided here before they removed to Warlaw. It was burnt to the ground in 1702. by the Swedes, and is not likely to be rebuilt very soon. The regalia are kept here, this being the place where the kings of Poland are crowned; and likewise the supreme courts are held here. It is seated in an extensive plain on the rivers Vistula, Weisfel, or Weisser, 112 miles S. W. of Warlaw. Lon. 19, 55. E. lat. 50. 10 N.

CRA'DLE, S. [Sax.] a small moveable bedstead for children, made of wicker-work, and fitted with pieces of wood underneath, which make the segment of a circle, by means of which it is rocked to and fro. Figuratively, infancy. In Surgery, a kind of case resembling a cradle, in which a limb is laid that has been lately set. In ship-building, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship, by the bulge, serving to launch her with greater ease and security.

To **CRA'DLE**, V. A. to lay or rock in a cradle. Figuratively, to lay or compose,

CRAFT, S. [Sax.] a trade or mechanic employ; a kind of low cunning, whereby one person out-wits or over-reaches another.

CRAFTILY, Adv. in a cunning manner; in a manner which includes in it more art than honesty.

CRAFTINESS, S. cunning.

CRAFTSMAN, S. an artificer, tradesman, manufacturer, or mechanic.

CRAFTY, Adj. cunning; full of art, whereby a person over-reaches another, or carries on a design against him without his discovery: it includes the idea of selfishness, and sometimes dishonesty.

CRAG, [Belg.] a neck, or the small end of the neck, applied to a joint of butcher's meat.

CRAG, S. [Brit.] a rough, steep rock; the rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, Adj. full of ruggednesses, or uneven parts.

CRA'GGEDNESS, S. the state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, Adj. uneven; broken; rugged.

CRAIL, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrews.

To **CRAM**, V. A. [Sax.] to stuff by force; or to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain; to fill with more food than a person can conveniently eat; to thrust down by force, applied to the method used to feed and fatten turkeys. Neuterly, to eat more than a person can well bear.

CRA'MBO, S. [a cant word] a play in which one person is obliged to find a rhyme to a word given him by another.

CRAMP, S. [Fr.] in Medicine, a convulsive or involuntary contraction of the muscular part of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any restraint which hinders a person from exerting either the faculties of his mind or the strength of his body. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, Adj. attended with difficulties; not easy to be understood: a low term.

To **CRAMP**, V. A. to contract the muscular parts, and thereby to occasion great pain. Figuratively, to restrain, confine, obstruct, or hinder. To fasten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MP-FISH, S. in Natural History, the torpedo, a fish which not only benumbs the hands of those that touch it, but likewise affects them in the same manner, when they take it with a line and fishing-rod.

CRA'NBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; on August 24, and December 6, for cheese and sheep. It is well watered with streams, and is finely seated for pleasure, there being a chace which extends almost as far as Salisbury.

bury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 94 W. of London.

CRA'NBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 30, and September 29, for cattle, and horses. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 17 miles S. of Maidstone, and 48 S. E. of London.

CRANE, S. [Sax.] a bird with a long bill, neck, and legs. Also, a machine used in building and commerce, for raising large stones and other weights. A syphon, or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a bottle or cask. Likewise, a long piece of iron put in a chimney, to hang pots upon.

CRA'NEAGE, S. the liberty of using a crane at a wharf; also, the money paid for drawing up wares out of a ship, &c. with a crane.

CRA'NIUM, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, an assemblage of bones, which involve and include the cerebellum and brain, commonly called the skull.

CRANK, S. [Belg.] the end of an iron axis turned square down, and turned again square to the first turning down, so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slipt so tread the treddle wheel about; or, it is a contrivance of a square form projecting out from an axis or spindle, serving by its rotation to raise and fall the pistons of an engine for raising water. Any bending or winding passage. Figuratively, any pleasing conceit or pun formed by wresting a word from its original signification.

CRANK, Adj. in Sea Language, is applied to a ship, which is said to be *crank-sided*, when she cannot bear her sails, or but small sail, without danger of oversetting; and to be *crank by the ground*, when her floor or bottom is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on ground without danger. Healthy; sprightly.

To **CRA'NKLE**, V. N. to run in and out; to run in mazes, meanders, or windings. Actively, to break into windings.

CRA'NKLES, S. an unequal surface; angles formed by the winding of a stream.

CRA'NNIED, Adj. full of holes or chinks.

CRA'NNY, S. [Fr.] a chink, cleft, or a narrow hole made in a rock or solid body.

CRAPE, S. [low Lat.] a light transparent manufacture resembling gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted in the mill, wove without crossing, and much used in mourning.

CRA'PULENCE, S. [Lat.] drunkenness; or the disorder of the head occasioned by excessive drinking.

CRA'PULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] drunk; sick or disordered in the head by excessive drinking.

To **CRASH**, V. N. to make a loud noise, applied to that which is occasioned by the fall

of several things at once. Actively, to break or bruise by means of force. Figuratively, to drink, applied to liquor.

CRASH, S. a loud, sudden, mixed sound, occasioned by several things falling, or being dashed together.

CRA'SIS, S. [Lat.] constitution, or the habit of body formed by due temperature of the humours of the body; health.

CRASS, Adj. [Lat.] thick; gross; not easily running, applied to fluids.

CRA'SSITUDE, S. [Lat.] that state of a fluid which enables it to support solid bodies without sinking; grossness.

CRASTINA'TION, S. [Lat.] the delaying a thing, which ought to be done immediately, to another time.

CRATCH, S. [Fr.] the palisaded frame in which hay is put; a manger.

CRAVAT, S. a cloth worn round the neck; a neckcloth.

To **CRAVE**, V. A. [Sax.] to ask with earnestness and submission. Figuratively, to ask insatiably, or wish for without being satisfied; to require as necessary; to call for as a claim, applied to things.

CRA'VEN, a division of the West-riding of Yorkshire, which lies on the river Arc.

CRA'VEN, S. a cock that is conquered, and void of courage. Figuratively, a coward, or one afraid to encounter any danger.

To **CRA'VEN**, V. A. to render inactive by fear; to render a person a coward, or affect with cowardice.

CRAUNCH, V. A. [from *scraunser*, Belg. whence the vulgar more properly say to *scraunch*] to crush with the teeth.

CRAW, S. [Dan.] the crop or first stomach of birds, made by the infinitely wise Architect of the world to supply the want of teeth and mastication in birds.

CRA'W-FISH, S. [sometimes written *cray-fish*] [Fr.] in Natural History, a small fresh-water fish, in the form of a lobster.

To **CRAWL**, V. N. [Belg.] to move with a slow motion along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move slowly; to move in an abject posture, hated and despised by all.

CRAWLER, S. an animal which moves with its belly on the ground; any animal moving with a slow or creeping motion.

CRA'WLEY, a town in Sussex, whose fairs are kept May 8, and Sept. 9, for horned cattle. It is six miles E. by N. of Horsham.

CRAYON, [Fr.] any colour formed into a roll or pencil, with which pictures or portraits are drawn or coloured. Figuratively, any design or portrait formed with crayons.

To **CRAZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to break. Figuratively, to crush or weaken a claim, or argument; to powder. To disorder the senses or brain of a person; to make a person mad.

CRA'ZEDNESS, S. the state of a thing broken;

CRE

CRE

broken; weakness; madness, applied to the understanding.

CRA'ZINESS, S. the state of being mad; weakness.

CRA'ZY, Adj. [Fr.] broken. Figuratively, weak with age; decrepit; feeble; disordered mind; lunatic, or mad.

To **CREAK**, [*breck*] V. N. [corrupted from *crack*] to make a harsh, shrill, and disagreeable noise, like that of a rusty hinge, applied both to things and animals.

CREAM, [*kream*] S. [Lat.] the thick, fat, or unctuous substance which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood some time, used in making butter. Figuratively, the best, essential, or most valuable part of any thing; as, the *cream of the jest*. *Cream-faced* implies, pale with fear.

To **CREAM**, [*kream*] V. N. to rise in cream. To look pale like cream. Accusatively, to skim off the cream of milk. Figuratively, to take or collect the flower, best part, or quintessence of a thing.

CREA'MY, [*kreamy*] Adj. abounding with, or of the nature of cream.

CREASE, [*krees*] S. a mark made in a thing by folding or doubling it.

To **CREASE**, [*krees*] V. A. to make a mark in any thing by folding or doubling it.

To **CREA'TE**, V. A. [Lat.] to form out of nothing. Figuratively, to cause or produce; to occasion; to confer an honour or dignity. In Law, to give a thing new qualities; or put it into a new state.

CREA'TION, S. the act of forming or giving existence. In its strict sense, it implies the giving existence to a thing which had no pre-existent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles and dignity. The things created; the universe.

CREA'TIVE, Adj. having the power to form out of nothing; exerting the act or power of creation.

CREA'TOR, S. [Lat.] the Being that bestows existence, or forms, without any pre-existing matter.

CREA'TURE, [*kreature*] a being which owes its existence to something else. Any thing created. An animal not human. A general term for man. A word of contempt for a human being. A word of petty tenderness. Figuratively, used for one who owes his fortune to, and is at the devotion of, another.

CREA'TURELY, [*kreaturely*] Adv. having the qualities of a created thing.

CREBRITUDE, S. [Lat.] frequentness, the quality of repeating the same thing often.

CREDENCE, S. [Lat.] belief; credit; the act of the mind whereby it assents to the truth of a person's pretensions, and places confidence in his claim to assent. Figuratively, that which gives a person right to be believed; credit.

CREDE'NDA, S. [Lat.] things or articles which it is necessary to believe; those propositions or articles which are merely the objects of faith, opposed to *agenda*, or practical duties.

CREDE'NTIAL, [*kredenshal*] S. [Lat.] that which gives a right to belief and credit; that which warrants a person's assuming any authority, and claims the respect due to one of that character.

CREDIBILITY, S. the claim which a thing may have to be assented to or believed; the quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be assented to; probability.

CRE'DIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as may be assented to; in such a manner as to claim belief.

CRE'DIT, S. [Fr.] belief of a thing as a truth. Figuratively, honour, esteem, testimony, or reputation for honesty; the lending and expectation of money lent within some limited time; the faith reposed in the government by lending money at interest, which may be transferred, though not redeemable, or is promised to be repaid at a certain time. In Commerce, it signifies something sold upon trust; and the *credit* of a person's account is that on which his payments, whether in cash or other commodities, are registered.

To **CRE'DIT**, V. A. [Lat.] to believe or assent to what a person says as truth. Figuratively, to reflect honour on a person or thing; to trust or confide in one; to let a person have goods on trust. In Commerce, to discharge a debt, by entering an article on the credit side of an account.

CRE'DITABLE, Adj. that which may engage confidence or esteem. In Commerce, that which may procure trust; honourable; estimable; above contempt.

CRE'DITABLENESS, S. reputation; the being generally praised and esteemed.

CRE'DITABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to keep one's reputation, or avoid disgrace.

CRE'DITON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 11, August 21, and September 21, for cattle. It is seated on a rich soil, between two hills, and is a pretty large place, one being called the East-town, and the other the West. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school, with twelve governors, incorporated by queen Elizabeth. It was unhappily almost destroyed by fire in 1743, and the loss was computed at upwards of 50,000l. There were large contributions gathered for their relief throughout all parts of

of the kingdom. It is 179 miles W. by N. of London.

CREDITOR, S. [Lat.] one who lets another have any thing on trust; one to whom a debt is owing. In Book-keeping, that side of an account wherein all things which are delivered are entered: in the Cash-book, it contains a person's payments.

CREDULITY, S. [Lat.] belief, without examining into the truth of the thing assented to; too great easiness in believing.

CREDULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] assenting to any thing proposed as an object of belief, without examining into its truth.

CREDULOUSNESS, S. the quality of believing without examination.

CRED, S. is a brief summary of the articles of a Christian's belief. There are several ancient forms and scattered remains of creeds to be met with in the records of the primitive church; but the most universal creeds, and those which are allowed by the canons of the church, are the *Apostolical*, the *Atbanasian*, and *Nicene Creeds*.

To **CREEK**, V. A. [Belg.] to make a harsh noise.

CREEK, S. [Sax.] in Geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land; a port, or bay; a prominence, or jutting, in a winding coast.

CREEKY, Adj. full of creeks and windings.

To **CREEP**, V. N. [preter *crept*. Sax.] to move with the belly to the ground, applied to reptiles, or animals which have no legs, such as worms, and serpents. Figuratively, to grow along the ground, or upon supporters, applied to vegetables. To move slowly; to move unperceived into any place; to come unexpected, or steal out of a place unperceived and unheard; to behave with abjectness, or meanness of spirit.

CREEPER, S. a plant which runs along the ground, or supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along a grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women in dirty weather.

CREEP-HOLE, S. a hole or cavity into which an animal may retire to escape danger. Figuratively, an excuse; means devised to escape shame, or elude the force of law.

CREEPINGLY, Adv. in a slow motion; after the manner of a reptile.

CREMATION, S. [Lat.] a burning.

CREMOR, S. [Lat.] a milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

CRENATED, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, notched; jagged; or sawed on the edges.

CREPANE, S. in Farriery, an ulcer in the midst of the fore-part of the foot, caused by a bilious, sharp, and biting humour that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by striking the hinder-feet.

To **CREPITATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to make a small crackling noise,

CREPITATION, S. a small crackling noise, as the burning of thorns, parching of pease, &c.

CREPUSCULE, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the twilight.

CRESCENT, Adj. [Lat.] growing; increasing; in a state of increase.

CRESCENT, S. the moon in her state of increase. In Heraldry, it is a bearing in form of a new moon; and is used either as an honourable bearing, or as a distinction between elder and younger families; being generally assigned to the second son, and his descendants.

CRESS, S. [plural *creffen*. Lat.] a herb used for sallad, or eat-raw, of which there are several sorts; the garden *crefs* and the wild *crefs* are the most known.

CRE'SSET, S. [Fr.] a great light set on light-house or watch-tower; a beacon.

CREST, S. [Lat.] in Armoury, the part of the armour for the head, mounted over the helmet, in manner of a comb, or tuft of a cock, deriving its name from *Cristus*, cock's comb, and was for the most part made of feathers, or the hair of horses tails. In Heraldry, the uppermost part of an armour, or that part of the casque or helmet next to the mantle. The *Crest* is deemed a greater mark of nobility than the armoury; being borne in tournaments, to which none were admitted till they had given good proof of their nobility. Figuratively, pride, spirit, or courage.

CRESTED, Adj. [Lat.] adorned with plume or crest; having a comb or tuft on the head.

CREST-FALLEN, Adj. dispirited; cowed in a state of dejection.

CRESTLESS, Adj. in Heraldry, not honoured with coat-armoury; not of a noble or honourable family.

CRETA'CEOUS, [kreté'sheous] Adj. [Lat.] chalky; abounding with, having the quality of chalk.

CREVICE, S. [Fr.] a narrow opening made in a thing by its cracking, generally applied to walls or wainscots.

CREW, S. [Sax.] formerly, a company met together, for any purpose. At present applied to the ship's company; or used to signify a company of contemptible persons, or such as herd together with some bad design.

CREWEL, S. [Belg.] fine worsted, yarn twisted and made up in a knot or ball.

CRIB, S. [Sax.] the rack in a stable. Figuratively, the stall of an ox; a small habitation or hut. The cards which each player lay out of their hands, and are reckoned the benefit of the dealer at the game of cribbage.

CRIBBAGE, S. a game at cards, where the players endeavour to make pairs, sequents, pairs royal, and one and thirty at playings, to hold in their hands as many fiftens, pairs, and sequents as they can.

CRIBBLE, S. [Lat.] a corn-sieve.

CRICKETH, a town in Carnarvonshire, whose fairs are held May 23, July 1, and October 18, for cattle; the market is on Wednesday. It is 236½ miles from London.

CRICK, S. [Ital.] the noise made by a door when its hinges are rusty, or want oiling; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, S. an insect which frequents green-places or ovens, and is remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noise; a game which is played at with a bat and ball.

CRICKHOWELL, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, that has a very small market, though it is a very pretty place. It is situated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge; and it has one fair, on May 12, for cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. It is 150½ miles distant from London.

CRICKLADE, a town in Wiltshire, with market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the second Thursday in April, for sheep, cows, and horses; and on September 21, for hiring of servants, and chapmen's goods. It is situated on the Isis, which almost surrounds it, and is begins to be navigable. It sends two members to parliament; and is 82½ miles from London.

CRIER, S. a person authorized to proclaim things that are lost, or those which are to be sold.

CRIM-TARTARY, or **CRIMEA**, is an ancient Taurica Chersonesus, and is a peninsula, lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by the Caucasus, and on the N. by the Palus Meotis. The Tartars are short and squat, with swarthy complexions, pigs eyes, square and flat faces; their hair is black, and as strong as horse-hair, and very little beards. Their shirts and trousers are cotton-cloth, and over them they wear cloaks of felt, or sheep-skins. The women are too much like their husbands to be handsome; however, the men usually make use of the slaves which they steal from their neighbours, and are continually roving from one place to another. The country is naturally fruitful, and the produce would be very profitable in any other hands, but the Tartars have no other use of it than to feed their cattle. It is between 44 and 46 degrees of latitude, and 40 and 44 of longitude.

CRIME, S. [Lat.] a voluntary breach of a known law; an offence. *SYNON.* Faults arising from human weakness, being transgressions of the rules of duty. Crimes proceed from the wickedness of the heart, being actions against the rules of nature. The effects of anger, and the intrigues of gallantry, are crimes. Calumnies, and assassinations, are crimes.

CRIMINAL, Adj. [Lat.] contrary to any law. Figuratively, faulty; worthy blame; guilty; subject to some punishment on account of the violation of a law, that which is opposed to civil.

CRIMINAL, S. a person who is accused of a voluntary breach of a known law; a person who has knowingly and wilfully acted contrary to any law.

CRIMINALLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with innocence; in a manner which implies guilt, or the wilful breach of some law; in a manner which deserves blame or punishment.

CRIMINATION, S. [Lat.] the act of accusing a person of the breach of some law.

CRIMINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] enormously guilty; iniquitous.

CRIMP, Adj. [from *crimble* or *crumble*] easily broken; crumbling with dryness; easily reduced to powder. Figuratively, not consistent; not of any force. A low word.

To **CRIMPLE**, V. A. [from *crimple*, *crumple*, or *crimble*] to draw together in wrinkles.

CRIMSON, S. [Ital.] a deep red colour, mixed with an appearance of blue. Figuratively, in Poetical Language, used for a dark, or any degree of a red colour.

To **CRIMSON**, V. A. to dye or colour with red or crimson.

CRINCUM, S. [a cant word] a cramp; whimsy.

CRINGE, S. a low bow, carrying with it the idea of fawning and mean servility.

To **CRINGE**, V. A. [Teut.] to form into wrinkles, or uncouth appearances. Neuterly, to behave in a mean, servile, complaisant manner, in order to gain a person's favour, or avert his anger; to fawn.

To **CRINKLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to go in and out; to wrinkle. Actively, to draw a thing into wrinkles; to make the surface of a thing uneven.

CRINKLE, S. a wrinkle.

CRINO'SITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of abounding in hair; hairiness.

CRIPPLE, S. [Sax.] a person who has not the use of his limbs, especially his legs.

To **CRIPPLE**, V. A. to make lame, or deprive a person of the use of his limbs.

CRIPPLENESS, S. the state of a person who is lame, or has not the use of his limbs.

CRISIS, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a change in a disorder, which either determines a patient's death or recovery. Figuratively, in Politics, a period of time, wherein an undertaking is arrived at its greatest height; any particular period of time.

CRISP, Adj. [Lat.] curled. Indented, winding. Dry, brittle, or easily broken.

To **CRISP**, V. A. [Lat.] to curl, or form a thing into a ring; to twist. Neuterly, to run in and out. To make a thing easy to be broken by frying or drying it.

CRISPATION, S. the act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPNESS, S. the quality of a thing curled; easiness to be broken, owing to dryness. In Cookery, the brittleness of a thing, owing to the hard incrustation formed by a brisk fire.

CRISPY, Adj. curled. In Cookery, brown and brittle.

CRIS'SINGHAM MAGNA, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is kept August 12, for horses and toys.

CRITERION, S. [Gr.] a standard by which the goodness or badness of a thing may be measured and judged.

CRITIC, S. [Gr.] a person formed by nature, and qualified by art, to point out the perfection or imperfection of any of the productions in the arts or sciences; one who is employed in distinguishing the beauties or defects of an author. Figuratively, a censurer, or person apt to find fault either with the writings or actions of another.

CRITIC, Adj. belonging to criticism; or the art of judging of the performances of an author.

CRITIC, [by some spelt *critique*, and then pron. *kreetick*] S. [Fr.] an examination or comment on the works of an author, wherein both taste and learning are used as guides; a criticism; the art of criticism.

CRITICAL, Adj. able to distinguish the beauties and defects of any production; nice, exact, accurate; with all the judgment and care of a critic; after the manner of a critic; according to the rules of criticism; as, "He wrote a critical dissertation on the shield of Æneas." Captious; inclined to find fault; censorious. In Medicine and Politics, that in which some crisis or important change happens.

CRITICALLY, Adv. in a critical manner; in such a manner as to discover beauties or defects; exactly; curiously.

CRITICALNESS, S. exactness, nicety, accuracy; the act of exercising the judgment, in order to discern the faults or perfections of any production.

To **CRITICISE**, [*kritifize*] V. N. to write remarks, or point out the beauties and defects of any production. Figuratively, to find fault with. Actively, to censure, blame, or find fault with.

CRITICISM, S. the art or standard of judging well of the merits or demerits of any production. Figuratively, a remark or observation made by a critic.

To **CROAK**, [*krök*] V. N. [Sax.] to make a hoarse noise, applied to that made by a frog or raven. Figuratively, to caw, to cry, or make a disagreeable murmur.

CROAK, [*krök*] S. the noise made by a frog, raven, or crow.

CROCEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of, or resembling saffron; yellow, or of a saffron colour.

CROCHES, S. little buds upon the top of a deer's horn.

CROCK, S. [Belg.] a cup or earthen vessel; a pot to boil victuals in. Figuratively, the smut occasioned by rubbing the outside of a pot against any thing.

CROCKERY, S. [Belg.] earthen-ware.

CROCODILE, S. [Lat.] an amphibious voracious animal, of the lizard kind, and found in Egypt and the East Indies. It grows sometimes to 25 or 30 feet in length, and about the thickness of a man's body; is covered with hard impenetrable scales, except under the belly, where only it is vulnerable; it runs with great swiftness, but cannot easily turn itself.

CROCUS, S. [Lat.] saffron; also, an early flower. In Chemistry, it denotes any metal calcined to a red or deep-yellow colour.

CROFT, S. [Sax.] a little close joining to a house, used either for corn or pasture.

CROISA'DE, or **CROISA'DO**, S. [Fr.] a holy war; the name given to the expeditions of the Christians against the Infidels, for the recovery of Palestine; so called, because those who were engaged in them wore a cross on their cloaths, and bore one on their standard. They reckon eight *Croisades* of this kind; the first of which began in the year 1095.

CROISES, S. [Fr.] pilgrims bound for the Holy Land, or those who had been already there.

CROMARTIE, a capital town of the shire of Cromartie, in Scotland, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the frith of the same name, 12 miles N. E. of Inverness.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on White Monday, for petty chapmen. It is seated near the sea-side, and was formerly more considerable than it is at present, for it had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen. The town has been walled round, some remains of which are still to be seen; but it at present consists of only about 200 houses, straggling here and there, without form or order. It is 127 miles N. E. of London.

CROMWELL (OLIVER) was the son of Mr. Robert Cromwell, who was the second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchbrook, in the county of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stewart, of the isle of Ely, knight. He was born in the parish of St. John, in the ancient borough of Huntingdon, on April 24 or 25, in 1599, in the 41st year of the reign of Q. Elizabeth. He was christened in the parish-church on the 29th of the same month, when his uncle, Sir Oliver Cromwell, a very worthy gentleman, gave him his name. He was sent to school under the care of Dr. Thomas Beard, master of the free school at Huntingdon. He from thence removed to Sidney college in Cambridge, where he was admitted April 23, in 1616, under the tuition of Mr. Richard Howlet, who, by a strict attention to his pupil's disposition, very quickly discovered that he was less addicted to speculation than to action. His father dying, he returned home, where his conduct was far enough

from being regular, inasmuch that it gave his mother, who was a notable and prudent woman, much uneasiness. She was advised by some near relations to send him up to London, and to place him in Lincoln's-inn, which she accordingly did, but without any extraordinary effects, since it served only to bring him acquainted with the vices of the town, by way of addition to those to which he had been addicted in the country. It does not at all appear that he applied himself to the study of the law, which was what his friends aimed at; on the contrary, he continued to pursue his pleasures, and give himself up to wine, women, and play; in which last, though he was sometimes fortunate, yet taking all his expences together, they so much exceeded his income, that he quickly dissipated all that his father left him. But after a few years spent in this manner, he saw plainly the consequence of his follies, renounced them suddenly, and began to lead a very grave and sober life, and entered into a close friendship with several eminent divines, who looked upon his reformation as very extraordinary, and spoke of him as a man of sense and great abilities. As he was nearly related to Mr. Hampden of Buckinghamshire, to the Barringtons of Essex, and other considerable families, they interested themselves in his favour, and were very desirous of seeing him settled in the world; in order to which, a marriage was proposed, which soon after took effect. The lady he married was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier of Essex, knight, a woman of spirit and parts, and being descended from an ancient family, did not want a considerable portion of pride. Mr. Cromwell soon after returned to his own country, and settled at Huntingdon, till the death of his uncle Sir Thomas Stuart, who left an estate of between 4 and 500 l. a year, induced him to remove into the isle of Ely. It was about this time that he began to converse mostly with those who were then styled Puritans, and by degrees affect their notions, with great warmth and violence. He was elected a member of the third parliament in the reign of Charles I. which met Jan. 20, in 1628; and was of the committee for religion, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against popery, and by complaining of Dr. Neile, then bishop of Winchester, licensing books, which had a very dangerous tendency. After the dissolution of that parliament, he returned again into the country, where he continued to express much concern for religion, to frequent silenced ministers, and to invite them often to lectures and sermons at his house, by which he again brought his affairs into a very indifferent situation; so that he judged it necessary to try what industry might do towards repairing these breaches, which led him to take a farm at St. Ives, and this he kept about five years; though indeed, instead of repairing, it helped to run out the

rest of his fortune. He had prayers in the morning and afternoon, and he gave public notice, that he was ready to make restitution to any from whom he had won money at play; and he actually did return 30 l. to Mr. Calton, from whom he won it several years before. When the earl of Bedford, and some other persons of high distinction, who had estates in Lincolnshire, were desirous of having the fens drained, Cromwell violently opposed it, which gave occasion to Mr. Hampden to recommend him to his friends in parliament as a person capable of conducting great things. He had the address to get himself chosen for Cambridge, a place in which he was not known, and was very zealous in promoting the remonstrance which was carried on Nov. 14, 1641, which laid the basis of the civil war. He told lord Falkland, that if the remonstrance had not been carried, he was resolved to have converted the small remains of his estate into ready money the next day, and to have quitted the kingdom; and this he affirmed was the sentiment also of some of the most considerable men of that party. In 1642 Mr. Cromwell raised a troop of horse, which he commanded, by virtue of a commission from the earl of Essex, and acted very vigorously, so that he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and had 1000 horse under his command, and was some time afterwards lieutenant-general of the horse. In the battle of Marston-Moor, July 3, 1644, it was universally allowed that his cavalry had the greatest share in gaining that battle. In the winter, when the parliament sat, Cromwell and his friends carried what was then called the self-denying ordinance, that excluded the members of either house from having any commands in the army; however, Cromwell was at first occasionally, and at last absolutely exempted. Upon the introduction of the new model, as it was called, the chief command of the army was given to Sir Thomas Fairfax; and from being lieutenant-general of horse, Cromwell became lieutenant-general of the army, of which, while another had the title, he seems to have had the direction. In 1646 the earl of Essex died suddenly; and Cromwell turned his thoughts entirely to make the army the supreme power, which he accordingly effected, and turned out those members of the house who would not act by his direction. As to the circumstances of the beheading the king, and the public transactions of those times, they are so well known, that I shall pass them slightly over. Cromwell had the command of the forces in Ireland, and the title of Lord Lieutenant was bestowed upon him; and by the month of June 1650, all Ireland was, in a manner, subdued, and that in so short a space as nine months. He left Ireton his deputy there, and came over to England. On June 26, 1650, he was appointed general and commander in chief of all the forces of the

commonwealth, and set out on his march against the Scots, who had received Charles II. On September 3, 1651, he totally defeated the king's forces at Worcester; he then came up to London, and was congratulated by the house of commons, the council of state, the lord mayor, &c. On the 19th of April, 1653, he called a council of officers, to debate about the government; while they were sitting, colonel Ingoldby came and informed them, that the parliament had framed a bill to continue themselves till Nov. 5, in the next year, proposing to fill up the house by new elections; whereupon the general marched directly to Westminster, with about 300 men, placed his soldiers about the house, entered first himself, and after staying for some time talking to them, he ordered the soldiers to see the house cleared of all members, and having caused the doors to be locked up, went away to Whitehall. On December 16, the same year, Cromwell was invested in the court of Chancery in Westminster-hall, with great solemnity, with the title of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, being then in the 54th year of his age. He applied himself immediately to the settling of public affairs, both foreign and domestic, and concluded a peace with the States of Holland, in which Denmark was included. He also made peace with Sweden, and both France and Spain contended so earnestly for his friendship, that they made themselves ridiculous. As to domestic affairs, he filled the courts of Westminster with able judges, professed an unalterable resolution of maintaining liberty of conscience, and dismissed from their commands such officers as he could not confide in. He gave the command of all the forces in Scotland to general Monk, and sent his own son Henry to govern Ireland. He, by an ordinance, dated April 12, 1654, united England and Scotland, fixing the number of representatives for the latter at thirty, and soon after he did the same by Ireland. He shewed a great regard to justice, in causing the brother of the ambassador from Portugal to be executed for murder. He called a parliament to meet on Sept. 3, which was accordingly opened on that day, to which the Protector went in great state. He received this house of commons in the painted chamber, where he made them a very long speech. When they came to their house, after electing Mr. William Lenthall their speaker, they fell to debating whether the supreme legislative power of the kingdom should be in a single person or a parliament. This so alarmed the Protector, that on the 12th of the same month, he caused a guard to be set at the painted chamber, where he gave them a sharp reproof, and none were permitted to go into the house afterward before they had taken an oath to be faithful to the Protector and his government. While this parliament was sitting, the Protector,

whom the duke of Holstein had presented with a set of Friesland horses, would needs drive secretary Thurloe in his coach drawn by these horses, round Hyde-park; but the horses proving ungovernable, threw his highness out of the box, and in his fall, one of his pocket-pistols went off, but he received no hurt at all. The Protector finding this parliament would give him no money, and that they were about to take away his power, dissolved them. He restored to the city their militia. This year, 1655, there were some conspiracies, for which several persons suffered death, and the Protector from henceforth made it a difficulty of supporting his authority, in any manner, and by any means. In the spring of this year he sent a powerful fleet, under the command of admiral Penn, and a great body of land forces, commanded by general Venables, in hopes to make himself master of a great part of the Spanish West-Indies; and though they failed in their main design, yet they made themselves masters of Jamaica, and admiral Blake did great things in the Mediterranean; so that the Protector's reputation was very high abroad. Writs were issued out for the parliament to meet Sept. 17, 1656, which time they met accordingly, but there was a guard posted at the door of the house, who suffered none to enter till they had sworn the oaths that were ready prepared for them; by which about 200 were excluded. The parliament passed an act for disannulling the king's title, another for the security of his highness's person, and several money bills. In the spring of the year 1657, a kind of legislative government was brought upon the carpet, and it was agreed to offer Cromwell the title of king. Finding it disagreeable to his best friends, he told them he could not with a good conscience, accept the title of king; but his highness resolved upon a new inauguration, which was accordingly, with great solemnity, performed, June 26, 1658, in Westminster-hall, with all the splendour of a coronation. On Jan. 20, 1658, the commons met, as the other house also did, pursuant to the writs of summons issued by the Lord Protector; and all show of force was withdrawn; but the two houses being at variance, the Protector dissolved them, February, with great bitterness of speech, and deep sorrow of heart. This year Dunkirk, which was taken chiefly by the valour of the English, was delivered into the hands of Lord Hart, his ambassador. His favourite daughter, Mrs. Cleypole, was about this time taken suffering excruciating pains; it not a little tempered her mind, and she so wounded by her exclamations against his cruelties, that he was no less affected thereby, than from death, which happened Aug. 6. He was from that time wholly altered, grew daily more reserved and suspicious, not indeed without reason, for he found a general discontent pre-

through the nation. At Hampton-court he fell into a kind of slow fever, which soon degenerated into a tertian ague. One day, after dinner, his five physicians coming to wait upon him, one of them having felt his pulse, said, that it intermitted; at which, being somewhat surprized, he turned pale, fell into a cold sweat, and when he was almost fainting, ordered himself to be carried to bed, where, by the assistance of cordials, being brought a little to himself, he made his will, with respect to his private affairs. Being removed to London, he became much worse, grew first lethargic, then delirious, from whence he recovered a little, but was not capable of giving any distinct directions about public affairs. He died Sept. 3, 1658, in the 60th year of his age. A very pompous funeral was ordered at the public expence, and performed from Somerset-house with a splendor superior to any that has been bestowed upon crowned heads. The Protector had several children, of whom six survived to be men and women, viz. two sons, and four daughters. 1. Richard Cromwell, born October 1626, and died July 13, 1712, at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire; 2. Henry Cromwell, born Jan. 20. 1627, died March 25, 1674; 3. Bridget, who first married commissary-general Ireton, and after his decease Lieutenant-general Fleetwood. 2. Elizabeth, born 1630; she married John Cleypole, Esq; a Northamptonshire gentleman, whom the Protector made master of the horse, created him a baronet, July 16, 1657, and appointed him one of his lords. 3. Mary, who was married to the lord viscount Fauconberg, Nov. 18, 1657, who was raised to the dignity of an earl by king William, and died on the last day of the year 1700. 4. Frances, his youngest daughter, was twice married, first to Mr. Robert Rich, grand-son to the earl of Warwick, Nov. 11, 1657, who died the 16th of February following. She afterwards married Sir John Russell of Chippenham in Cambridgeshire; by him she left several children, and lived to a great age.

CRONE, S. [Belg.] an old ewe. Figuratively, an old woman.

CRO'NET, S. in Farriery, the hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NY, S. an old and very intimate acquaintance or confident. A cant word.

CROOK, S. [Fr.] any thing bent; a sheep-hook; a meander or winding.

To **CROOK**, V. A. [Fr.] to bend, or turn any thing so as to resemble a hook. Figuratively, to pervert, or wrest the words of another.

CROQ'KED, Adj. [Fr.] bent, opposed to straight; formed into an angle or hook; crooked. Figuratively, perverse, or bad. **CRONON**. By *crooked* is understood any deviation from natural straightness. *Deformed* implies any part of the body being imperfect or unnatural. Thus a man is *crooked* if any

ways twisted or bent from the natural shape, and *deformed* if he has an eye, a finger, or a toe too little or too much.

CROO'KEDLY, Adv. not straight; in an untoward, perverse, or uncomplying manner.

CROO'KEDNESS, S. the bending of a body. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, arising from any of its limbs being distorted or out of shape. Applied to the mind or temper, perversity, or a disposition which is not easily pleased.

CROO'KHORN, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for horses, bullocks, linen-draperies, cheese, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and the market is good for corn, sheep, and provisions. It is 133 miles W. by S. of London.

CROP, S. [Sax.] the craw, or first stomach of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digestion.

CROP, S. [Sax.] the highest part, end, or top of a thing. Figuratively, corn collected in a harvest; the product of a field; any thing cut off.

To **CROP**, V. A. to cut off the tops or ends of any thing; to mow, reap, or lop. Figuratively, to shorten or consume in eating. Neuterly, to yield a harvest.

CRO'PFULL, Adj. filled; satiated with food.

CRO'PPER, S. in Natural History, a kind of pigeon, remarkable for swelling its crop.

CRO'PSICK, Adj. sick, or disordered by intemperate eating or drinking.

CRO'SIER, [krōsier] S. [Fr.] the pastoral staff of a bishop, so called from its having a cross on the top.

CRO'SLET, S. a small cross.

CROSS, S. [Fr.] an instrument made of two pieces of wood, cutting or crossing each other at right angles, on which malefactors were executed among the Romans. The sign made by the priest on the forehead of a person when baptized, by drawing two marks, which cross each other, with his fingers dipped in water; one line drawn athwart another. Figuratively, the Christian religion; or the doctrine of a crucified Saviour; the manner in which Christ died; any thing which is contrary to a person's wishes, and is a trial of his patience. Also money so called, because marked with a cross.

CROSS, Adj. that which falls athwart. Figuratively, opposite to a person's wishes and expectations; perverse; not complying; peevish; displeased with trifles; not easily persuaded; reciprocal on each side; interchanging.

CROSS, Prep. athwart, so as to intersect from one side to another. In Riding, so as to have one leg on each side of a horse, "Cross his back."

To **CROSS**, V. A. to lay one line so as to form angles with another; to sign with a cross; to mark or copceal; to go over a river. Figuratively,

ratively, to oppose the designs of another, and thereby render him peevish; to contradict; to debar; to preclude.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, S. a round shot or bullet with a bar put through it.

CROSS-BITE, S. a cheat, which frustrates a person's designs.

CROSS-BOW, S. an engine or instrument made of a bow fixed across a piece of wood, used in shooting deer, pigeons, &c. It will carry a bullet a considerable distance, and do execution.

CROSS-GRAINED, Adj. in Joinery, applied to wood, from whence a bough or branch has shot out, the grain of the branch shooting forward, and crossing that of the trunk. Figuratively, hard to please; peevish; perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

CROSS-IN-HAND, a place in Suffex, where there are two fairs, on June 22, and November 19, for horned cattle and pedlars ware.

CROSSLY, Adv. athwart, so as to intersect or form angles. Figuratively, opposite, contrary, untowardly.

CROSSNESS, S. transverseness; intersection; perverseness; peevishness.

CROSS-ROW, S. the alphabet; so named from a cross being placed at the beginning of it.

CROSS-STAFF, S. an instrument used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars, called likewise a *fore-staff*.

CROSS-WIND, S. a wind blowing either from the right or left across a ship's way.

CROSSWAY, S. a small path intersecting a main road.

CROTCHET, S. [Fr.] in Music, one of the notes and marks of time, so called from its resembling a hook, thus ¶; it is equal to half a minim or double quaver. In Printing, two opposite lines serving to include any sentence or word which may be left out, without spoiling the sense of a period, marked [thus]. In Building, a support, or piece of wood fitted into another to sustain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, or device.

TO CROUCH, V. N. [Fr.] to stoop low, applied to the posture of beasts, when they bend their legs, and approach with their bellies towards the ground, in testimony of obedience and submission. Figuratively, to bend or stoop to a person in a fawning and servile manner.

CROUP, [krüp] S. [Fr.] the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

CROW, [krō] S. [Sax.] a black bird, of the carnivorous kind, or feeding on carrion. To pluck a crow, is to contend with a person. Sometimes it is used for a contention about some worthless thing, or trifling subject. In Mechanics, a strong iron bar, used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, &c. The noise made by a cock. PROV. *The crow thinks her own bird the fairest.* So the Ethiopians are said to paint the Devil white. Every one is partial to, and well con-

ceited of his own art, his own compositions, his own children, his own country, &c.

TO CROW, [krō] V. N. [preter, I crow, crows, or have crows. Sax.] to make a loud shrill noise, applied to that made by a cock. Figuratively, to boast, bully, or assume a superiority over another.

CROWBOROUGH, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on April 25, for horses and horned cattle.

CROWCOMB, a village in Somersetshire, 8 miles N. of Taunton, with three fairs, on the first Friday in May, Monday after Aug. 1, and October 31, for cattle and drapery-goods.

CROWD, S. [Sax.] a great number of people squeezed or close together; a great number of any thing of the same sort adjacent to each other. Figuratively, the vulgar or lower sort of people. Also a fiddle.

TO CROWD, V. A. to fill a place with a great and confused multitude of people; to force a great many things in a confused manner into the same place; to press close together; to incumber, or oppress by multitudes. In the Marine, to crowd sail, is to spread all the sails wide upon the yard for the sake of expedition, or quickening the motion of a ship. Neuterly, to go in great multitudes; to thrust among a multitude of others.

CROWDER, S. a fiddler. A low word.

CROW-FOOT, S. in Botany, the ranunculus. In War, a caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long, used for incommoding the cavalry.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Sept. 4, for cattle, hemp, and flax. It is seated in the Fens, in a dirty soil, and had formerly an abbey of very great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three streets, separated from each other by water-courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fish and fowl, which are here in great plenty; that is, in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 93 miles N. by W. of London.

CROWLE, a village of Lincolnshire, in the isle of Axholm, with three fairs, on the last Monday in May, Sept. 4, and November 22, for cattle, hemp, and flax. The market is on Saturday. It is 164 miles from London.

CROWN, S. [Lat.] an ornament worn on the head by kings, princes, and noblemen, as a mark of their dignity. It was at first only a fillet tied round the head, but was afterwards made of leaves and flowers and rich stuffs, and sometimes ornamented with jewels of great value. The Jewish high-priest wore a crown, which was girt about his mitre, on the lower part of his bonnet. The Romans had various kinds of crowns, which they bestowed as rewards of military merit; 1. The oval Crown, bestowed on generals

who were entitled to the honours of the lesser triumph, called ovation. 2. The *naval* or *royal Crown*, composed of a circle of gold, with ornaments representing beaks of ships, and given to the captain who first grappled, or the soldiers who first boarded, an enemy's ship. 3. The *Corona Villaris* or *Castrensis*, was a circle of gold raised with jewels or pallsides; the reward of him who first entered the enemy's entrenchments. 4. The *mural Crown*, a circle of gold indented and embattled; given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there planted a standard. 5. The *civic Crown*, made of the branch of a green oak, and given to him who had saved the life of a citizen. 6. The *triumphal Crown*, consisting at first of the leaves of laurel, but afterwards made of gold, for those generals who had the honour of a triumph. 7. The crown called *Obfidentialis*, or *Graminea*, made of grass growing on the place; the reward of a general who had delivered a Roman army from a siege. 8. The *Crown of Laurel*, given by the Greeks to their athletes; and by the Romans to those who had negotiated or confirmed a peace with an enemy. They had likewise other crowns for those who excelled, as poets, orators, &c. These crowns were marks of nobility to the wearers; and, upon competitions for rank and dignity, often determined the preference in their favour. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, &c. worn on the head as a mark of mirth, or merit; a reward for some meritorious deed; royalty; a monarchy; the top of any thing, but of the head particularly; that part of a hat or cap which covers the head; a piece of money, valued at five shillings in England; honour, ornament; completion or accomplishment.

To **CROWN**, V. A. to place a crown on a person's head; to surround the head as with a crown. Figuratively, to dignify or adorn; to reward; to perfect; to complete; to finish.

CROWN-GLASS, S. the finest sort of window-glass.

CROWN-OFFICE, S. a court or office under the King's-bench, so called because the crown is immediately concerned in what is transacted therein.

CROWN-POST, S. in Building, a post which in some buildings stands upright in the middle between two rafters. In Architecture, the uppermost member of the cornice, called also *corona*, and *larmier*.

CROWN-WHEEL, S. the upper-wheel of a watch next to, and driven by, the balance.

CROWN-WORKS, S. in Fortification, an out-work running into the field, in order to gain some hill, and cover the other works of a place, &c.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, sheep and toys. Its situation is low, near

the spring-head of the river Wandel, and is, in a manner, surrounded with hills. It is pretty large, and is chiefly noted for being the seat of the archbishop of Canterbury. It has a large handsome church, an hospital, and a free school. It is 10 miles S. of London.

CRO'YL-STONE, S. in Natural History, crystallized cauk, in which the crystals are small.

CRU'CIAL, [*krúspial*] Adj. in form of a cross. *Crucial incision*, in Anatomy, incision or cut in any fleshy part, in form of a cross.

CRU'CIBLE, S. [*low Lat.*] a little vessel made either of earth or iron, without a handle, used by refiners, chemists, and others, to melt metals, &c. in. It derives its name from its being formerly marked with a cross.

CRUCIFIX, S. [*Lat.*] a cross whereon the crucifixion of Christ is represented.

CRUCIFIXION, S. the act of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, Adj. in the shape of a cross.

To **CRUCIFY**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to fasten a person, by nailing his hands and feet on a cross.

CRUDE, Adj. [*Lat.*] raw, applied to flesh not dressed; unchanged or unaltered by any process or preparation. Figuratively, unfinished; immature; not brought to perfection; not reduced to order; or properly examined or modified by the mind; imperfect, unpolished, inadequate, and unrefined, applied to ideas.

CRUDELY, Adv. without any preparation; without examination or consideration; gross, applied to ideas.

CRUDENESS, S. unripeness; imperfection; indigestion.

CRUDITY, S. rawness; indigestion; or a thing in its indigested state; the state of a disease, wherein the morbid matter is not yet come to a head, but increases the disorder.

CRU'EL, Adj. [*Lat.*] void of compassion, mercy, or pity, and delighted in the sufferings, and increasing the sufferings of others. Figuratively, implacable; inveterate, and causing the greatest degree of torture.

CRUELLY, Adv. in an inhuman, barbarous and savage manner, wherein the sufferings and tortures of others are beheld with delight, and increased with joy.

CRUELTY, S. a savage disposition, delighting in the misfortunes and sufferings of another, and in increasing them.

CRU'ENTATE, Adj. [*Lat.*] smeared with blood.

CRU'ET, S. [*Belg.*] a phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, S. [*Belg.*] a small cup.

CRUISE, [*krúze*] S. [*croise*, Fr. a cross, the original cruizers bearing the cross], a voyage made by a ship up and down a coast, in order to guard it from any attack, or to intercept such of the enemy's vessels as are near it.

To **CRUISE**, [*krúze*] V. N. to rove about

about at sea in search of an enemy's vessels; to sail to and fro, without any certain course or destination.

CRUISER, [*kruizer*] S. a vessel that sails to and fro, in quest of an enemy's ship.

CRUM, or **CRUMB**, S. [Sax.] the soft part of bread. Figuratively, a small particle, or bit.

To **CRUMBLE**, V. A. [from the noun] to break into small particles or pieces. Neuterly, to fall into small pieces.

CRUMMY, Adj. resembling the crum of bread; soft. Figuratively, plump, or fleshy.

CRUMP, Adj. [Sax.] crooked, or deformed.

To **CRUMPLE**, V. A. [Belg.] to contract; to draw into wrinkles; to squeeze together in order to discover the wrinkles.

CRUMLING, S. a small degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, S. [Fr.] that part of horse-furniture which reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or situated in the leg.

CRUSADE, or **CRUSADO**, S. See **CRUSADE**.

CRUSE. See **CRUISE**.

To **CRUSH**, V. A. [Fr.] to break to pieces, or to make the two opposite sides of a vessel meet by external violence; to overwhelm; to beat down; to depress; subdue; or destroy by force.

CRUSH, S. collision; destruction.

CRUST, S. [Lat.] the hard external surface or coat of a thing; a collection of matter grown hard; the case which contains the fruit or meat of a pye or pudding; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To **CRUST**, V. A. to cover with a hard case; to foul with soil, or dirt. Neuterly, to have its external surface hardened.

CRUSTA'CEOUS, Adj. [*krušta'sheous*] covered with shell, applied to fish.

CRUSTILY, Adv. in a morose, surly, or peevish manner.

CRUSTINESS, S. the hardness of the outside of bread. Figuratively, peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, Adj. covered with a hard surface or coat. Figuratively, not easily prevailed on; morose; peevish.

CRUTCH, S. [Sax.] a support, composed of a round piece of wood, in which a long staff is fixed, placed under the arm-pits, and used by cripples or lame persons to walk with.

To **CRUTCH**, V. A. to support, as with crutches.

To **CRY**, V. N. [Fr.] to speak with vehemence and loudness; to speak to with great importunity and sorrow; to proclaim, or publish; to exclaim; to speak with a mournful tone of voice, attended with tears; to make a noise or squalling like an infant; to weep, or shed tears. In Hunting, to yelp, applied

to the noise made by a hound in full scent. To *cry out*, to scream, or make a shriek when in danger; to complain loudly; to blame or censure; to be in labour. Actively, to proclaim any thing that is lost, or to be sold. To *cry down*, to depreciate, to undervalue; to blame, or detract from; to forbid; to overbear. To *cry up*, to praise, or increase the value of a thing by applause.

CRY, S. [Fr.] lamentation; a mournful shriek or scream; clamour or outcry; an exclamation of triumph and wonder; a proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street, as, "the cries of London;" acclamation; popular favour; importunate call; the method of utterance made use of by different animals to express their wants, &c. In Hunting, the yelping of dogs. Figuratively, a pack of hounds; a confused inarticulate noise. **SYNON.** Children commonly *cry*; grown persons generally *weep*. 'Tis not the noise we make that denotes a greater or less measure of grief; for the *secret weeper* may be more distressed than one who *cries aloud*.

CRY'AL, S. the heron.

CRY'ER, S. [See **CRIER**] a kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons.

CRYPTIC, or **CRYPTICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] dark; abstruse; secret; occult; hidden; not made public.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, S. [Gr.] the art of writing in secret characters. Figuratively, characters used in writing to hide the sense from all but the persons who have the key.

CRY'STAL, S. [Gr.] in Natural History, a hard, transparent, colourless stone, composed of simple plates, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, calcining in a strong fire, of a regular angular figure, supposed by some to be formed of dew, coagulated by nitre. *Crysal glass* is that which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass, was originally manufactured at Venice only, but introduced into this kingdom by Mr. Bowles, who has brought it to so much perfection, that it not only rivals, but even surpasses that of Venice. In Chemistry, applied to express salts, or other matters, shot or congealed in the manner of a crystal.

CRY'STAL, Adj. consisting or made of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent.

CRY'STALLINE, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent. *Cryalline humour*, in Anatomy, the second humour of the eye, lying immediately next the aqueous behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, S. in Chemistry, a combination of saline particles in the form of a crystal.

To **CRY'STALLIZE**, V. A. to form into a mass resembling that of crystals. Neuterly,

to coagulate, or shoot into angular shapes, resembling a crystal.

CUB, S. [Etymology uncertain] the young of a bear or fox; sometimes applied to that of a whale. Figuratively, the offspring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

To **CUB, V. A.** to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear.

CUBA, an island of N. America, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, they having rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The soil is not extremely fertile, but there are pastures sufficient to feed a great number of bees, sheep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. Havannah is the capital town, and is seated on the western side of the isle, next Florida. The English took it in the last war, but it was restored to the Spaniards at the peace. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This island is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 50 W. of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CUBATURE, S. the finding the solid contents of a body.

CUBE, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body, consisting of six equal square sides. In Arithmetic, a number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root.

CUBIC, or CU'BICAL, Adj. belonging to, or having the properties of, a cube.

CUBICALNESS, the state or quality of being cubical.

CUBIFORM, Adj. in the shape or form of a cube.

CUBIT, S. [Lat.] a measure in use among the ancients, which was the distance from the elbow bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger, fixed by some to 9 inches, and $1\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch, English measure; by others, to $1\frac{2}{3}$ foot; the reason of this variety is, that in Scripture there were two kinds of cubits, one measuring according to the first computation, and the other according to the latter.

CUBITAL, Adj. containing the length or measure of a cubit.

CUBLEY, a village in Derbyshire, 6 miles S. of Ashburn, with one fair, on Nov. 30, for fat hogs.

CU'CKFIELD, a town of Suffex, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, viz. on May 25, for cattle and pedlars ware, on Whit-Tuesday, and September 19, for cattle and sheep, and on November 18, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated in a dirty part

of the country, and the market is but small. It is 42 miles S. by W. of London.

CU'CKING-STOOL, S. a chair in which women are plunged into the water, as a punishment for scolding; formerly named a tumbrel.

CU'CKOLD, S. [Fr.] one married to a woman that violates the marriage bed.

To **CU'CKOLD, V. A.** to lay with another man's wife; to lay with another man, though married.

CU'CKOLDLY, Adv. after the manner of a cuckold. Figuratively, mean, base, or sneaking.

CU'CKOLDOM, S. the act of laying with another man's wife; the state or condition of a cuckold.

CU'CKOO, or CU'CKOW, S. [Brit.] in Natural History, a bird which appears in the spring, said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their stead; hence it was usual to give the husband a sign of the approach of an adulterer by crying *cuckoo*, and in process of time it was usual to call the person whose bed was defiled a *cuckold*. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of its note, and its name seems, in most languages, to be derived from it. Figuratively, used as a word of reproach or contempt. "A horseback, you *cuckoo*." *Shak.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, S. the frothy substance or dew found about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

CU'CULLATE, or CU'CULLATED, Adj. [Lat.] hooded; covered with a hood or cowl; resembling a hood.

CU'CUMBER, S. [vulgarly pron. *cucu-cumber*] [Lat.] a well-known plant and fruit. Besides the use of *cucumbers* as a food, their seed is one of the four greater cold seeds of the shops, and is almost an universal ingredient in emulsions, and of great service in fevers and nephretic complaints.

CUCURBITACEOUS, [kukurbitá'ceous] Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, applied to those plants which resemble a gourd; such as the pom-pion and melon.

CU'CURBITE, S. a chymical vessel or glass made in the shape of a gourd, and commonly called a body.

CUD, S. [Sax.] the inside of the throat; the food kept by a cow in the first stomach, which it chews a second time.

CU'DDEN, or CU'DDY, S. a clown; a stupid, rustic fellow.

To **CU'DDLE, V. N.** [a low word] to lie close; to squat.

CU'DGEL, S. [Belg.] a stick, made use of to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole. To *cross the cudgels* is to yield, alluding to the practice of cudgellers, who lay the cudgels across when they have finished their encounter.

To **CU'DGEL, V. A.** to beat with a stick. Figuratively, to think deeply on a thing.

CUDGEL-PROOF, Adj. able to resist a blow given by a stick or cudgel.

CUE, S. [Fr.] the tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech, which a player looks upon as a sign for him to begin to speak. A hint. The part which a person is to play in his turn.

CUERPO, S. [Span.] without the upper coat, or cloak.

CUFF, S. [Ital.] a box given on the ear, or the head, with the fist. To strike with the talons; or with the wings, applied to birds.

To **CUFF**, V. N. to fight; to scuffle. Actively, to strike with the fist, or with talons.

CUFF, S. [Fr.] that part of the sleeve which is turned back again from the wrist towards the shoulder.

CUINAGE, S. the making up twine in peculiar forms for carriage.

CU'IRASS, [keurass] S. [Fr.] a part of defensive armour made of iron well hammered, covering the body, from the neck to the girdle.

CUIRA'SSIER, [keurassier] S. a soldier dressed in his armour, or cuirass.

CUISH, S. [Fr.] the armour which covers the thighs.

CULDE'S, [Belg.] in Church history, a sort of monkish priests, formerly inhabiting Scotland and Ireland. Being remarkable for the religious exercises of preaching and praying, they were called, by way of eminence, *Cultores Dei*; from whence is derived the word *Cul-dees*. They chose one of their own fraternity to be their spiritual head, who was afterwards called the Scots bishop.

CULINARY, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the kitchen; or used in cookery.

To **CULL**, V. A. [Fr.] to pick or choose from a great number.

CULLEN, a parliament town of Scotland, seated on the sea-coast of the county of Banff, 40 miles W. of Aberdeen.

CULLER, S. one who chooses a thing from a great many others.

CULLION, S. [Ital.] a low, mean, or dirty scoundrel; a word of great contempt.

CULLY, S. [Ital.] a man deceived or seduced by sharpers or prostitutes.

To **CULLY**, V. A. to make a fool of a person; to deceive or impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as have a smooth, jointed stalk, usually hollow; are wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and have their seeds contained in chaffy husks; such as wheat, barley, &c.

To **CULMINATE**, V. N. [Lat.] in Astronomy, to be at its greatest altitude; to be vertical, or in its meridian.

CULMINATION, S. in Astronomy, the transit or passage of a star over the meridian,

or that point of its orbit wherein it is at its greatest altitude.

CULMSTOCK, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. of Wellington, with two fairs, on May 21, and October 1, for cattle.

CULPABILITY, S. the quality which subjects a thing to blame, or renders it an object of blame.

CULPABLE, Adj. [Lat.] worthy of or deserving blame, including the idea of some voluntary fault of a slighter kind.

CULPABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a person an object of blame.

CULPABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deserve blame.

CULPRIT, S. a word used by a judge at the trial of a person, who, when the person arraigned pleads not guilty, answers, "Culprit; God send thee a good deliverance." Hence some imagine it to be a corruption of *qu'il paroit*, Fr. I wish it may appear so. In Law, a malefactor or criminal.

CULROSS, a parliament-town of Scotland, seated on the river Forth, in the county of Monteith, 33 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

CUL'TER, or **COULTER**, S. [Lat.] the iron of a plough which cuts the ground perpendicular before the plough-share.

To **CULTIVATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to heighten the fruitfulness of the earth by manuring it, or by other methods of husbandry. Figuratively, to improve the understanding by education and study; to study any particular branch of science.

CULTIVATION, S. the act of improving soils by husbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the understanding by education and study; improvement in any science.

CULTURE, S. [Lat.] the act of cultivating, or tilling the ground. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education and study; improvement in any branch of learning; the eradicating any vice from the mind by instruction.

To **CULTURE**, V. A. to cultivate; manure, till, or improve soil by labour, or other methods of husbandry.

CUL'VER, S. [Sax.] a pigeon.

CULVERIN, S. [Fr.] a slender piece of ordnance, or artillery, from 5 one half inches bore, from 13 to 12 feet long, carrying a shot from 5 one fourth to 3 fourth inches diameter.

To **CUMBER**, V. A. [Belg.] to hinder a person from acting by its weight; to put a person to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight or length. Figuratively, to be with something useless; to disturb, distract, or involve in difficulties; to distract or perplex with variety of employments; used about.

CUMBER, S. [Belg.] hindrance; manageableness caused by bulk.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth.

bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Irish sea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains 14320 houses, 88920 inhabitants, one city, 14 market-towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is sharp and cold, and the land for the most part hilly. It yields plenty of fish, fesh, and fowls, with abundance of large salmon. The principal mountains are Skiddow, which is very high, from whence runs a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the most northern part of the county; it is watered by several rivers, besides lakes and meers, and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. In this county, near Kefwick, are mines of black lead, which, if not the only ones in the world, are certainly the best. Besides which there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. Carlisle is the principal town.

CUMBERSOME, Adj. occasioning great trouble and vexation. Figuratively, burthensome; occasioning perplexity; unwieldy, or not easily managed, on account of its length or weight.

CUMEROUS, Adj. troublesome, vexatious; causing uneasiness.

To **CUMULATE**, V. A. to lay one thing upon another; to heap together.

CUNCTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of deferring the doing of a thing to another time which ought to be done immediately.

To **CUND**, V. N. [Belg.] to give notice. Obsolete. See **CONDER**, or **BALKER**.

CUNEAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to, or having the shape of, a wedge.

CUNEATED, Part. [Lat.] made in the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, S. a kind of fish, less than an eel, which sticks close to the rocks.

CUNNING, Adj. [Sax.] learned, knowing, or of extensive knowledge. Performed with art or skill; curious. Figuratively, sly; designing; crafty; over-reaching another by superior wit and understanding.

CUNNING, S. [Sax.] artifice; deceit; superior talents employed in deceiving others; art; skill; knowledge.

CUNNINGHAM, a shire of Scotland, lying on the river Clyde, opposite to the isle of Bute.

CUNNINGLY, Adv. in a sly, crafty manner.

CUNNINGNESS, S. craftiness; slyness.

CUP, S. [Sax.] a small vessel, with a foot, to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a cup. In the plural, a merry bout or entertainment of drinking. Any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower. *Cup and can*, familiar companions, the *can* being the larger vessel, from whence the *cup* is filled.

To **CUP**, V. A. to supply with liquor. A

sense now obsolete. To bleed a person after having fixed a cupping-glass to the part.

CUPBOARD, S. [Sax.] a case or receptacle; a place fitted with shelves and a door, in which victuals or earthen ware are placed, distinguished from a closet, which is considerably longer.

To **CUPBOARD**, V. A. to put in a cup-board. Figuratively, to hoard.

CUPOLA, S. [Ital.] in Architecture, a spherical vault, or the round of the top of the dome of a church, which resembles a cup inverted; called by some a lanthorn.

CUPPER, S. one who applies a cupping-glass, and scarifies a person.

CUPPING, S. in Surgery, the applying a cupping-glass for the discharge of blood, and other humours, by the skin.

CUPPING-GLASS, S. a glass vessel, which having its air rarified, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied to expand itself, and bring with it such humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards discharged by a scarifier, or instrument fitted with the points of several lancets, which, by means of a spring enter the skin at the same time.

CUPREOUS, Adj. [Lat.] coppery, or consisting of copper.

CUR, S. [Belg.] a degenerate, worthless dog. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, Adj. that which may be healed.

CURABLENESS, S. the possibility of being healed.

CURACY, S. the employment of a clergyman, who does the duty of the person who has the benefice, for a certain salary.

CURATE, S. a clergyman who performs the duties of another for a salary; a parish priest.

CURATIVE, Adj. relating to the cure of a disease; recovering, or able to recover from a disorder.

CURATOR, S. [Lat.] one who has the cure and superintendence of a thing, place, or person.

CURB, S. [Fr.] in Farriery, an iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of a horse, used to manage a hard-mouthed horse. Figuratively, a restraint put on the inclinations of a person. It is also a large swelling that runs along the inside of a horse's hoof, in the great sinew behind, above the top of the horn, which makes him go lame, after he has been heated.

To **CURB**, V. A. to manage, or guide a horse by means of a curb. Figuratively, to check, or restrain the passions or inclinations.

CURD, S. [Belg.] the thickening or clotting of any liquor, generally applied to that of milk, which is occasioned by mixing runnet with it.

To **CURDLE**, V. N. to grow into clots; to grow thick, like milk mixed with runnet. **Actively**, to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate, by mixing some acid with it.

CURDY, Adj. coagulated; clotted.

CURE, S. [Lat.] a remedy; the healing a wound, or recovering from a disease; the benefice or employment of a clergyman or curate. **SYNON.** *Cure* seems to have no other object than stubborn disorders, and those which proceed from constitution; whereas *remedy* has a view to slight complaints, and such as are of short duration. The word *cure* is often considered as the effect of *remedy*. Some *remedies* will complete a *cure* much sooner than others.

To **CURE**, V. A. [Lat.] to heal a wound; to restore to health; to recover from a disease. In *Cookery*, to preserve from stinking, or corrupting; to salt.

CURELESS, Adj. without cure or remedy; not to be cured.

CURER, S. a healer or physician.

CURFEW, S. [Fr.] an evening bell, on the sound of which every man was obliged to put out his fire, and extinguish his candle, in the time of the Conqueror. Figuratively, any bell which tolls constantly in the night-time; a cover for a fire, or a fire-place.

CURIOSITY, S. a propensity or disposition of the soul, which inclines it to enquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them; a nice experiment; an object of curiosity, or a rarity.

CURIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] inquisitive, or disposed to inquire into novelties, whether they respect truths or objects of sight; attentive to, or diligent. Accurate, or careful to avoid any impropriety or mistake. Exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat; rigid; severe; rigorous.

CURIOUSLY, Adv. in an inquisitive, exact, accurate, elegant, laboured, or highly-finished manner; captiously.

CURL, S. a ringlet of hair formed into a ring, or making many concentric circles. Figuratively, a wave; undulation; or waving line.

To **CURL**, V. A. [Sax.] to make the hair hang in circles or ringlets; to writhe, or twist round; to dress with curls; to raise in waves or in a spiral form. Neuterly, to form itself into ringlets; to form circular lines; to twist itself.

CURLEW, S. [Fr.] a water-fowl, with a long beak, of a grey colour, with red and black spots.

CURMUDGEON, S. [a corrupt pronunciation and spelling of *cœur méchant*, Fr. a bad heart] one who is void of generosity; a niggardly or avaricious person; a miser.

CURMUDGEONLY, Adv. in an avaricious, niggardly, covetous manner.

CURRENT, S. in Botany; the tree so called, and the berry of it; likewise a small dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

CURRENCY, S. circulation; passing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as legal, applied to coin or money, whether in metal or paper. General reception; fluency, readiness of utterance; constant flow; uninterrupted course; general esteem and repute.

CURRENT, Adj. [Lat.] passing from hand to hand; established or legal, applied to money. Generally received, not contradicted, applied to opinions. Popular, or established by a majority; fashionable; passable, or to be admitted; what is now passing. In Commerce, *account current*, is that which is opened by two persons that have dealings with each other, wherein the different debts and credits of each are registered on opposite sides, in order to form a balance between them.

CURRENT, S. in Hydrography, a running stream. In Navigation, a progressive motion of the water of the sea, by which a ship may be retarded in her course, or carried more swiftly, when moving in the same direction as the current. **SYNON.** A *source* issues from a head, and moves forward with a continuity of parts. A *current* is a certain progressive motion of some fluid body. These words in the literal sense are applied to water. Thus we say the *stream* of a river, the *current* of the sea.

CURRENTLY, Adv. in a constant motion; without opposition; without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS, S. circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

CURRIER, S. [Lat.] one who dresses leather.

CURRISH, Adj. like a cur; snappish; quarrelsome.

To **CURRY**, V. A. [Lat.] to dress leather with oil, tallow, &c. To rub a horse with a sharp-pointed instrument or comb, in order to smooth his hide, promote circulation, and increase his flesh. Figuratively, to tickle, or flatter. To *curry favour* with, to endeavour to gain the esteem or friendship of another by trivial offices, and small compliances.

CURRYCOMB, S. an iron instrument set with iron teeth or wires used to dress horse.

CURRY-RIVAL, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is held on Monday after Lammas, or August 1, for cattle and sheep.

To **CURSE**, V. A. [Sax.] to wish a person ill; to devote to destruction. Figuratively, to afflict or torment.

CURSE, S. the action of wishing any tremendous evil to another. The act of devoting to temporal or eternal torments; affliction; torment; or misery.

CURSED, Part. under a curse. Figuratively, hateful; unholy; vexatious.

CURSEDNESS, S. the state of being under a curse.

CURSITOR, S. [Lat.] an officer,

clerk belonging to Chancery, who makes out original writs. There are 24, having each particular shires allotted them, for which they make such original writs as are required, and are called clerks of course in the oath of the clerks of Chancery.

CURSORILY, Adv. in a hasty manner; without care or attention.

CURSORINESS, S. haste; slightness of attention.

CURSORY, Adj. [Lat.] hasty; quick; careless; transient.

CURST, Adj. [Belg.] froward; snarling; peevish; delighting in mischief.

CURT, Adj. [Lat.] short.

To **CURTAIL**, V. A. [Lat.] to cut off; to shorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expences.

CURTAIL-DOG, S. a dog whose tail is cut off, and is thence rendered unfit for courting: perhaps the original, from whence *Cur* is formed by contraction.

CURTAIL-DOUBLE, S. a musical wind instrument like the bassoon, which plays the bass to the hautboy.

CURTAIN, S. [Lat.] a cloth hung before a window, and running on a string or iron rod, by which means it is spread or contracted, made use of to exclude the light, air, or to hide any thing. In Fortification, that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two bastions. *Curtain-lecture*, a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To **CURTAIN**, V. A. to furnish, or hang with curtains.

CURTATE DISTANCE, S. in Astronomy, the distance of the sun's place, and that of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planet's interval or distance from the sun.

CURVATED, Adj. [Lat.] bent.

CURVATION, S. the act of bending or crooking.

CURVE, Adj. [Lat.] crooked, bent, formed, or forced from a perpendicular or straight surface to an angular one.

CURVE, S. any thing bent; a bending. In Geometry, a line whose points are placed and extend different ways, running on continually in all directions, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

To **CURVE**, V. A. to bend; to crook; to bend back, or fold.

To **CURVET**, V. A. [Ital.] to bound, or leap; to frisk; to grow wanton, or licentious.

CURVET, S. in the Menage, a leap or bound. Figuratively, a frolic or prank.

CURVILINEAR, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of, or composed of one or more crooked lines.

CURVITY, S. crookedness.

CUSHION, S. [Belg.] a case of silk, velvet, or worsted, stuffed with wool, feathers, or horse hair, placed on the seat of a chair, to render the sitting easy,

CU'SHIONED, Adj. supported by cushions; seated on a cushion.

CUSP, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the horns of the moon, or any other planet.

CU'SPATED, or **CU'SPIDATED**, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, applied to the leaves or petals of a flower, which end in a point, called spear-shaped by Miller.

CU'STARD, S. [Brit.] a kind of pastry made with milk, eggs, and sugar, which are thickened into a mass, either by baking in an oven, or boiling over a fire.

CU'STODY, S. [Lat.] confinement in prison; restraint of liberty. Figuratively, the charge or keeping of a person; defence; preservation; security.

CU'STOM, S. [Fr.] repeated and habitual practice of any action; fashion, or method adopted by the majority; an established manner; a good run of trade; a tribute or tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Custom-house* is the place where those taxes are paid. Among Lawyers, it is a law or right not written, established by long usage, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and daily is, practised. **SYNON.** *Fashion* introduces itself, and extends daily. *Custom* establishes itself, and gains authority. The first forms the mode; the second a usage. Each is a kind of law independent on reason, with respect to that which relates to our outward actions. *Customs* relate to the general practice of the people; *manners* to their way of life; and *fashions* to their dress.

CU'STOMABLE, Adj. that which is frequently, or commonly practised.

CU'STOMABLY, Adv. commonly; generally.

CU'STOMARINESS, S. frequency of repetition, or practice.

CU'STOMARY, Adj. habitual; usual.

CU'STOMED, Adj. usual; common; generally practised.

CU'STOMER, S. one who purchases any thing of a tradesman.

CU'STOS, S. [Lat.] a keeper, or person who has the charge of any thing. So, *Custos Brevium* is a clerk belonging to the Common Pleas, who has the charge of writs and records of *Nisi prius*; there is also one in the Court of King's Bench, who files such writs as are to be filed, and all warrants of attorney, and transcribes or makes out records of *Nisi prius*. *Custos Rotulorum*, one who has the custody of rolls or records of the sessions of peace; he is also a justice of the peace, and of the quorum, in the county where he has his office. *Custos Spiritualium*, one who acts as an ecclesiastical judge during the vacancy of a see. *Custos Temporalium*, one appointed by the king to take care of the rents and profits of a vacant see.

CU'STREL, S. a buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To **CUT**, V. A. [preter and participle passive *cut*] [Fr.] to penetrate, or divide with a sharp-edged instrument; to hew; to carve;

to

to wound, or pierce with any uneasy or poignant sensation. In Gaming, to separate a pack of cards, by taking off some of them from the others. To intersect; to cross. Figuratively, to excel, or surpass. To *cut off*, to destroy; to rescind; to intercept; to obviate; to withhold; to preclude; to interrupt; to abbreviate. To *cut out*, to shape; to form; to contrive; to fit; to debar; to excel. To *cut up*, to carve, or divide a joint or fowl properly. To *cut a sail*, is to unfurl and let it fall down.

CUT, Part. prepared, or fit for use, alluding to hewn timber.

CUT, S. the action or effect of a sharp or edged instrument; a channel made by art; a small piece, or shred, separated by an edge tool from a larger substance; a lot; a short way, by which some winding is cut off, or avoided; a picture taken from a copper-plate, or carved wood. Fashion; form; shape.

CUTANEOUS, Adj. relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, S. [Lat.] the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin, which rises on the application of a blister-plaster. Figuratively, a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, Adj. belonging to the cuticle, or skin.

CUTLASS, S. [Fr.] a broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, S. [Fr.] one who makes and sells knives.

CUTPURSE, S. one who robs a person of his money by cutting his purse; a common practice before the invention of breeches, when men wore their purses at their girdles; a thief; a robber.

CUTTER, S. a person or instrument which cuts any thing; a small nimble sailing vessel; the fore-teeth.

CUT-THROAT, S. a murderer.

CUT-THROAT, Adj. cruel, barbarous.

CUTTING, S. a shred, or piece separated by means of a knife, or sharp instrument. In Surgery, it signifies the extracting the stone out of the bladder. In the Menage, it is when the feet of a horse interfere, or when, with the shoe of one hoof, he beats off the skin from the pastern joint of another hoof. In Painting, it is the laying one strong lively colour over another, without any shade or softening. *Cutting in wood*, a particular kind of sculpture, or engraving, used for head and tail-pieces, and initial letters for books, schemes, and many other purposes.

CUTTLE-FISH, S. [Belg.] in Natural History, a fish, which, when pursued by a fish of prey, emits a black liquor, by which it darkens the water and escapes.

CYCLE, S. [Gr.] in Chronology, is a certain period or series of years, which regularly proceed from the first to the last, and then return again to the first, and circulate perpetually. The *cycle of the sun* consists of 28 years; that of the moon is a period of 19

years. The *cycle of the Roman indiction* is completed in 15 years.

CYCLOID, S. [Gr.] a geometrical curve, formed by the line which a nail, in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line.

CYCLOIDAL, Adj. relating to a cycloid. The *cycloidal space* is that contained between a cycloid and its substance.

CYCLOPÆDIA, S. [Gr.] a circle of knowledge; a course of sciences.

CYGNET, S. [Lat.] a young swan.

CYLINDER, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a round solid, having its bases circular, equal, and parallel, in the form of a rolling stone, used by gardeners.

CYLINDRIC, or **CYLINDRICAL**, Adj. partaking of the nature, or in the form of a cylinder.

CYMAR, S. [properly written *smar*] a slight, loose covering or scarf.

CYMATIUM, S. [Gr.] in Architecture, a member, or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is waved, or concave at top, and convex at bottom.

CYMBAL, S. [Lat.] a musical instrument used by the antients, supposed to be made of brass, and in the form of a kettle-drum, though somewhat less.

CYNANTHROPY, S. [Gr.] a species of madness, in which persons resemble a dog, the species of madness contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNEGETICS, S. [Gr.] the art of hunting; the art of training dogs for hunting.

CYNIC, or **CYNICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] starving; brutal, or partaking of the qualities of Cynic philosopher, who was remarkable for his contempt of riches, and rigorous reprehension of vice.

CYNIC, S. a philosopher who valued himself for his contempt of every thing, except morality; a sect founded by Diogenes.

CYNOSURE, S. [Gr.] in Astronomy, the name given by the Greeks to *Ursa Minor*, or the Little Bear; the polar star, by which sailors steer.

CYPRESS-TREE, S. [Lat.] a tall string tree, whose fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it is dangerous. Hence, the Romans looked on it as a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals and in mournful ceremonies. The wood it is always green, very heavy, of a good fine, and never rots, or is worm-eaten.

CYPRUS, S. [so called from the place where it was made] a thin transparent substance used for sieves, &c.

CYPRUS, an island of Asia, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Syria and Natolia. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is divided into four provinces, namely, Paphia to the E. Salamina to the W. Amathusia to the S. Lapithia to the N. This island brings in

DAG

DAL

DAGS 1250l. annually, though the governor changed every year. The exports of the land are, silks, wool, amber, and wine; the imports are, French and Venetian broad cloths, and sometimes a few bales of English manufactory, cutlery wares, toys, sugar, tin, lead, and all sorts of silks. But the people are so miserably poor, that there is no great consumption of any of these things.

DA'CYST, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a bag containing some morbid matter.

DA'CYSTIC, Adj. in Surgery, contained in a bag.

DA'CYSTOTOMY, S. [Gr.] the act of opening encysted tumors, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

DA'ZAR, [zar] S. [Slav.] written more properly *tzar*, the title of the emperor of Russia.

DA'ZARINA, [zaróina] S. the title of the empress of Russia.

D

D The fourth letter of the alphabet, a consonant, differing but little in sound from T. In the Roman, Saxon, and our alphabet, it is of the same shape, and seems derived from the Delta of the Greeks. It is pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and then separating them by a gentle breathing, the lips being open at the same time. The sound of D in the English is uniform, and is never mute, except in the words *Wednesday* and *bandkerchief*. D, as a numeral, denotes 500; and with a dash over it thus *D̄*, 5000. In abbreviations, it has various significations; thus D stands for *doctor*, as M. D. for *doctor of medicine*; D. T. *doctor of theology*; D. D. *doctor of divinity*, or *dono dedit, he gave, or presented*; D. D. D. stand for *dat, donat, dedicat, he gives, affirms, devotes*; and D. D. D. D. for *dignum deum dedit, he gave a gift acceptable to God*.

DA'AB, V. A. [Fr.] to touch gently with something soft or moist.

DA'AB, S. a small lump, generally applied to something moist; a blow with something moist or soft. In low language, a person expert in any thing. In Natural History, a small flat fish.

DA'BBLE, V. A. [Belg.] to smear, moisten, or daub with something wet; to play in the water; to do any thing in a slight or superficial manner.

DA'BBLER, S. one that plays in water. Figuratively, one who performs a thing superficially; one who never makes himself a complete master of any subject, or branch of science.

DA'B-CHICK, S. a water-fowl.

DA'CAPO, S. an Italian term in Music, meaning, that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

DACE, S. [Fr.] a small river-fish resembling a roach, but something less.

DA'CTYL, S. [Lat.] a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of one long and two short syllables.

DAD, or **DA'DDY**, S. [Brit.] a child's way of expressing father.

DA'E'DAL, Adj. [Lat.] various; variegated; skilful.

DA'FFODIL, **DAFODI'LLY**, or **DAF-FODOWNDI'LLY**, S. in Botany, the narcissus.

DA'FT, V. A. to toss aside; to throw away slightly.

DAG, S. [Fr.] a dagger; a hand gun.

DA'G, V. A. [Sax.] to dirt or blemish the lower parts of a garment.

DA'GGER, S. [Fr.] a short sword. In Fencing Schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. In Printing, the obelisk, used as a mark of reference, and of this form (†.)

DAGGERS-DRA'WING, S. the act of drawing a dagger. Figuratively, quarrellousness, or readiness to fight.

DA'GGLE, V. N. to wet, dirt, or daub the bottom of the cloaths, by walking in the dirt, dew, or wet. Neuterly, to hang in the mire, dirt or wet.

DA'ILY, Adj. [Sax.] happening, done, or repeated every day. Figuratively, constantly, or frequently.

DA'INTILY, Adv. in a curious, elegant, or delicate manner; deliciously; pleasantly.

DA'INTINESS, S. delicacy, softness; elegance; nicety; squeamishness; or the not being easily pleased either with food, or the productions of art.

DA'INTY, Adj. pleasing to the taste, and purchased with great cost. Figuratively, of delicate or exquisite sensibility; squeamish; not easily pleased with food; scrupulous; elegant; well or nicely formed; nice, or affected.

DA'INTY, S. some rare food of exquisite taste. A word of sopidness.

DA'IRY, S. [from *dēy*, an old word for milk] the employment of making several kinds of food from milk; pasturage; a milk farm, or place where milk is kept, and butter or cheese made.

DA'IRY-MAID, S. a woman-servant, who has the care of the dairy, and makes butter or cheese.

DA'ISY, [dāizy] S. [Fr.] in Botany, a spring flower called the *bellis*.

DALE, S. a low or hollow place between hills; a vale or valley. *SYNON.* *Valleys* are, for the most part, winding; and as they receive waters from the hills on each side, are generally converted into meads. He whose house stands in a *bottom* cannot live in a more unhealthy spot. A fine *vale*, with beautiful inclosures, bounded by rising woods, is a delightful

ful prospect. *Dales* are much easier to be ploughed than hilly lands.

DA'LLIANCE, S. acts of fondness between lovers. Figuratively, the caresses of a married couple. Delay, or deferring a thing.

DA'LLIER, S. a trifle; a person who practises acts of fondness.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, six miles S. E. of Edinburgh.

DALLWOOD, a village of Dorsetshire, to the W. of Dorchester, with a fair, on the first Wednesday before August 24, for cattle.

To **DA'LLY**, V. N. [Belg.] to trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self, and lose time in idle play; to exchange caresses of fondness; to sport; to frolic; to delay.

DA'LTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for horned cattle; and on October 23, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the spring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furnes. It is 27½ miles N. N. W. of London.

DAM, S. [from *dame*, which, according to Chaucer, formerly signified a mother] the mother, applied most commonly to beasts; but figuratively, and by way of reproach, applied to persons.

DAM, S. [Belg.] a mole, bank, or any other obstruction to confine water.

To **DAM**, V. A. [Sax.] to confine water by moles or other obstructions. Figuratively, to damp; to extinguish, obstruct, or intercept.

DAM'AGE, S. [Fr.] mischief; hurt; detriment; loss. In Common Law, it is what the jurors, upon a trial, allow the party who appears to have suffered wrong.

To **DAM'AGE**, V. A. to spoil, hurt, or impair any thing; to affect a person with loss, or hinder him in the prosecution of his business. Neuterly, to impair; to lose of its worth by time.

DAM'AGEABLE, Adj. that which may be impaired or spoiled by time: Mischievous or hurtful.

DAM'ASCENE, or **DAM'SON**, S. in Gardening, a small round black plumb, of a rough and astringent taste.

DAM'ASK, S. [from *Damascus*, the place where it was invented] a manufacture of linen or silk woven with raised flowers; likewise a very fine steel, at Damascus in Syria, used for sword and cutlafs blades, and of a very fine temper. Figuratively, a red colour, alluding to that of the damask rose.

To **DAM'ASK**, V. A. to weave linen or silk in raised figures; to variegate, diversify, or embellish. To adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASK-ROSE, S. a red rose.

DAMASKEENING, S. the art of adorning iron and steel, by cutting or carving holes

in them, and filling them up with gold or silver wire.

DAME, S. [Fr.] originally applied to a person who was mistress of a family, and of a noble birth, as it is at present used in Law; but commonly used now for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower sort. Used in Poetry for a person of rank, and at court given to such ladies as have places there. Figuratively, women in general.

To **DAMN**, [dam] V. A. [Lat.] to doom, devote, or curse to eternal torments; to procure eternal punishment; to condemn; to explode or render any performance unpopular, by hissing or criticising.

DAMNABLE, Adj. deserving, or justly condemned to eternal punishment. Sometimes used, indecently, in a ludicrous sense, for pernicious, or odious.

DAMNABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.

DAMNA'TION, S. exclusion from divine mercy; the state of a person who is sentenced to eternal punishment.

DAMNATORY, Adj. [Lat.] containing the sentence to eternal punishment.

DAM'NED, Part. hateful; detestable; abominable; doomed to everlasting punishment.

DAMNIFIC, Adj. procuring loss; mischievous.

To **DAM'NIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to cause loss; to spoil, hurt, or impair.

DAM'NINGNESS, S. tendency to subject a person to eternal punishments.

DAMP, Adj. [Belg.] moist; inclining to wet; moistened by the air or vapours. Figuratively, dejected; full of sorrow, on account of some sudden disappointment or unexpected calamity.

DAMP, S. a fog, or mist; a moist, noxious vapour. Figuratively, dejection or sorrow arising from some unforeseen check, or sudden calamity.

To **DAMP**, V. A. to wet or moisten; to chill; or diminish heat by water. Figuratively, to lessen any quality; to smother check, or depress any ardour or passion. To weaken; to abandon.

DAM'PISHNESS, S. tendency to wetness or moisture, arising from fogs, vapours, &c.

DAM'PNES, S. a cold moisture, or fogginess.

DAM'PY, Adj. moist or wet.

DAM'SEL, S. [Fr.] originally used for a young gentlewoman or lady of distinction, an attendant of the higher rank; but at present for a young country lass.

DAN, S. [Lat.] a title of dignity or honour, formerly used for *master*. "Pray thank *the Pope*." *Prior*.

DAN'BURY, a town in Essex, whose fair is on Shrove-Tuesday, for toys.

To **DANCE**, V. N. [Fr.] to move in graceful attitude, according to an air

play'd. *Actively*, to make a person dance, skip. *To dance attendance*, is to wait in a humble and suppliant manner on a person.

DANCE, *S.* [Fr.] an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art to the measure or tune of a musical instrument or the voice.

DANCER, *S.* one who practises dancing.

DANCING-MASTER, *S.* one who teaches the art of dancing.

DANDELION, *S.* [Fr. lion's tooth] in botany, the name of a plant, which grows in the fields.

DANDIPRAT, *S.* [Fr.] a little fellow, and sometimes as a word of fondness, and sometimes as a word of reproach.

TO DANDLE, *V. A.* [Belg.] to keep a child in motion, either on the knee or otherwise, to quiet it. Figuratively, to treat with much fondness; to use like a child.

DANDLER, *S.* a person that fondles a child.

DANDRUFF, *S.* the scurf or dirt which sticks to the head.

DANGELT, *S.* a tax, or tribute, on every hide of land, imposed on the Saxons, our ancestors, by the Danes, on their frequent incursions, as the arbitrary terms of peace, and their departure. But after their expulsion it was imposed as a continual yearly tax upon the whole nation, under king Ethelred. It was levied by William I. and II. but was rescinded by Henry I. and finally abolished by king Stephen.

DANNEWORT, *S.* in Botany, a species of elder, called likewise the dwarf-elder.

DANGER, *S.* [Fr.] hazard; risque; or a condition which is liable to mischief or calamity. *SYNON.* The avaritious man, spurred on by interest, fears no danger; hazards his health and happiness; runs every risk that attends a profession, and gladly ventures his all in search of that which, if obtained, he would have the spirit to enjoy.

TO DANGER, *V. A.* to expose to loss, calamity, or misery.

DANGERLESS, *Adj.* out of a possibility of meeting with any calamity or accident.

DANGEROUS, *Adj.* exposed to accidents, harm, or mischief.

DANGEROUSNESS, *S.* a condition which exposes to accidents, calamity, or death.

TO DANGLE, *V. N.* to hang loose, so as to be put in motion by the wind, breath, or a shake. Figuratively, to hang as a dependent on a person.

DANGLER, *S.* a person who frequents the company of women merely to pass or kill time.

DANK, *Adj.* [Teut.] moist; wetfish.

DANKISH, *Adj.* somewhat moist or wet.

DANTZICK, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, capital of the kingdom of Prussia, and of Pomerania in Poland, with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and

an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of grain and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, tho' there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 persons. The college is provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores, which are chiefly purchased by the Dutch. It is a free hanseatic town, governed by its own laws and magistrates, and all extraordinary affairs are decided by the council; but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the diet. The established religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, who all are tolerated. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weisfel, or Vistula, near the Gulph of Angil in the Baltick Sea; 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, and 140 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 5. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

TO DAP, *V. A.* [from *dip*] in Angling, to let fall or put gently into the water.

DAPPER, *Adj.* [Belg.] small of stature, and full of spirit and vivacity. It is usually spoken in contempt.

DAPPERLING, *S.* a person of low stature; a dwarf.

DAPIFER, *S.* the dignity or office of grand master of a prince's household. In Germany, the elector of Bavaria assumes the title of *Arch-dapifer* of the empire, whose office is, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horse-back.

DA'PPLE, *Adj.* marked, variegated, or clouded with different colours.

TO DA'PPLE, *V. A.* to streak, or diversify with a different colour.

DAR, or **DART**, *S.* a fish found in the Severn.

TO DARE, *V. N.* [preter, *I durst*, or *have dared*, Sax.] to undertake a thing without being discouraged by the dangers which attend it. *Actively*, to challenge, or provoke a person to fight. *To dare larks*, is to catch them by means of a looking-glass, which keeps them in a maze till taken.

DARE, *S.* a provocation, or calling on a person to fight; a challenge; a defiance.

DA'REFUL, *Adj.* full of defiance; without fear.

DAR'ING, *Adj.* bold; adventurous; courageously undertaking an affair notwithstanding the dangers attending it.

DAR'INGLY, *Adv.* in a bold, courageous, outrageous or impudent manner.

DA'RINGNESS, S. boldness.

DARK, Adj. [Sax.] without light. Not bright; dull, applied to colours. Opaque; not to be seen through; not having light in itself. Figuratively, not easy to be understood; obscure; ignorant; not enlightened with knowledge or revelation. Gloomy; not cheerful, applied to the temper. *Prov. Joan's as good as my lady in the dark.*

DARK, S. want of light, by which all objects become invisible. Figuratively, obscurity; the condition of a person not known or famous; want of knowledge; ignorance.

To DARKEN, V. A. [Sax.] to deprive of, or shut out, the light; to cloud, perplex; to render the mind unable to distinguish the qualities of objects; to grow towards night; to grow dark or gloomy.

DARKLING, Part. hid in the dark; concealed from sight.

DARKLY, Adv. in a situation void of light; obscurely.

DARKNESS, S. a state wherein light is absent, and objects which are discovered by the sight become invisible; opakeness. Obscurity, or difficult to be understood, applied to books. The infernal gloom; wickedness; the empire of Satan. *SYNON.* Considering them in a figurative sense, *darkness* implies a state of life in which we are shut up from the world; as the state of a hermit; state of a recluse. By *obscurity* is understood a state of retirement, or a state unnoticed, as when we retreat into the country far from the observation of the public eye.

DAR'KING, or DO'R'KING, a town of Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, viz. the day before Ascension, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. The market is noted for corn and provisions, and more particularly for fowls. It is 24½ miles S. W. of London.

DAR'KSOME, Adj. gloomy; obscure.

DARLEY-FLA'SH, a village in Derbyshire, with two fairs, on May 13, and Oct. 27, for sheep and cattle.

DARLING, S. [Sax.] a person more beloved than any other; a favourite.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is a pretty large place, consisting of several streets, and has a spacious market-place. It is 239½ miles N. by W. of London.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgrate of Hesse-Darmstadt, with a handsome castle, where its own prince generally resides. There have been lately built several handsome houses, and suburbs; and there is likewise a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles S. of Franckfort, and 30 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

To DARN, V. A. to mend holes by stitches, in imitation of the fabric of the stuff.

DA'RNEL, S. a weed growing in cornfields.

To DA'RRAIN, V. A. to prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

DART, S. [Fr.] a small lance or weapon thrown by the hand.

To DART, V. A. to cast or throw a dart; to wound at a distance; to emit, or cast. Neuterly, to fly as a dart.

DA'RTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, viz. on Aug. 2, for horses and bullocks. It is on the road to Rochester, and is accommodated with good inns. It is 15 miles E. by S. of London.

DA'RTMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It has a commodious harbour, and is a well-frequented and inhabited place, having a considerable trade by sea. It is a mayortown, taken out of several parishes, and is large and well built, containing 3 churches; but the streets are narrow and bad, though they are all paved. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 202½ miles W. by S. of London.

To DASH, [of uncertain etymology] V. A. to throw one thing with violence and suddenness against another; to break by throwing with violence; to besprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a stick, or by flinging a stone or other thing into it; to mingle or mix with another liquor; to obliterate or cancel a writing, by drawing a careless stroke over it with a pen; to make a person ashamed; to confound. Neuterly, to fly in waves or sparkles over the surface or brim of a vessel or bank; to fly in sparkles or sheets, attended with a loud noise, applied to water.

DASH, S. the stroke occasioned by flinging one body forcibly against another; a stroke made with a pen; a blow; a mixture of another liquor.

DA'STARD, S. [Sax.] a coward; a person infamously fearful.

To DA'STARD, V. A. to terrify; to affect with fear.

To DA'STARDIZE, V. A. to intimidate; to render cowardly with fear.

DA'STARDLY, Adj. cowardly; mean; timorous.

DA'STARDY, S. cowardliness.

DATE, S. [Lat.] the time or day in which a writing is signed or written, or an event happens; the time appointed for a thing to be done; continuance; the fruit of the palm-tree.

To DATE, V. A. to set down the time in which a thing is done, or a writing performed.

DA'TELESS, Adj. without any fixed term or period.

DA'TIVE, S. [Lat.] the case of a noun which signifies the person to whom any thing

DAUPHIN, S. a title given to the eldest son of France, on account of the province of Dauphiny, which, in 1343, was given to Philip of Valois, on this condition, by Humbert, Count of the Viennois.

DEA'CONESS, [dek'onefs] S. a female
Q 9 2 in

in the ancient church, who administered such offices to those of her own sex, which it was not decent for the men to do, such as the baptism of adult women, &c.

DEAD, [*ded*] Adj. [*Balg.*] without, or deprived of life, applied to those persons whose souls are separated from their bodies. Figuratively, without sense or motion; hence a deep sleep, which imitates the want of sense and motion in a dead body, is called a *dead sleep*. Unactive, dull, applied to colours. Useless; unaffecting; void of ardour or warmth; gloomy; still; obscure; obtuse. Tasteless or vapid, applied to liquors. Uninhabited, or not interspersed with houses. "A *dead wall*." Withered. "A *dead bough* or plant. *The dead, dead men.* PROV. *He that waits for dead mens shoes may go long enough bare foot.*

DEAD, [*ded*] S. time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as midnight.

To DEAD, [*ded*] or DEADEN, [*deder*] V. A. to deprive a thing of any quality or sensation. Figuratively, to make liquors vapid, tasteless, or spiritless. Neuterly, to lose any force or quality.

DEAD-LIFT, [*ded-lift*] S. a pressing necessity, call, or exigence; a last resort.

DEADLY, [*dedly*] Adj. that which kills; murderous; mortal; inveterate.

DEADLY, [*dedly*] Adv. in a manner resembling the dead. "Looked *deadly* pale." *Shak.* Mortally, or in such a manner as to deprive of life. The groanings of a *deadly* wounded man." *Ex. xxx. 24.* Implacably; irreconcilably. Sometimes used in familiar discourse, only to enforce the signification of a word, implying *very much*; prodigiously; exceedingly. "Though *deadly* weary." *Orrery.*

DEADNESS, [*dedness*] S. want of warmth and ardour. Figuratively, languor, or faintness. Vapidity; loss of spirit, applied to liquors.

DEAD-RECKONING, [*ded-reckning*] S. in Navigation, the conjecture made by seamen of the place where the ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with an allowance for drift or lee-way, without any observation of the sun, moon, or stars.

DEAF, [*def*] Adj. [*Sax.*] wanting the sense of hearing, or having it greatly impaired. Figuratively, regardless, unattentive, used with *to*.

To DEAF, or DEAFEN, [*def*, or *deffen*] V. A. to deprive of hearing.

DEAFLY, [*deffly*] Adv. [*Sax.*] without any sense of sounds; imperfectly heard.

DEAFNESS, [*deffness*] S. the state of a person who has entirely lost, or has the sense of hearing greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention, or entire disregard.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, whose market is on Thursday, and has two fairs, on

April 5, and Oct. 10, for cattle and pebbles. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houses, which are mostly low, and built with bricks; these form three long but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the sea-faring men who resort thither. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between this place and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at anchor out or coming home. It is 74 miles E. by S. of London.

DEAL, [*deef*] S. [*Sax.*] a part or portion. It is a general word for expressing *much*, joined with *great*. The office, or practice of distributing cards to those who are engaged in any game, Fir, or pine-wood, from *deyl*, Belg.

To DEAL, [*deef*] V. A. [*Bely.*] to distribute, or dispose of to different persons; to scatter promiscuously; to give to several persons in order, one after another. Neuterly to transact business; to trade; to act; to sell; to be conversant in; to practise; to behave towards; to treat; sometimes to consent with, or approve. PROV. To do a fool's dole, i. e. To deal all to others, and leave nothing to himself.

DEALER, [*deeler*] S. one who trades in any particular commodity; one who has to do with or practises any thing; one who distributes cards.

DEALING, [*deeling*] S. practice; action; behaviour; treatment; business; or trade.

DEAN, a town of Gloucestershire, with market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter Monday, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It had its name from the town of Dean, in which it is seated, 140 miles W. S. W. of London.

DEAN, [*deen*] S. [a Greek word signifying *ten*, because at first always presiding over ten prebendaries, or canons, at least] a person who presides in collegiate churches or chapels, who is president of the chapter.

DEANERY, [*deanery*] S. the government, authority, revenue, or residence of a dean.

DEAR, [*dear*] Adj. [*Sax.*] an object of great love, and of warm affection; beloved. Figuratively, valuable; of high price; costly; scarce; not plentiful.

DEAR, [*dear*] S. a word of endearment. DEAR-BOUGHT, purchased at a high rate; bought at too high a price.

DEARLING, or DARLING, S. [*Sax.*] a person cherished with great affection.

DEARLY, [*dearly*] Adv. with great affection. Used with *pay* or *buy*, at a high price; at too great a price.

To DEARN, V. A. [*Sax.*] See DARN. DEARNNESS, [*dearnness*] S. fondness

warm or great degree of affection; scarcity; costliness; a high, or too high a price.

DEARTH, [*derth*] S. [from *dear*] scarcity; want; need; famine; barrenness.

DEATH, [*deib*] S. [Sax.] the departure of the soul from the body; loss of sensibility, motion, and all the functions of animal life. Figuratively, mortality; destruction; the manner of dying; the image of a mortality represented by a skeleton; the state of the dead; murder, or depriving a person of life by violent and unlawful means; the cause of death. In Law, there is a natural and civil death; natural, where nature itself expires; civil, where a person is not naturally dead, but adjudged so by law. Thus, if a person, for whose life an estate is granted, remains beyond sea, or is otherwise absent for seven years, and no proof made of his being living, he shall be accounted naturally dead. In Theology, damnation; eternal torment. *Synon.* *Departure* is a stile more refined, and carries with it an idea of the passage from one life to another. *Death* more common, and signifies precisely extinction of life. *Decease*, more studied, is a term somewhat bordering upon the law, and implies the refuge of mortality. The second of these words is made use of with respect to all sorts of animals; the other two to man only.

DEATH-BED, [*deib-bed*] S. the bed on which a person dies.

DEATHFUL, [*deibful*] Adj. pregnant with death; mortal; fatal; destructive.

DEATHLESS, [*deibless*] Adj. not subject to death; immortal.

DEATHLIKE, [*deiblike*] Adj. [Sax.] resembling death, either in its horrors, or in its insensibility, or motionless state.

DEATH'S-DOOR, [*deib's-door*] S. [Gr.] a near approach to death; on the brink or verge of dying.

DEATH'S-MAN, [*deib's-man*] S. an executioner.

DEATH-WATCH, [*deib-watch*] S. something that is foolishly reported to make a ticking noise in a wall, &c. against the death of some friend; but is only a small insect, &c. making a noise like the beating of a watch, described by Dr. Derham in the Philosophical Transactions. It very much resembles a louse both in shape and colour; but is more nimble; is common in every house in the warm months; but in the cold season, hides itself in dry dusty places.

DEAURATION, S. [Lat.] the gilding or covering any thing with gold or silver.

To DEBAR, V. A. to hinder or restrain a person from the enjoyment of a thing.

To DEBARK, V. A. [Fr.] to come out of a ship upon shore.

To DEBASE, V. A. to reduce from a higher to a lower value; to adulterate metal or liquors by the addition of something less

valuable; to spoil, or render less perfect by mean and unworthy additions.

DEBASEMENT, S. the act of debasing, or degrading a thing by the mixture of something mean or worthless.

DEBASER, S. the person who lessens the value of a thing by some mixture; one who adulterates metals or liquors.

DEBATABLE, Adj. that which may be disputed, or give occasion for controversy.

DEBATE, S. [Fr.] a dispute concerning the meaning or the truth of any proposition; a quarrel or contest.

To DEBATE, V. A. [Fr.] to controvert or dispute; to produce the arguments which may be brought to support any side of a question. Neuterly, to deliberate.

DEBATEFUL, Adj. fond of dispute or contradiction. Quarrelsome or contentious, when applied to persons. Contested, or occasioning disputes, when applied to things.

DEBATER, S. a disputant, or one fond of dispute.

To DEBAUCH, V. A. [Fr.] to seduce a person, or prevail on him to do something amiss; to corrupt a person's morals, so as to make him lewd; to corrupt by intemperance in meat or drink, but especially the latter.

DEBAUCH, S. intemperance in meat or drink; lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, [*deibchee*] S. [Fr.] a person given to intemperance in drink, or lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, S. the act of corrupting the morals of a person, whether it respects temperance or chastity.

To DEBEL, or to DEBELATE, V. A. to conquer; to overcome in war.

DEBENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 24, for braziers and toys. It is seated near the head of the river Deben, on the side of a hill, 83½ miles N. E. of London.

DEBENTURE, S. is a term used at the custom-house, for a kind of certificate signed by the officers of the customs, and entitles a merchant exporting goods, to the receipt of a bounty or drawback; which debentures for foreign goods are to be paid within one month after demand.

To DEBILITATE, V. A. [Lat.] to deprive of strength; to weaken, or render weak.

DEBILITATION, S. the act of depriving a person of strength, or rendering him weak.

DEBILITY, S. loss of strength; weakness; want of strength to bear any weight, or to accomplish an undertaking.

DEBONAIR, Adj. [Fr.] lively; affable; genteel; civil; well-bred; elegant; complaisant.

DEBONAIRLY, Adv. with an elegant or genteel air; civilly; sprightly.

DEBT, [*det*] S. [Lat.] that which one person

person owes to another. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTOR, [debtor] S. [Lat.] he that owes another money; one who has taken goods of another on trust; that side of an account which contains the articles which a person has had on trust.

DEBULLITION, S. [Lat.] the bubbling of water over the sides of the vessel which contains it.

DECADE, S. [Gr.] a number amounting to, or consisting of ten.

DECADENCY, S. [Fr.] decay.

DECAGON, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a figure having ten equal sides and angles.

DECALOGUE, [dekalog] S. [Gr.] the ten commandments given by God to Moses.

DECAMERON, S. a book, discourse, or other matter, divided into ten distinct parts.

To DECA'MP, V. N. [Fr.] to shift a camp; to remove from a place.

DECA'MPMENT, S. the act of moving from a place.

To DECA'NT, V. A. [Lat.] to pour liquor off gently.

DECANTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECAN'TER, S. a bottle of white glass, used to contain liquors.

To DECA'PITATE, V. A. [Lat.] to behead.

To DECA'Y, V. N. [Fr.] to lose of its value, substance, strength, or perfection; to be gradually impaired. Actively, to impair; consume gradually; or waste the substance of a thing.

DECA'Y, S. a gradual loss of substance, qualities, value, or perfection; the effects or marks of consumption or decline; declension from prosperity.

DECA'YER, S. that which causes decay.

DECE'ASE, [decese] S. [Lat.] death; departure from life.

To DECE'ASE, V. N. [Lat.]

DECE'IT, [deceit] S. [Lat.] a means by which a thing is passed upon a person for what it is not, as when falshood is made to pass for truth. A fraud; cheat; artifice; stratagem.

DECEIT'FUL, [deceitful] Adj. full of fraud or artifice; meaning different from what a person expresses; not to be confided in.

DECEIT'FULLY, [deceitfully] Adv. in a fraudulent, insincere manner.

DECEIT'FULNESS, [deceitfulness] S. the quality of imposing on a person to his hurt.

DECEIVABLE, [deceivable] Adj. subject or exposed to fraud or imposture; subject to, or capable of, leading a person into an error.

DECEIVABLENESS, S. the possibility of being imposed upon by false pretences.

To DECEIVE, [deceive] V. A. [Lat.] to make a person believe something false, or in-

tended to his damage or hurt; to impose on a person's credulity by false appearances; to lead into an error or mistake. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DECEIVER, [deceiver] S. one who leads another into a mistake; one who imposes on the credulity of another. Figuratively, one who disappoints a person's expectations.

DECEMBER, S. [Lat.] the last or twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time; but formerly the tenth, as its name imports, the year then beginning in March.

DECEMPEDAL, Adj. [Lat.] measuring ten feet.

DECEMVIRATE, S. the decemviri, among the Romans, were ten noblemen chosen to govern the commonwealth, instead of two consuls.

DE'CENCE, or DE'CENCY, S. [Lat.] a method of address or action proper and becoming a person's sex, character, or rank. Figuratively, modesty.

DECE'NNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] continuing the space of ten years.

DE'CENT, Adj. [Lat.] becoming; fit or suitable; neat.

DE'CENTLY, Adv. in a proper manner; consistent with character, rank, or the rules of good-breeding. Figuratively, modestly.

DECEPTIBILITY, S. [Lat.] liability to be led into an error or mistake; liability to be imposed on.

DECEPTIBLE, Adj. liable to be deceived, imposed on, or led into an error.

DECEPTION, S. [Lat.] the act or means of imposing on a person, or leading him into an error; the state of a person imposed on, or in a mistake; a cheat, fraud, or fallacy, by which a person takes a thing to be what it is not.

DECEPTIOUS, Adj. apt to impose upon; or lead a person into an error.

DECEPTORY, Adj. containing the means of imposing on the credulity of a person; or of leading him into a mistake.

DECE'RPT, Adj. [Lat.] diminished; taken off.

DECE'PTION, S. the act of lessening, taking off, parting, or dividing any thing.

DECERTA'TION, S. [Lat.] contention, strife, or dispute.

DECE'SSION, S. [Lat.] a departure; a going away.

To DECIDE, V. A. [Lat.] to put an end to, or determine a dispute or event.

DECIDER, S. the person who determines a quarrel or cause.

DECI'DUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] falling off. In Botany, soon withering; not lasting the whole year.

DECI'DUOUSNESS, S. aptness to fall. In Botany, the quality of fading or withering every year.

DE'CIMAL, Adj. [Lat.] numbered, multiplied,

plied, or encreasing by tens. *Decimal arithmetic* is that which computes by decimal fractions. A *decimal fraction* is that whose denominator is always one, with one or more cyphers; thus an unit may be imagined to be equally divided into 10 parts, and each of these into 10 more; so that by a continual decimal subdivision, the unit may be supposed to be divided into 10, 100, 1000, &c. equal parts. But denominators of this sort of fractions are always known; they are seldom expressed in writing; but the fraction is distinguished by a point placed before it thus, $.6 .46 .869$ for $\frac{6}{10} \frac{46}{100} \frac{869}{1000}$. The same is observed in mixed numbers, as 678.9 for $678 \frac{9}{10}$ 67.89 for $67 \frac{89}{100}$ 6.789 for $6 \frac{789}{1000}$, &c. And as cyphers placed after integers increase their value decimally, so being placed before a decimal, they decrease their value decimally; but being placed before integers, and after fractions, neither of them is increased or diminished.

To *DECIMATE*, V. A. [Lat.] to tythe; to take the tenth.

DECIMATION, S. the act of tything, of taking the tenth, whether by lot or otherwise; a selection of every tenth soldier by lot, for punishment in a general mutiny.

To *DECIPHER*, [*desifiser*] V. A. [Fr.] to explain a thing written in cyphers. Figuratively, to describe, or give a characteristical representation of a thing; to unfold; to unravel.

DECIPHERER, [*desiferrer*] S. one who explains any thing written in cyphers.

DECISION, S. the determination of a dispute or difference; the result of an event.

DECISIVE, Adj. having the power of determining a difference; or settling the result of an event that is uncertain.

DECISIVELY, Adv. in a conclusive manner, so as to put an end to a dispute, or to determine the fate of an undertaking.

DECISIVENESS, S. the power of determining any difference, or settling any event.

DECISORY, Adj. able to determine or put beyond dispute.

To *DECK*, V. A. [Belg.] to cover by way of ornament. To adorn with dress; to embellish.

DECK, S. [Dan.] is the planked floor of a ship from stem to stern, whereon the guns are laid, and the men walk to and fro. Great ships have three decks, 1st, 2d, and 3d, counting from the lowermost. *Half-deck* reaches from the main-mast to the stern of the ship. *Quarter-deck* is that aloft the steerage, reaching to the round-house. *Flush-deck* is that which lies even in a right line fore and aft, from stem to stern. A *rope-deck* is that made of cordage interwoven and stretched over a vessel, through which they may annoy an enemy that boards them. It is only used in small vessels that have no deck.

DE'CKER, S. a dresser; one who adorns; one who covers a table, or lays a cloth.

To *DECLA'IM*, V. A. [Lat.] to speak in a florid manner, like an orator, or rhetorician; to speak much against a thing; to run a thing down, used with *against*.

DECLA'IMER, S. one who makes a florid speech in order to fire the imagination, or move the passions; an orator.

DECLAMA'TION, S. [Lat.] a florid or rhetorical discourse addressed to the passions. Figuratively, an ostentatious display of rhetoric or oratory.

DECLAMA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who speaks against a thing, person, or opinion; an orator; a rhetorician.

DECLA'MATORY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions; merely rhetorical flourish.

DECLA'RABLE, Adj. that which may be declared; capable of proof.

DECLARA'TION, S. [Fr.] the discovery of a thing by words; explanation; affirmation. In Law, the shewing forth, or laying out an action personal in any suit; sometimes used both in personal and real actions.

DECLA'RATIVE, Adj. explaining; making proclamation; express.

DECLA'RATORY, Adj. expressive; affirmative.

To *DECLA'RE*, V. A. [Lat.] to explain, or free from obscurity. To make known; to manifest; to publish or proclaim; to espouse any cause or opinion openly.

DECLA'RER, S. one who makes any thing known.

DECL'E'NSION, S. [Lat.] a gradual decay, or decrease from a greater degree of strength or power to a less; descent; declination or declivity. "The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea." *Burnet*. In Grammar, the variation or change of the last syllable of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.

DECLI'NABLE, Adj. having a variety of endings, according to the different relations it stands for.

DECLINA'TION, S. [Lat.] descent; a change from a more to a less perfect state; decay; the act of bending down. A variation from a perpendicular or right line; an oblique direction; variation from a fixed point, such as that of the needle from the north. In Astronomy, the distance of the sun, or a star from the equator, either north or south. In Grammar, the inflexion, or declining a noun through all its various terminations. *Declination of a plane*, in Dialling, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if counted from east to west, or between the meridian and plane, if reckoned from the north or south.

DECLINA'TOR, or *DECLI'NATORY*, S.

an instrument used in dialling, to determine the declination, reclinacion, and inclination of planes.

To **DECLINE**, V. N. [Lat.] to bend or lean downwards. Figuratively, to go astray; to shun, or avoid to do a thing; to sink; to be impaired; to decay. Actively, to bend downwards; to shun; to elude the force of an argument; to mention all the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLINE, S. decay, owing either to age, time, disease, or other causes.

DECLIVITY, S. [Lat.] the gradual descent of a hill, or other eminence.

DECLIVOUS, Adj. [Lat.] gradually descending.

To **DECOCT**, V. A. [Lat.] to prepare for use by boiling. In Pharmacy, to boil in water, so as to draw out the strength or virtue of a thing; to boil till it grows thick; to strengthen by boiling.

DECOCTIBLE, Adj. that which may be boiled, or may be prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the strained liquor of a plant, or other ingredient, boiled in water.

DECOCTURE, S. a preparation or substance formed from boiling ingredients in water.

DECOLLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of beheading.

DECOMPOSITE, Adj. [Lat.] compounded a second time; compounded of a thing already compounded.

DECOMPOSITION, S. the act of compounding things which were compounded before.

To **DECOMPOUND**, V. A. [Lat.] to compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

DECOMPOUND, Adj. composed of words, things, or ideas already compounded; compounded a second time.

To **DECORATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to set off or adorn with ornaments.

DECORATION, S. an ornament, or a thing which, by being added, gives both grace and beauty to another.

DECORATOR, S. one who adorns or embellishes.

DECOUROS, Adj. [Lat.] suitable, or agreeable to the character, dignity, or perfections of a person or thing; becoming.

To **DECORTICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to divest or strip off the bark or husk; to peel.

DECORTICATION, S. the act of stripping a thing of its bark or husk.

DECORUM, S. [Lat.] a behaviour proper or suitable to the character and abilities of a person, consisting likewise of a due observance of the established rules of politeness and gracefulness.

To **DECOY**, V. A. [Belg.] to lure or

entice into a cage; to draw into a snare. Figuratively, to seduce a person by allurements.

DECOY, S. a place adapted for drawing wild fowl into snares. Figuratively, allurements; temptation; a snare. A *decoy*-duck is one that is bred or trained to bring others into a snare.

To **DECREASE**, [dekrejs] V. N. [Lat.] to become less either in length, weight, force, or bulk; to diminish. Actively, to make less.

DECREASE, S. [dekrejs] S. the state of growing less; decay. In Astronomy, the wain; the change made in the face of the moon from its full, till it returns to full again.

To **DECRETE**, V. N. [Lat.] to establish by law; to resolve. Actively, to assign, or dispose of a thing by law.

DECRETE, S. [Lat.] a law; an established rule. In Law, the determination of a suit. In Canon Law, an ordinance established by the pope, by and with the advice of the cardinals assembled in council, without application from any person.

DECREMENT, S. [Lat.] the state of becoming less; the quantity lost by decay.

DECREPIT, Adj. [Lat.] wasted, worn out, and enfeebled by age; in the last stage of decay.

To **DECREPITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to calcine salts on the fire till they cease to crackle or make a noise.

DECREPITATION, S. the crackling noise made by salt when put over a fire in a crucible.

DECREPITNESS, or **DECREPITUDE**, S. the weakness attending old age; the last stage of decay.

DECRESCENT, Part. [Lat.] becoming less; in a state of decay.

DECRETAL, Adj. [Lat.] appertaining, belonging, or relating to a decree. A *decretal epistle* is that which the pope decrees either by himself, or by the advice of cardinals, on his being consulted thereon by some particular person.

DECRETAL, S. a letter or rescript of the pope, by which some point in the ecclesiastical law is solved or determined; a book of decrees or laws.

DECRETIST, S. one who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

DECRETORY, Adj. judicial; final; decisive; critical, or that time in which some definitive event will happen.

DECRIAL, S. the endeavouring to lessen any thing in the esteem of the public; censure; condemnation.

To **DECRY**, V. A. [Fr.] to censure, blame, or inveigh against a thing; to endeavour to lessen the esteem the public has of a thing.

DECUMBENCE, or **DECUMBENCY**, S. [Lat.] the act or posture of lying down.

DECUM

DECU'BITURE, S. the time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease. In Astrology, a scheme of the heavens, by which the prognostics of a person's recovery or death were discovered from the time of his first taking to his bed.

DE'CU'PLE, Adj. [Lat.] tenfold; the same number repeated ten times.

DECU'RI'ON, S. [Lat.] an officer who had the command of ten persons.

DECU'RSION, S. [Lat.] the act of running or flowing down.

DECURTA'TION, S. the act of cutting short, or shortening.

To **DECU'SSATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to intersect, or cross at right angles.

DECUSSA'TION, S. the act of crossing, or the state of being crossed at right angles; the point in which two lines cross each other.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 10, for horses and cows; and on Nov. 12, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is seated on a rising ground, in a fertile soil, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 69 W. N. W. of London.

To **DEDE'CORATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDE'COROUS, Adj. [Lat.] disgraceful; reproachful.

DEDHAM, a town of Essex, which has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on Easter-tuesday and Wednesday for toys, &c. It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine steeple, of the Gothic order, and a great deal of carved work about it, but much injured by time; here is also a Methodist meeting-house, and three very good schools. The town consists of about 400 houses; and the streets, tho' not paved, are very clean, occasioned by their lying pretty high. It is 58 miles N. E. of London.

To **DEDICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to devote, appropriate, or set a thing aside for divine uses. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

DEDICATED, Part. or Adj. [Lat.] appropriated or devoted to a particular use.

DEDICA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of consecrating or appropriating some place or thing solely to divine uses; the address of an author to his patron, and prefixed before his work.

DEDICA'TOR, S. one who ascribes a work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, Adj. composing, belonging to, or in the style of a dedication.

DEDITION, S. [Lat.] the act of surrendering to an enemy.

To **DEDUCE**, V. A. [Lat.] to describe a continual or connected series, so that one thing shall introduce another; to infer by reasoning from certain propositions which are admitted.

DEDUCEMENT, S. that which is collected or inferred from any premises.

DEDU'CIBLE, Adj. to be inferred or discovered from principles laid down.

DEDU'CIVE, Adj. performing the act of deduction; inferring or collecting from principles or propositions already laid down.

To **DEDU'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to subtract, or take away.

DEDU'CTION, S. a consequence or inference drawn by reason from some principles laid down; that which is subtracted or taken away from any sum or number, &c.

DEDU'CTIVE, Adj. that which may be deduced or inferred from any proposition laid down or premised.

DEDU'CTIVELY, Adv. by way of inference, or collecting one truth from another.

DEED, S. [Sax.] an action, or thing done; an exploit; written evidence of any legal act; fact; reality.

DEE'DLESS, Adj. unactive; without doing any thing.

To **DEEM**, V. N. [part. *deemed*, formerly *dempt*, Sax.] to judge; to think; to determine on due consideration.

DEE'MSTER, S. [from *deem*] a judge; a word still used in Guernsey and Jersey.

DEEP, Adj. [Sax.] that which has length measured downwards from its surface. Applied to situation, low; below the surface, or measured from the surface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far; far from the entrance. "*Deep ambush'd in her silent den.*" *Dryd.* Not to be discovered at first sight; not obvious. "*The sense lies deep.*" *Locke.* Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "*He's meditating with two deep divines.*" *Shak.* Artful, grave. Dark, applied to colours. Excessive. "*Deep poverty.*" 2 *Cor.* viii. 2. Bais, or grave, applied to sounds.

DEEP, S. [Belg.] the sea. Joined to *night*, the most advanced and stillest part thereof; midnight.

To **DEE'PEN**, V. A. to sink far below the surface. Applied to colours, to darken; to cloud; to make a shade darker. To increase the dolefulness of a sound.

DEE'PING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on the second Wednesday after May 11, Wednesday before August 1, and October 10, for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts. It is seated on the river Weland, in a fenny ground, 89 miles N. of London.

DEE'PLY, Adv. to a great distance below the surface; with great study, application, and penetration, opposed to *superficially*. Sorrowfully; profoundly; with a great degree of sorrow, melancholy, or sadness, when used with words expressing grief. In a high degree; excessively; vastly.

DEEP-MOU'THED, Adj. having a hoarse, loud voice, or uttering a hollow, loud sound.

DEE'PNESS, S. distance, or space measured from the surface downwards.

DEER, S. [Sax.] in Natural History, a class

class of animals, the males of which have their heads adorned with branching horns, and are kept for hunting; when killed, their flesh is called venison; and their species are various.

To **DEFA'CE**, V. A. [Fr.] to destroy; to ruin; to disfigure.

DEFA'CEMENT, S. the act of disfiguring.

DEFA'CER, S. one who destroys or disfigures any thing.

DE FA'CTO, S. something actual and in fact, or really existing, in contradistinction to *de jure*, where a thing is only so in justice, but not in fact.

DEFA'ILANCE, S. [Fr.] failure; miscarriage; disappointment.

To **DEFA'LCATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to cut or lop off; to take away or abridge part of a person's pension or salary. Most commonly applied to money affairs.

DEFALCA'TION, S. diminution; abridgment of any customary allowance.

To **DEFA'LK**, V. A. to lop or cut off; to abridge.

DEFAMA'TION, S. [Lat.] the speaking slanderous words of another, for which the slanderer is punishable according to the nature of the offence, either by action at common law, or in the ecclesiastical court. **SYNON.** There are those accustomed to *detraction* who would fly the thoughts of *defamation*, little imagining that both are equally bad, being two different means, only working to the same end.

DEFA'MATORY, Adj. tending to lessen the character, or ruin the reputation of another.

To **DEFA'ME**, V. A. [Lat.] to utter words against a person or thing, with an intent to lessen his reputation, or render it infamous.

DEFA'MER, S. one who asserts things injurious to the reputation of another, with an intention to render him infamous.

DEFA'ULT, S. [Fr.] omission of what ought to be done; neglect; fault. In Law, it is a non-appearance in court at a day assigned. If a plaintiff fails to appear at his trial, he is non-suited; if a defendant makes *default*, judgment will go against him by *default*. Jurors making *default* in their appearance, are to lose and forfeit issue.

To **DEFA'ULT**, V. A. to fail; or not perform something promised or contracted; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE, [defezance] S. [Fr.] the act of annulling, or rendering a contract void.

DEFE'ASIBLE, [defezible] Adj. [Fr.] that which may be annulled, abrogated, set aside, or made void.

DEFE'AT, [defet] S. [Fr.] the overthrow of an army; an act of destruction; deprivation.

To **DEFE'AT**, [defet] V. A. to beat, or overthrow an army. figuratively, to frustrate; to disappoint.

DEFE'ATURE, [defeture] S. the act of disfiguring, or spoiling the features of a person.

To **DEFE'CAT**, V. A. [Lat.] to purge, or clear liquors from dregs or foulnesses. Figuratively, to clear truth from any thing which renders it obscure; to purify from any gross mixture; to brighten.

DEFE'CAT, Adj. [Lat.] cleared, or purified from lees or foulnesses.

DEFECA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of clearing or purifying from lees or foulness.

DEFE'CT, S. [Lat.] the absence of something which a thing ought to have; failing; want; a mistake or error, applied to the understanding. A fault, applied to moral conduct. **SYNON.** *Fault* includes in its idea relation to the maker; so that while it implies some real want in the finishing of the work it denotes also that it was owing to the workman. *Defect* expresses something imperfect in the thing, without any relation to the maker of it. *Imperfection* intimates of less consequence than if understood by the preceding words, and is used with more propriety in morality than either in physics or mechanics.

To **DEFE'CT**, V. N. [Lat.] to be deficient.

DEFECTIB'ILITY, S. a state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

DEFE'CTIBLE, Adj. imperfect; deficient; wanting in something which a thing ought to have.

DEFE'CTION, S. [Lat.] failure; apathy; rebellion, or abandoning one's duty to a king or state.

DEFE'CTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] not having the qualities or powers which are requisite; faulty; blameable. *Defective nouns*, or words in Grammar, are such as have not some case, numbers, persons, tenses, or moods.

DEFE'CTIVENESS, S. wanting something which a person or thing ought to have; a state of imperfection.

DEFE'NCE, S. [Lat.] the method used to secure a person against the attack of an enemy; guard; protection; security; resistance; vindication; justification; or the reply made by a person in order to clear himself from a crime laid to his charge.

DEFE'NCELESS, Adj. destitute of means of repulsing; unable to resist.

To **DEFE'ND**, V. A. [Lat.] to protect; to support; to secure; to forbid. To vindicate or justify. To maintain a place or cause against those that attack it.

DEFE'NDABLE, Adj. that which may be maintained or secured against the attack of an enemy; that which may be vindicated or justified.

DEFE'NDANT, S. he that endeavours to beat off an enemy, or to hinder a place from falling into his hands. In Law, the person who is prosecuted or sued.

DEF

DEF

DEFENDER, S. one who protects a place or person against an enemy; one who endeavours to answer the objections raised against any truth or doctrine. *Defender of the Faith*, a title peculiar to the king of Great Britain, first given by pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. for writing against Luther.

DEFENSATIVE, S. that which is made use of to secure a person or place against the attack of an enemy; defence; guard. In Surgery, a bandage or plaster to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE, Adj. capable of resisting an enemy; vindicating from any crime or aspersion.

DEFENSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] only proper for defence.

DEFENSIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to guard against the designs or attacks of an enemy.

To **DEFER**, V. N. [Lat.] to put off to another time; to delay. To refer to another's judgment.

DEFERENCE, S. [Fr.] regard or respect paid to rank, age, or superior talents; compliance; submission.

DEFERENT, Adj. [Lat.] that which carries or conveys. In Anatomy, the term is applied to certain vessels in the body, that serve for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

DEFIANCE, S. [Fr.] a challenge or call upon a person to make good an accusation; a contemptuous disregard.

DEFICIENCE, or **DEFICIENCY**, [deficiency or defisbiency] S. [Lat.] the want of something which a person or thing should have; imperfection; failure; or defect.

DEFICIENT, [defisbient] Adj. [Lat.] imperfect.

DEFIER, S. a challenger; a contemner; one who dares a person to make good a charge.

To **DEFILE**, V. A. [Sax.] to render a thing foul, unclean, or impure; to pollute; to be guilty of any sin against the purity of the marriage-bed, or the chastity of a virgin; to commit any crime that shall sully our character.

To **DEFILE**, V. N. [Fr.] to march or separate in files, applied to an army.

DEFILE, S. [Fr.] a narrow pass where few men can march abreast.

DEFILEMENT, S. that which renders a thing foul or nasty; that which pollutes or corrupts the virtue of a person.

DEFILER, S. one who pollutes the chastity of a person; one who acts inconsistent with the purity or sacredness of a person or thing.

DEFINABLE, Adj. that which may be defined; that which may be ascertained.

To **DEFINE**, V. A. [Lat.] to explain a thing or word by the enumeration of its properties or qualities, so as to distinguish it from any thing of the same kind. To circumscribe; to limit; to bound.

DEFINER, S. a person who explains the nature of a thing or word by enumerating all its properties.

DEFINITE, Adj. [Lat.] exact, certain, limited, bounded. In Grammar, it is an article that has a precise determinate signification; such as the article *the* in English, *le* and *la* in French, &c. which fix and ascertain the noun they belong to, to some particular, as *the king*, *le roy*; whereas in quality of king, *de roy*, the articles *of* and *de* mark nothing precise, and are therefore indefinite.

DEFINITION, S. [Lat.] an enumeration of all the simple ideas of which a complex word or idea consists. In Rhetoric, a short explanation of a thing.

DEFINITIVE, Adj. [Lat.] express; positive; decisive; free from ambiguity, doubt, or uncertainty.

DEFINITIVELY, Adv. in a positive, express, or decisive manner.

DEFINITIVENESS, S. decisiveness; or a state free from ambiguity or doubt.

DEFLAGRABILITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of taking fire and burning entirely away.

DEFLAGRATION, S. [Lat.] in Chemistry, the act of setting fire to a thing, which will burn till it is entirely consumed.

To **DEFLECT**, V. N. [Lat.] to turn aside from its true direction; to bend.

DEFLECTION, S. [Lat.] the act of deviating or turning aside from its proper course, point, or direction.

DEFLEXURE, S. [Lat.] a bending downwards; the act or state of a thing turned aside.

DEFLORATION, S. [Lat.] the act of deflouring, or violating the chastity of a virgin. Figuratively, a selection of the flowers or most valuable parts of a thing or collection.

To **DEFLOUR**, V. A. [Fr.] to violate a virgin by acts of immodesty. Figuratively, to take away the beauty or grace of a thing.

DEFLOURER, S. a ravisher; or one who violates the chastity of a virgin.

DEFLUXION, S. [Lat.] the act of flowing down.

DEFOEDATION, S. [Lat.] the act of rendering foul and filthy.

DEFOECMENT, S. in Law, the act of withholding lands or tenements from the right owner.

To **DEFORM**, V. A. [Lat.] to disfigure, or spoil the beauty or shape of any thing; to make disagreeable to the sight.

DEFORMATION, S. [Lat.] the act of spoiling the shape or beauty of a thing, or making it disagreeable to the sight.

DEFORMED, Adj. [Lat.] void of symmetry of parts, straightness of shape, or pleasingness of appearance; disfigured; crooked.

DEFORMEDLY, Adv. in an ugly manner.

DEFORMITY, S. [Lat.] the appearance of a thing which has lost its beauty, gracefulness

fulness or regularity. Ridiculousness. Figuratively, deviation from the standard of moral perfection and obedience.

To DEFRAUD, V. A. [Lat.] to deprive a person of his property by some false appearance, fraud, or trick.

DEFRAUDER, S. a person who deprives another of what belongs to him, by some trick, or false appearance.

To DEFRA'Y, V. A. [Fr.] to pay or discharge expenses.

DEFT, Adj. [Sax.] neat; handsome; spruce; proper. Dextrous. Sprightly; nimble; active.

DEFTLY, Adv. in a skilful manner.

DEFUNCT, Adj. [Lat.] dead; expired.

DEFUNCT, S. one who is dead.

To DEFY, V. A. [Fr.] to challenge to fight; to treat with contempt.

DEGENERACY, S. [Lat.] the acting unworthy of one's ancestors. Figuratively, the leaving of a moral conduct for an immoral one; meanness.

To DEGENERATE, V. N. [Lat.] to fall from the reputation or virtues of one's ancestors; to sink from a noble to a base state. To grow wild or base, applied to vegetables.

DEGENERATE, Adj. [Lat.] unlike one's ancestors in virtues; unworthy; corrupted; having lost its value, or the distinguishing properties of its species.

DEGENERATENESS, S. corruption, depravity.

DEGENERATION, S. a deviation from the virtues of one's ancestors; a sinking from a state of excellence to one of less worth; changing or losing the properties of its kind.

To DEGLUTINATE, V. A. [Fr.] to unglue, or soften.

DEGLUTINATION, S. the act of ungluing, or softening.

DEGLUTITION, S. [Lat.] the act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, S. [Fr.] the act of depriving a man of any office, employ, or dignity. Figuratively, depravation, or a change from a more perfect and honourable to a low and mean state. In Painting, the lessening and confusing of the figures in a picture or landscape, as they would appear to the eye at a supposed distance.

To DEGRADE, V. A. [Fr.] to deprive a person of any office, or dignity; to lessen the value of a thing.

DEGREE, S. [Fr.] quality, rank, condition, or dignity; state or condition of a thing, which may be either heightened or lowered, increased or diminished; measure; proportion; or quantity. In Geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. In Chemistry, a greater or less intenseness of heat. In Canon Law, an interval of kinship, from whence nearness or remoteness of blood are computed. In Music, the little intervals which compose the concords. The different orders

or classes of the angelic bodies. In the University, a dignity or title conferred on persons who are of a certain standing, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes, which entitles them to certain privileges, precedence, &c.

By DEGREES, Adv. gradually.

DEHEUDD, a town in Cardiganshire, whose fair is May 9, for pigs and poultry wares.

To DEHORT, V. A. [Lat.] to dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

DEHORTATION, S. a dissuasion; arguments used to keep a person from assenting to any doctrine, or from committing any action.

DEICIDE, S. [Lat.] the crime of murdering a deity or god, applied only to the death of our blessed Saviour.

To DEJECT, V. A. [Lat.] to cast down, or render sorrowful or melancholy.

DEJECTED, Part. or Adj. [Lat.] cast down; afflicted with some disappointment; mournful; melancholy.

DEJECTEDLY, Adv. in a dull, sorrowful, or mournful manner.

DEJECTEDNESS, S. the state of a person who grieves and is cast down on account of some great loss or disappointment.

DEJECTION, S. a lowness of spirits; affliction; loss, or an impaired state. In Physic, a discharge of the excrements. *Synonym.* *Dejection* is commonly caused by great affliction, and is too often a mark of despair. *Melancholy* is generally the effect of constitution; its cloudy ideas overpower and banish all that are cheerful. *Low-spiritedness* is involuntary, and often proceeds from a weakness of nerves; excess of joy, fatigue, bad digestion will occasion it. *Dulness*, on the contrary, is voluntary; it arises frequently from discontent, disappointment, and from any other circumstance that may displease the mind.

DEIFICATION, S. the act of ascribing divine honours to a person, and worshipping him as a god.

DEIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] of a god-like form.

To DEIFY, V. A. [Fr.] to make a god to adore as a god; to rank among the deities. Figuratively, to praise too much; to extol a person unbecomingly a mortal.

To DEIGN, [dein] V. N. [Fr.] to condescend; to vouchsafe. Actively, to grant a favour; to permit.

DEIGNING, [deining] S. a condescension; permission; granting a favour.

DEISM, S. [Fr.] the doctrine or opinion of those, who own the belief of a God, but deny his having ever given, or the probability of his ever giving, a revelation.

DEIST, S. [Fr.] a person who believes the existence of God, but denies all revelation in general.

DEISTICAL, Adj. belonging to the opinion of one who denies all revealed religion.

DEITY, S. [Lat.] divinity; the nature and essence of God; an idol or supposed divinity; an heathen god.

DELAISED, Part. [Lat.] in Physic, bearing or falling down, applied to the womb.

DELA'TION, S. the act of carrying, or conveying. An accusation, charge, impeachment, or information.

DELA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an accuser, or informer.

To DELA'Y, V. A. [Fr.] to defer or put off the doing of a thing till another time; to hinder; to frustrate. Neuterly, to stop; to cease from action.

DELA'Y, S. the act of deferring or putting off the performance of an act to some other time. Figuratively, a stay; a stop.

DELA'YER, S. one who defers the doing of a thing; a putter-off.

DELE'CTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] affording pleasure or delight to the senses.

DELE'CTABLENESS, S. pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to afford pleasure.

To DELE'GATE, V. A. [Lat.] to send away; to intrust; to communicate authority. In Law, to appoint judges to determine a particular cause.

DELEGATE, S. [Lat.] any person authorized to act for another. In Law, applied to persons appointed by the king's commission to sit on an appeal to him in the court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, Adj. [Lat.] deputed or authorized to judge or transact business for another.

DELEGA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of appointing; the assignment of a debt to another. In Law, commission given a judge to determine some cause, which would not otherwise come before him.

DELETERIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] noxious; deadly; fatal; applied, by naturalists, to such things as are of a pernicious nature.

DELETERY, Adj. [Lat.] destructive; deadly; poisonous.

DELFE, or DELFE, S. [Sax.] a mine; a quarry; or large cavity formed by digging. In Heraldry, one of the abatements in honour, being a square in the middle of an escutcheon, likewise named a *delf ten*; and is used to denote cowardice. Glazed earthen ware, imitating china, so called from being made at Delftland.

To DELI'BERATE, V. N. [Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to ponder upon. Figuratively, to hesitate.

DELI'BERATE, Adj. [Lat.] circumspect; discreet; wary; considering the nature of a thing before the making a choice. Figuratively, slow; tedious.

DELI'BERATELY, Adv. in a circumspect, wary, or discreet manner; with due consideration.

DELI'BERATENESS, S. circumspection; coolness; caution.

DELIBERA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of considering things before an undertaking or making choice.

DELI'BERATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] relating to consideration, or premeditation; with thought or caution.

DE'LICACY, S. daintiness; or taste shewn in eating; any thing which affects the senses with great pleasure; elegant softness of form; nicety, or minute accuracy. Genteel neatness, applied to dress. Politeness of behaviour; indulgence, which produces weakness; tenderness; weakness of constitution; a disposition which is shocked with any excess.

DE'LICATE, Adj. [Fr.] fine, or consisting of minute parts; beautiful or pleasing to the eye; nice or pleasant to the taste; daintiness, or nice in the choice of food; choice; select; polite; or rigorously observant of the maxims of good breeding; soft, effeminate, or unable to bear hardships; pure; free from foulness; clear. *SYNON.* To conceive things that are *fine*, we need only sufficient comprehension; but it requires taste to conceive that which is *delicate*. The first is within the reach of many persons, the second but of few.

DE'LICATELY, Adv. in a beautiful manner. Finely, opposed to coarsely. Daintily; luxuriously. Choicely; politely; effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS, S. softness; effeminacy; too great an affectation of elegance.

DE'LICATES, S. niceties, rarities, applied to food.

DELI'CIOUS, [*delishious*] Adj. [Fr.] giving exquisite pleasure to the senses, or to the mind.

DELI'CIOUSLY, [*delishiously*] Adv. in an elegant or luxurious manner, applied to food or dress; in such a manner as to convey a rapturous pleasure.

DELI'CIOUSNESS, [*delishiousness*] S. the quality of affording exquisite pleasure to the senses, or to the mind.

DELIGA'TION, S. [Lat.] the confining the parts of a thing together by binding.

DELI'GHT, [*delit*] S. [Lat.] that which affords an agreeable pleasure or satisfaction to the mind or the senses. *SYNON.* The idea of *pleasure* is of a good much more extensive than that of *delight*, because this word relates to a greater number of objects than the other. Whatever agreeably affects the mind, the heart, the senses, the fortune, &c. produces *pleasure*. The idea of *delight* arises from that of *pleasure* by force of opinion, but is nevertheless a good of much less extent with respect to objects; it is limited properly to sensation, and has a particular relation to good entertainment.

To DELI'GHT, [*delit*] V. A. [Lat.] to take pleasure in the frequent repetition or enjoyment of a thing; to satisfy. Neuterly, to be pleased, satisfied, or contented.

DELI'GHTFUL, [*delitful*] Adj. that which affords

affords great pleasure to the senses or mind.

DELIGHTFULLY, [*delitfully*] Adv. in such a manner as to charm, or afford pleasure, satisfaction, and content.

DELIGHTFULNESS, [*delitfulness*] S. pleasure, satisfaction, gratification, arising from the frequent repetition, sight, or enjoyment of a thing; the quality of communicating pleasure either to the senses or mind.

DELIGHTSOME, [*delitsome*] Adj. affording great pleasure.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, [*delitsomeness*] S. the quality of affecting with great pleasure.

To **DELINEATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw the first sketch; to design; to paint a resemblance. Figuratively, to describe in a lively and accurate manner.

DELINEATION, S. the first draught of a thing. Figuratively, a description.

DELINQUENCY, S. [Lat.] a failure; or the omission of a duty; a thing done wilfully against any known law.

DELINQUENT, S. [Lat.] one who has committed some crime or fault; an offender.

To **DELIQUATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to melt; to be dissolved.

DELIQUATION, S. [Lat.] the act of melting or dissolving; a solution, or the state of a thing melted.

DELIQUIUM, S. [Lat.] in Chemistry, the act of distilling by means of fire; but more properly the dissolving or melting a salt or calc, by suspending it in a moist place.

DELIRIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] light-headed; raving from the violence of some disorder. Figuratively, doating.

DELIRIUM, S. [Lat.] in Physic, a kind of phrenzy, or madness, caused generally in fevers, by too impetuous a motion of the blood, so far altering the secretion of the brain, as to disorder the whole nervous system.

To **DELIVER**, V. A. [Fr.] to give a person a thing which was given for that purpose by another. Joined with *into*, to surrender or give up. Joined to *from*, to free from any danger or calamity. To pronounce, to relate, applied to discourse or reading. To bring into the world, used with *of*. Actively, to surrender, to put into a person's hands, or leave to his discretion. To *deliver down*, or *over*, to transmit or convey any transaction by means of writing. To *deliver up*, to surrender, to give up, or expose.

DELIVERANCE, S. [Fr.] the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another; the act of freeing a person from captivity, imprisonment, danger, or distress; the act or manner of pronouncing or speaking; the act of bringing children into the world.

DELIVERER, S. one who gives a thing into the hands of another, or conveys it to the place ordered; one who frees another from danger, distress, captivity or imprisonment; one who pronounces a set speech, or relates a thing.

DELIVERY, S. the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another; a release from danger, bondage, imprisonment, or distress; pronounciation, or manner of speaking; the bringing a fetus or child from the womb.

DELL, S. [Belg.] a pit; a valley; any cavity in the earth. Obsolete.

DELU'DABLE, Adj. liable to be deceived, imposed on, or drawn aside.

To **DELU'DE**, V. A. [Lat.] to beguile; to deceive or seduce by false pretences. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DELU'DER, S. one who deceives, imposes on, beguiles, or seduces another by false appearances or pretences.

To **DELVE**, V. A. [Belg.] to dig, or open the ground with a spade. Figuratively, to sound one's opinion; to fathom; to get to the bottom of an affair.

DE'LVER, S. a digger, or one who opens the ground with a spade, or pick-ax, &c.

DE'LUGE, S. [Fr.] a flood or inundation of water covering the earth, either in the whole or in part, particularly applied to Noah's flood; being a general inundation, sent by God to punish the corruption of the then world, by destroying every living thing, Noah and his family, and the animals with them in the ark, only excepted. The time of this flood is fixed, by the best chronologers, to the year of the world 1656, before Christ 2348. From this flood, the state of the world is divided into diluvian and antediluvian. Figuratively, the overflowing of a river beyond its natural bounds; any sudden and irresistible calamity; any corruption, or depravation, which spreads far and quickly.

To **DE'LUGE**, V. A. to drown, or lay entirely underwater; to overflow with water. Figuratively, to overwhelm with any great and encreasing calamity.

DELU'SION, S. [Lat.] the act of imposing on a person by some false appearance. Figuratively, a false appearance, or illusion, which leads a person into an error or mistake.

DELU'SIVE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of deceiving or imposing upon.

DELU'SORY, Adj. [Lat.] apt to deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE, [*démagog*] S. the ring-leader or head of a faction, or tumult of the common people.

DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, or DEME'SNE, S. [Fr.] in Law, that land which a man holds originally of himself, opposed to fee, or that which is held of a superior lord.

DEMA'ND, S. [Fr.] the asking of a thing with authority; claim; enquiry after, in order to buy. In Law, the asking of what is due.

To **DEMA'ND**, V. A. [Fr.] to claim; to ask for with authority; to ask or question. In Law, to prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'NDABLE, Adj. that which may be claimed as a due, or asked for with authority.

DEMANDANT, S. in Law, the plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, S. one who claims a thing; one who asks with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it; one who asks for a debt.

To **DEMEAN**, [*demein*] V. A. [Fr.] to behave. Figuratively, to lessen, debase, or undervalue; to do any thing below one's character or rank.

DEMEANOUR, [*demeinour*] S. [Fr.] behaviour; carriage; the manner of acting.

DEMENTATION, S. madness, or losing one's reason.

DEMERIT, S. [Fr.] the want of merit; behaviour deserving blame or punishment. Anciently the same as merit.

To **DEMERIT**, V. A. [Fr.] to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deserve both blame and disgrace.

DEMERSION, S. [Lat.] the act of plunging under the water, or drowning. In Chemistry, the putting any thing into a dissolving liquor or menstruum.

DEMI, [Fr.] an inseparable particle; half; one part of a thing, which is divided equally in two; a word used only in composition.

DEMI-BASTION, S. in Fortification, that which has only one face, and one flank.

DEMI-CANNON, in Gunnery, a cannon which carries a ball of thirty pound weight; the diameter of its bore is six inches and sixths.

DEMICULVERINE, S. in Gunnery, is a lesser sort of culverine than the common.

DEMI-GOD, S. among the ancient pagans, was one who was not a god by birth, but who, by his heroic exploits, was raised to that dignity.

DEMISE, [*demise*] S. [Fr.] death; descent.

To **DEMISE**, [*demise*] V. A. [Fr.] to leave, bequeath, grant, or dispose of by will.

DEMISSION, S. [Lat.] degradation; diminution of dignity; lessening the value of a thing by some mean action.

DEMOCRACY, S. [Gr.] a form of government, wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, Adj. belonging to that sort of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

To **DEMOLISH**, V. A. [Lat.] to pull down, raze, or destroy.

DEMOLISHER, S. one who destroys or pulls down.

DEMOLITION, S. the act of pulling down or destroying; destruction.

DEMON, S. [Lat.] a name the ancients gave to certain spirits, who, they imagined, had the power of doing good or evil to mankind; they likewise called them *Gemii*: which see.

DEMONIAC, or **DEMONIACAL**, Adj. belonging to, or possessed by the devil; produced by the devil, or some evil spirit.

DEMONIAC, S. a person possessed by the devil, or some evil spirit.

DEMONOLOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse on the nature and practices of evil spirits.

DEMONSTRABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may admit of demonstration, or be proved beyond a contradiction.

To **DEMONSTRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to prove so as to convince the most prejudiced, and render in the highest manner certain.

DEMONSTRATION, S. [Lat.] undeniable proof of the truth of a proposition, founded on self-evident principles.

DEMONSTRATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] convincing; undeniable; self-evident.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, Adv. in such a clear and evident manner as to demand assent.

DEMONSTRATOR, S. one who proves a thing by demonstration; one who explains, teaches, or renders a thing plain to the meanest capacity; a lecturer.

DEMONSTRATORY, Adj. having the power of demonstration.

DEMU'LCENT, Part. [Lat.] in Physic, softening; mollifying.

To **DEMU'R**, V. N. [Lat.] to delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to pause through uncertainty; to hesitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to suspend one's assent, choice, or judgment. Actively, to doubt, or question the truth of a proposition or assertion.

DEMU'R, S. doubt, arising from uncertainty or want of sufficient proof; hesitation; suspense of judgment, choice, or opinion.

DEMU'RE, Adj. [Fr.] behaving in a precise, grave, or affected manner.

To **DEMU'RE**, V. N. to look precisely; to behave with affected modesty.

DEMU'RELY, Adv. in an affected, grave, precise, or modest manner.

DEMU'RENESS, S. affected modesty or gravity; preciseness.

DEMU'RRAGE, S. [Fr.] in Commerce, an allowance made to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER, S. in Law, a kind of pause made in an action, for a court to take time to consider of some point of difficulty.

DEM'Y, S. [Fr.] the title of a person on the foundation at Magdalen College, Oxford, who does not enjoy either the privileges or the salary of a fellow, and is of the same import as a *scholar* at colleges. Applied likewise to signify a larger-sized paper.

DEN, S. [Sax.] a cavern, or hollow place under ground; the cave of a wild beast.

DENAY, S. denial; refusal.

DE'NBIGH, [*Dénby*] the capital of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 14, July 18,

18, and September 25, for cattle and small pedlars ware. It is seated on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Cluyd, and was formerly a place of great strength; with an impregnable castle, now demolished. It is pretty large, well built, and inhabited by tanners and glovers, and has the title of an earldom. It sends one member to parliament; and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 209 miles N. W. of London.

DE'NBIGHSHIRE, [*Dénbyshire*] a county of N. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the W. by Carnarvonshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the N. by the Irish Sea. It contains 6400 houses, 38,400 inhabitants, 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns. It has some good pastures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. The air is good, but sharp, and the soil hilly, intermixed with fruitful valleys. Among the hills are stones called Druid-stones, and small pillars, with inscriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

DENDRO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse or natural history of trees.

DE'NBURY, a town in Devonshire, whose fair is kept Sept. 8, for cheese and soap.

DENI'ABLE, Adj. that which may be refused to be granted, when asked, or to be believed, when proposed.

DENI'AL, S. the refusing to give or believe; the persisting in one's innocence, opposed to the confession of guilt; abjuration, or renouncing.

DENI'ER, S. one who refuses to grant a thing requested, or to assent to a truth proposed for his assent; one who will not acknowledge or own.

DENI'ER, [*denier*] a French coin, the twelfth part of a sou.

To DENIGRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to make black, or to blacken.

DENIGRA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of making a thing black.

DENIZA'TION, S. the act of enfranchising a foreigner, by which means he enjoys many of the privileges of a natural subject.

DE'NIZEN, or **DE'NISON**, S. [Brit.] in Law, an alien enfranchised by the king's letters patent; which enables him in several respects to act as a subject, *viz.* to purchase and possess lands, and enjoy any office or dignity; yet not so fully as by naturalization, which enables a man to inherit by descent, which a denizen cannot do. If a denizen purchase lands, his issue, born afterwards, may inherit them, but those he had before shall not.

To DE'NIZEN, V. A. to enfranchise; to make free. Figuratively, to protect, or encourage.

DE'NMARK, a kingdom of Europe,

bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, on the W. and N. by the Ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil a barren sand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the sea and lakes, of which it is full. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmonhorst. There is no considerable river, and the winter continues 7 or 8 months. In the summer the heat is very considerable, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulse, but chiefly horses, and large beeves. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but since 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to the daughters, partly by consent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility lost most of their privileges. They have very few laws, and those are so plain that they have little need of lawyers, for causes are soon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town, except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their shops are visited by the physicians once a-week, and all the perished drugs are destroyed. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1536, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000, but most of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 500,000 l. a-year, which arise from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deal-boards. Copenhagen is the capital town.

To DENO'MINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to name; to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, S. [Lat.] a name given to a thing, pointing out some peculiar quality belonging to it.

DENOMINA'TOR, S. the person or thing which affixes a particular appellation to a thing. In Fractions, the number below the line, shewing the number of parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into; thus, in $\frac{6}{8}$; 8, the *denominator*, shews, that the integer is divided into 8 parts; and 6, the numerator, that you take 6 of those eight parts.

DENOTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of ascertaining that a particular thing is to be signified or understood by a certain sign, or that a thing belongs to a particular person.

To DENO'TE, V. A. [Lat.] to mark; to be a sign of; to imply, signify, or bestoken.

To DENOUN'CE, V. A. [Fr.] to threaten by proclamation, or some external sign. Figuratively, in Law, to inform, or give information against.

DENOUN'CEMENT, S. the act of pro-

claiming

claiming any threat, or future and impending evil.

DENOUNCER, S. one who declares some menace, or impending calamity, or punishment.

DENSE, Adj. [Lat.] close; compact; thick; having few or very small pores between its particles.

DENSITY, S. [Lat.] thickness; solidity; compactness; the closehess, near approach, or adhesion of the parts of a body.

DENT, S. [Fr.] a notch, or piece cut out of a thing, or the defect made by breaking a piece out of the edge of a thing; a mark made in the surface of a thing by thrusting the parts inwards.

DENTAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging or relating to the teeth. In Grammar, applied to those letters which are pronounced principally by means of the teeth. In Natural History, a small shell-fish.

DENTELLATED, Adj. in Botany, notched; jagged; formed like the teeth of a saw on the edges.

DENTE'LLI, S. [Ital.] in Architecture, the same as modillions.

DENTICULATED, Part. [Lat.] set with small teeth.

DENTICULA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, set with small teeth; notched, or jagged.

DENTIFRICE, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, powder to cleanse or fasten the teeth.

DENTITION, S. [Lat.] the act, or time, of breeding teeth.

To DENU'DATE, V. A. [Lat.] to strip or make naked. Figuratively, to divest.

DENU'DATION, S. the act of stripping, or making naked. Figuratively, the act of divesting or freeing one's self from incumbrances.

To DENU'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to make naked; to pull off a person's cloaths. Figuratively, to strip or divest a thing of its natural covering.

DENUNCIA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of publishing any menace; or threatening any calamity or punishment.

DENUNCIA'TOR, S. [Lat.] the person who proclaims any threat. In Law, one who lodges an information against another.

To DENY, V. A. [Lat.] to contradict an accusation; to refuse to grant a thing requested; to disown; to renounce.

To DEOBSTRU'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to clear from impediments; to free a passage from such things as stop it up.

DEOBSTRU'ENT, S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine which, by its dissolving qualities, opens the pores or passages of the human body.

DEODAND, S. [Lat.] a thing given or dedicated to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent death, without

the fault of a reasonable creature; as if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; the horse is to be sold, and the price distributed to the poor, as an expiation of that dreadful event.

To DEO'PPILATE, V. A. [Lat.] to clear a passage from any obstructions.

DEO'PPILA'TION, S. the act of opening the passages, or clearing them from obstructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE, Adj. having the power to clear the passages from obstructions.

To DEPA'INT, V. A. [Fr.] to form the resemblance of a thing by colours or paintings; to describe.

To DEPA'RT, V. N. [Fr.] to go away from a place; to revolt; to quit; to leave, or apostatize; to die.

DEPA'RT, S. [Fr.] the act of going away, or quitting a place or person. Figuratively, death. Among Refiners, a method of separating metals blended together in one mass.

DEPA'RTER, S. a refiner; one who purifies metals.

DEPARTMENT, S. [Fr.] a peculiar province or employment allotted to a particular person.

DEPA'RTURE, S. the act of going away from a person or place. Figuratively, death; the act of forsaking, or quitting, used with *from*.

To DEPA'STURE, V. A. [Lat.] to graze; to eat up or consume by feeding.

To DEPAU'PERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to make poor; to render ground barren.

DEPE'CTIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] tough; clammy; viscid; thick, or tenacious.

To DEPE'ND, V. N. [Lat.] to proceed from; to be in a state of subjection; to be supported or maintained by another; to be yet undetermined; to confide in, or rely on.

DEPE'NDENCE, S. [Fr.] the state of a thing hanging from a supporter; connexion; the state of being subject to, or at the disposal of, another. Figuratively, reliance; trust; confidence; accident.

DEPE'NDENT, Adj. [Fr.] subject to, or in the power and disposal of another.

DEPE'NDENT, S. [Fr.] one who is subject to, at the disposal of, or maintained by, another.

DEPE'NDER, S. one who confides in another.

DEPERDI'TION, S. [Lat.] loss; entire destruction.

To DEPHLE'GM, or **DEPHLE'GMATE**, [dephlém or dephlégmate] V. A. [low Lat.] to clear a fluid from its phlegm or water.

DEPHLEGMAT'ION, [dephlegmátiōn] S. in Chemistry, the act of purifying, or clearing a fluid of its phlegm or water.

To DEPI'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to paint, or represent the likeness of a thing in colours; to describe in words,

DEPILATORY, S. in Medicine, a plaster, or other application made use of to take away hair.

DEPLETION, S. [Lat.] in Physic, the act of emptying.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, S. the state of being an object of grief; misery, wretchedness.

DEPLO'RABLY, Adv. lamentably; miserably; in such a manner as to occasion or demand sorrow.

To **DEPLO'RE**, V. A. [Lat.] to lament, mourn, or express sorrow for any calamity, loss, or misfortune.

DEPLORER, S. one who laments or grieves for a loss or calamity.

DEPLUMATION, S. [Lat.] the act of plucking off feathers. In Surgery, the swelling of the eyelids, attended with the falling off of the hairs from the eye-brows.

DEPO'NENT, S. [Lat.] in Law, one who gives his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence, or witness. In Grammar, such verbs as have an active signification, though they have no active voice; so called, because *deponunt*, i. e. they lay aside the force of a verb passive; as *fateor*, I confess.

To **DEPO'ULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to unpeople; to lay waste a country.

DEPOPULATION, S. the act of unpeopling, or rendering a country waste by destroying the inhabitants.

DEPOPULATOR, S. one who kills or destroys the inhabitants of a country; a destroyer of mankind.

To **DEPO'RT**, V. A. [Fr.] to carry away; to behave or demean one's self.

DEPO'RT, S. demeanour; behaviour; carriage.

DEPORTATION, S. [Lat.] transportation, whereby a person had some remote place assigned for his residence, with a prohibition of stirring from it on pain of death. Figuratively, exile, or banishment of any kind.

DEPO'RTMENT, S. [Fr.] conduct; demeanour.

To **DEPO'SE**, [*depoze*] V. A. [Lat.] to lay down; to deprive a person of a post or dignity; to give testimony in a court of justice; to examine a person on his oath. This last sense is not now in use.

DEPO'SITARY, [*depozitary*] S. [Lat.] one who is entrusted with the charge or keeping of a thing.

To **DEPO'SITE**, [*depozit*] V. A. [Lat.] to lay up or lodge in any place; to give as a pledge or security; to place at interest; to quit, leave, or lay aside.

DEPO'SITE, [*depozit*] S. [Lat.] any thing committed to the care, charge, or trust of another; a pledge; a pawn, or security given for the performance of any contract.

DEPOSITION, [*depozition*] S. the act of giving testimony on oath; the act of de-throning a prince. In Canon Law, the fo-

lemn depriving a clergyman of his orders for some crime.

DEPO'SITORY, [*depozitory*] S. the place where any thing is lodged. *Depozitory* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of things.

DEPRAVATION, S. [Lat.] the act of spoiling, corrupting, or rendering a thing less perfect or valuable.

To **DEPRA'VE**, V. A. [Lat.] to corrupt; to spoil; to rob a thing of its perfections; to seduce from goodness; to adulterate or corrupt writings, or the works of another.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, S. loss of purity, goodness, or perfection.

DEPRA'VER, S. a corrupter, or one who makes either a person or thing bad.

DEPRA'VITY, S. corruption; a change from perfection to imperfection, or from virtue to vice.

To **DE'PRECATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to pray earnestly for the averting some imminent punishment; to ask pardon for a crime; to request or petition with importunity and humility.

DEPRECA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of petitioning; a begging pardon; prayer against any evil, or for averting any punishment.

DEPRECA'TIVE, or **DEPRECATORY** Adj. that which is used as an apology or excuse.

DEPRECA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who prays for another; an intercessor; one who apologizes for the faults of another, in order to free him from the punishment due to him.

To **DEPRE'CIATE**, [*depreciate*] V. A. [Lat.] to speak meanly of a thing, in order to lessen its esteem or value; to undervalue.

To **DE'PREDATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to plunder, or pillage; to seize as prey or booty to consume, devour, or destroy.

DEPREDATION, S. [Lat.] the act of spoiling, robbing, or seizing on as a prey; plunder; waste; consumption.

DEPREDATOR, S. [Lat.] a robber; spoiler. Figuratively, a devourer, or consumer.

To **DEPREHE'ND**, V. A. [Lat.] to detect; to catch unawares; to take in the fact. Figuratively, to discover, or find out something difficult, or not obvious.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] which may be detected; that which may be apprehended, discovered, perceived, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, S. possibility of being detected, discovered, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSION, S. [Lat.] detection the act of taking in the fact, or taking unawares; a discovery.

To **DEPRE'SS**, V. A. [Lat.] to press down; to let downwards. Figuratively, to humble, abase, or deject, applied to the mind.

DEPRE'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface. Figuratively, degrading; abasement; or humbling. *Depression*, in Algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to their lowest terms by division. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the horizon, measured from the horizon downwards. In Geography, the *depression of the pole*, is the travelling or failing so much from the pole nearer to the horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, S. [Lat.] one that keeps or presses down; an oppressor. In Anatomy, applied to such muscles as bring or press down those parts which they are fastened to.

DEPRIVATION, S. [Lat.] the act of taking away the quality or existence of a thing.

To **DEPRIVE**, V. A. [Lat.] to take away that which is enjoyed by another; to hinder a person from enjoying or making use of a thing; to release, to free from. In Law, to turn a clergyman out of a benefice for some time.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, considerable for its fine docks for building ships, and the king's yard, and store-houses for the use of the navy. It had a victualling-house built in 1745, which in 1749 was burnt down, with great quantities of provisions and other stores. It is 4 miles E. of London.

DEPTH, S. [Belg.] the space measured from the surface of a thing downwards; quantity of water opposed to a *shoal*; the sea; the abyss. Figuratively, the height or middle of a season, or night. Profoundness, difficulty, obscurity, applied to learning. In War, the *depth of a squadron*, is the number of men in a file.

DEPU'LSION, S. [Lat.] the act of beating, or driving away.

DEPU'LSORY, Adj. [Lat.] thrusting away.

To **DEPURATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to purify; to cleanse from any impurities.

DEPURATE, Adj. cleansed, or freed from dregs or foulness. Figuratively, pure, not tainted or corrupted.

DEPURATION, S. [Lat.] the act of separating the impure parts of any thing from the pure ones. In Surgery, the cleansing a wound from its foulness.

To **DEPU'RE**, V. A. [Fr.] to cleanse from dregs or foulness; to purge a thing from its noxious qualities.

DEPUTATION, S. [Fr.] the sending of select persons out of a body to a prince or solemn assembly, to treat of matters in their behalf or name; the commission of treating on behalf of others.

To **DEPU'TE**, V. A. [Fr.] to send with special commission; to appoint persons to negotiate a public or private affair with a prince, state, or private person.

DEPUTY, S. [Fr.] one that is commissioned to transact an affair for, or discharge

the duties of, another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. In Law, a person who exercises an office in the right of another, who is accountable for his mistakes or misbehaviour.

To **DEQUA'NTITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to lessen the quantity of a thing.

DER, a term used in the beginning of the names of places. It is generally to be derived from the Saxon word *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river, when it may be rather fetched from the British *dur*, water.

To **DERAIGN**, [*derain*] V. A. [Fr.] in Law, to prove. In its primary signification, to disorder, or confuse.

DERA'Y, S. [Fr.] tumult; confusion. Merriment; jollity.

DE'RBY, or **DA'RBY**, S. the county-town of Derbyshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and eight fairs, on January 25, which is a meeting for cheese; on Wednesday in the Lent assize week for horses, now almost neglected; Friday in Easter week for horned cattle; first Friday in May, Friday in Whitsun-week, and July 25, for horned cattle; September 27, for cheese, first Friday before Michaelmas for horned cattle. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, and a small brook runs through the town, under several bridges. It is a large, populous, and well-frequented place, containing five parish-churches, whereof All-Saints is the chief, whose steeple is as high as most in the kingdom. The shire-hall is a stone-building, where the assizes are kept. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. In 1734 there was a machine erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. The town is governed by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and other officers, but is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 126½ N. W. by N. of London. The town is well paved, and adorned with many handsome buildings.

DE'RBYSIRE, an English county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 21,140 houses, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 parishes, and 11 market-towns. The air in general is pretty good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is sharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and stony, but in the S. there is some very rich land. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-stones, besides what is common to other counties. The peak-country is taken notice of for several caves and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak,

of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, and the Derwent. In some parts they have a manufactory of knit stockings.

DEREHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Feb. 3, and Sept. 28, for cattle and toys. It is pretty large, and the market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 100½ miles N. N. E. of London.

DERELICTION, S. [Lat.] the utter forsaking or abandoning a person.

DERELICTS, S. [Lat.] in Law, such goods as are wilfully thrown away and disowned by a person.

To DERIDE, V. A. [Lat.] to laugh at, mock, or turn to scorn with great contempt.

DERIDER, S. a person who mocks or ridicules a thing with great contempt.

DERISION, S. the act of ridiculing, mocking, or laughing at with great contempt.

DERISIVE, Adj. ridiculing; mocking.

DERISORY, Adj. [Lat.] mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, Adj. that which may be obtained by descent, or communicated from one to another.

DERIVATION, S. [Lat.] the draining water from its course or channel. In Grammar, the tracing a word from its original. In Genealogy, descent. Figuratively, the tracing any thing from its source. In Medicine, the drawing a humour from one part of the body to another which is near it.

DERIVATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, S. the thing or word which is derived from another.

DERIVATIVELY, Adv. after a derivative manner; not originally.

To DERIVE, V. A. [Lat.] to drain; to let out water, or turn its course. Figuratively, to deduce, or trace from its original or source; to communicate, as the source of a river to one of its branches, or a cause to its effect; to descend to a person, or to communicate by descent of blood; to spread, to diffuse over a large extent gradually, and in separate branches. In Grammar, to trace a word from its origin. Neuterly, to proceed, come, or descend from.

DERIVER, S. one who partakes by descent, pedigree, or communication.

DERNIER, [derneér] Adj. [Fr.] last; used with *resort*.

To DEROGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to lessen the value of a family or profession; to degenerate; to undervalue the esteem or worth of a thing.

DEROGATION, S. [Lat.] an act done contrary to, or inconsistent with any law, by which means its force and value are lessened; the act of disparaging or lessening the value of a thing.

DEROGATIVE, Adj. lessening the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DEROGATORILY, Adv. in such a manner as to lessen the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DEROGATORINESS, S. the quality of lessening the value of a thing.

DEROGATORY, Adj. [Lat.] that which lessens or takes away from the value of a person or thing.

DERVIS, or DERVISE, S. a kind of monks among the Turks, who profess extreme poverty, and lead a very austere life.

DE'SART. See DESERT.

DE'SCANT, S. [Ital.] a comment on any subject; disputation; a disquisition branched out into several heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt. In Music, the act of composing several parts.

To DESCANT, V. N. to sing in parts. Figuratively, to discourse at large; or to criticise minutely on the actions of another; to point out faults with great minuteness; to censure.

To DESCE'ND, V. N. [Lat.] to come or go from a higher to a lower place; to go gradually downwards, or below the surface of a thing; to sink; to invade an enemy's country; to proceed as from a successor, or as a cause does from an effect; to extend a discourse from a general and superficial view, to a more accurate, minute, and particular one. Actively, to walk, or roll downwards from a higher place or situation.

DESCE'NDANT, or DESCE'NDENT, [Lat.] one who belongs to another as a relation; the offspring or posterity of a person.

DESCE'NDENT, Adj. coming or moving from a higher to a lower situation; sinking, proceeding from another as an ancestor or original.

DESCE'NSION, S. a sinking from a high to a lower situation. In Astronomy, it is divided into right or oblique. *Right descension* is a point or arch of the equator, which descends with a star or sign in a right sphere. *Oblique descension* is that which descends in an oblique sphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL, Adj. relating to descent. In Astronomy, *descensional difference* is the difference between the oblique and the descension of a star.

DESCE'NT, S. [Lat.] the act of passing from a higher to a lower place; or towards the centre of the earth; a slope, or sloping situation. Invasion, or attack on an enemy's country or coasts; birth; extraction. *Lineal descent* is that which is conveyed down a right line from the grand-father to the father, from the father to the son, &c. *Collateral descent* is that which springs out of the line or blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, &c. Figuratively, one generation in the line of a family. A rank or degree in the scale of beings.

To DESCRIBE, V. A. [Lat.] to mention out any thing by the mention of its properties.

in Painting, to form the resemblance of a thing. In Logic, to convey an idea of a thing in a loose manner, without enumerating all its properties. In Geometry, to draw or make a figure. Figuratively, to convey some notion of a thing by words.

DESCRIBER, S. one who relates a matter of fact; the manner of performing an action; a battle, &c.

DESCRIBER, S. one who discovers or describes a thing at a distance.

DESCRIPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of conveying the idea of a person or thing by mentioning some of their properties. In Logic, a collection of the most remarkable properties of a thing, without including the essential difference, and the general nature or genus; the sentence or passage in which a thing is described; the qualities expressed in representing a thing.

To DESCRIBER, V. A. [Fr.] to reconnoitre; to examine or view at a distance; to discover or discern by the sight a thing hidden or concealed.

DESCRY, S. discovery, or the thing discovered.

To DESECRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to convert a thing to an use different from that to which it was originally consecrated.

DESECRATION, S. the converting of a thing consecrated to some common use.

DESERT, [dézert] S. [Lat.] a place not inhabited or built; a waste place; a solitude.

DESERT, [dézert] Adj. [Lat.] wild; waste; uncultivated; uninhabited.

To DESE'RT, [dézert] V. A. [Lat.] to quit; to forsake; to abandon a person who has a reliance on one; used as a word of reproach; to leave a station or place; to run away from an army or company, applied to soldiers.

DESE'RT, S. See DESSERT.

DESE'RT, [dézert] S. the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a person, considered with respect to rewards or punishments; a claim to praise or reward. Figuratively, excellence, or virtue; degree of merit.

DESE'RTER, [dézérter] S. [Lat.] one who leaves or abandons a person who can claim his assistance; one who abandons, quits, or leaves his post, or the army to which he belongs.

DESE'RTION, [dézértsion] S. the act of abandoning or forsaking a person, cause, post, or place in an army.

DESE'RTLESS, [dézértless] Adj. without merit.

To DESE'ERVE, [dézérve] V. A. [Fr.] to be an object of approbation or disapprobation, reward or punishment, on account of one's actions or behaviour; to be worthy; or a proper object of reward.

DESE'ERVEDLY, [dézérvedly] Adv. not without reason or foundation; according to a person's behaviour, whether good or ill.

DESE'ERVER, [dézérver] S. a man who is a proper object of approbation and reward.

DESI'CCANT, [desikant] Part. [Lat.] in Medicine, of a drying nature or quality.

To DESI'CCATE, [desikate] V. A. [Lat.] to dry up moisture.

DESI'CCA'TION, [desikásion] S. the act of drying up moisture.

DESI'CCATIVE, [desikative] Adj. that which has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to want; to miss; to desire a thing absent. A word scarcely used.

DESI'DIOSE, Adj. [Lat.] idle; lazy; heavy.

To DESI'GN, [desin] V. A. [Lat.] to purpose or intend; to form or order for a particular purpose; to plan, project, contrive, or form an idea of in the mind; to sketch the plan or scheme of a work, or the out-lines of a picture.

DESI'GN, [desin] S. an intention or purpose; a plan of action; a scheme or contrivance; the plan or representation of the order, general distribution, and construction of a painting, poem, books, building, &c.

DESI'GNABLE, [desinable] Adj. that which can be ascertained, described, or expressed.

DESIGNA'TION, S. [Lat.] the describing a person or thing by some remote sign; appointment, or direction; import, or signification; intention.

DESIGNEDLY, [desinedly] Adv. purposely; in a manner agreeable to the intention or previous purpose of a person, opposed to accidentally.

DESI'GNER, [desiner] S. a person who premeditates or contrives something ill; a person who invents a draught, or original, for some artist to copy by.

DESIGNING, [desining] Part. contriving, meditating, or intending something amiss, or prejudicial to the interest of another.

DESIGNLESS, [desinless] Adj. without design; without any bad intention.

DESIGNMENT, [desinment] S. an intended expedition against an enemy; a plot; the idea, or sketch of a work.

DESI'RABLE, [dezirable] Adj. worthy of desire, or longing.

To DESI'RE, [dezire] V. A. [Fr.] to wish, or covet some absent good; to appear to long for a thing; to ask; to entreat.

DESI'RER, [dezirer] S. one who covets an absent good.

DESI'ROUS, [dezirous] Adj. full of longing; earnestly wishing.

To DESI'ST, V. N. [Lat.] to cease from doing a thing which is begun; to stop.

DESI'STANCE, S. the act of stopping or ceasing from some action begun.

DESI'TIVE, Adj. [Lat.] ending or concluded. A *desistive proposition* is that which implies the ending or conclusion of something.

DESK, S. [Belg.] an inclining, or sloping board or table.

DE'SOLATE, Adj. [Lat.] without inhabitants; laid waste; solitary, or unfrequented.
To DE'SOLATE, V. A. [Lat.] to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste.

DE'SOLATELY, Adv. in an unfrequented manner; in a desolate manner.

DESOLA'TION, S. the act of destroying, or removing the inhabitants from a place; the act of laying a place waste; a place wasted and forsaken; gloominess; sadness.

DESPA'IR, S. [Fr.] an utter abandoning of the hopes of any future good; loss of hope; that which deprives a person of hope; a passion excited by imagining that the object or subject of desire is not to be attained, or that a thing to be undertaken is beyond our abilities to perform. In Theology, the utter loss of confidence in the mercies of God.

To DESPA'IR, V. N. [Lat.] to abandon, relinquish, or give a thing over as unattainable; to cease to hope.

DESPA'IRER, S. one who looks on a thing as unattainable; one who is without hope.

DESPA'IRINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to discover no hope.

To DESPA'TCH, V. A. See **To DISPATCH**.

DE'SPERATE, Adj. [Lat.] without hope, or looking on a thing as impossible or unattainable; without any regard to safety, arising from despair. Figuratively, not to be retrieved or surmounted, applied to things. Mad, furious with despair, applied to persons. Sometimes used ludicrously for persons habituated to something bad, whose reformation is despaired of. Violent, applied to things.

DE'SPERATELY, Adv. in the manner of a person grown furious by despair; in a ludicrous sense, violent in a great degree.

DE'SPERATENESS, S. madness; fury; acting without any regard to safety or security.

DESPERA'TION, S. a state void of all hope.

DE'SPICABLE, Adj. [Lat.] deserving contempt on account of something sordid, mean, base, and vile.

DE'SPICABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a person or thing the object of contempt.

DE'SPICABLE, Adj. [Lat.] liable to be contemned; mean; base.

DE'SPICABLY, Adv. in a mean, sordid, vile, or contemptible manner.

To DESPI'SE, [*despize*] V. A. [Lat.] to scorn or condemn with pride and disdain; to slight; to disregard.

DESPI'SER, [*despizer*] S. one who looks on a person or thing with scorn or contempt.

DESPITE, S. [Fr.] malice; anger on account of some real or supposed injury; hatred; defiance. An act of malice or resentment; something done in order to counteract the designs of another, through malice, revenge, resentment, and in order to make him uneasy.

To DESPI'TE, V. A. to counteract the designs of another, through a principle of malice or resentment.

DESPITEFUL, Adj. full of malice or spleen; acting contrary to the designs of another, purely to make him uneasy, or unhappy; malignant.

DESPITEFULNESS, S. malice, or an endeavour to render a person extremely miserable through malice and resentment.

To DESPOIL, V. A. [Lat.] to rob; to deprive a person of what he is possessed of by some act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a person of some post or honour.

DESPOLIA'TION, S. the act of depriving a person of something in his possession.

To DESPO'ND, V. A. [Lat.] to become melancholy, through a persuasion that something desired is unattainable, or that something to be done is impossible. In Divinity, to lose all hope of the divine mercy.

DESPO'NDENCY, S. the state of a person who imagines a thing desired cannot be attained, or that a thing to be done is impossible.

DESPO'NDENT, Adj. [Lat.] without any hopes of succeeding in what one undertakes, or of attaining what is ardently desired.

DE'SPOT, S. [Gr.] an uncontrollable prince, only used when applied to those of Dacia.

DESPO'TIC, or **DESPO'TICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] absolute; arbitrary; supreme; of unlimited or absolute power. Figuratively, unaccountable.

DESPO'TICALNESS, S. the quality of exercising power or authority without any restraint or controul.

DES'POTISM, [*despotism*] S. [Fr.] absolute power, applied to such governments wherein the power of the prince is arbitrary.

To DESPU'MATE, V. A. [Lat.] to skim the froth off.

DESPUMA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of clearing any liquor by skimming off the froth or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, the act of scaling carious bones.

DESSE'RT, S. [Fr.] the last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweet-meats set on the table after the meat. This is the proper spelling, and not *desert*.

To DE'STINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to design or form for any particular purpose or end.

DESTINA'TION, S. the purpose or ultimate end for which any thing is formed or designed.

To DE'STINE, V. A. [Lat.] to doom; to appoint to any state or condition without alteration, or by an absolute necessity; to order to any end or purpose; to devote to punishment or misery; to fix an event unalterably.

DE'STINY, S. [Fr.] in Mythology, the power who determines the lot of mortals; fate.

is fixed by some unalterable decree; doom; fortune; the prediction of the future condition of a person which must necessarily happen.

DESTITUTE, Adj. [Lat.] deprived of; in want of; abandoned by.

DESTITUTION, S. want; defect; or a state wherein something is deficient or wanting.

To DESTROY, V. A. [Lat.] to demolish, or reduce to ruins; to kill; to lay waste, or make desolate; to deprive a thing of its present qualities or properties.

DESTROYER, S. one who lays a town waste; one who deprives animals of life; one who defaces a thing by some act of violence.

DESTRUCTIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] liable to be destroyed, defaced, or demolished.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, S. possibility, or liability to be destroyed.

DESTRUCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of ruining, destroying, demolishing, or laying waste; murder; the state of a thing ruined, demolished, or destroyed; the cause of destruction. In Theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, Adj. [low Lat.] that which demolishes, reduces to ruins, or lays waste.

DESTRUCTIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to destroy, demolish, or ruin.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, S. the quality which destroys, ruins, or lays waste.

DESUDATION, S. [Lat.] a profuse or inordinate sweating.

DESULTORY, or DESULTORIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] unfixed; unsettled; removing from one thing or idea to another.

To DESUME, V. A. [Lat.] to take from any thing; to borrow.

To DETACH, V. A. [Fr.] to separate or part something which was joined before; to send out, or draw off a part of a greater body of forces.

DETACHED, Part. drawn off; separated from; disengaged. In Painting, *well detached*, is applied to such figures which appear free, not entangled with each other, and having a good relieve. In Fortification, *detached pieces* are any works which are at a distance from the main works.

DETACHMENT, S. a body of troops separated and sent from the main army.

To DETAIL, V. A. [Fr.] to relate a fact with its minute and particular circumstances.

DETAIL, S. [Fr.] an account containing all the minute circumstances of an action; or subject.

To DETAIN, V. A. [Lat.] to keep that which is due to another; to keep a person, or hinder him from departing or going farther; to keep a person in custody.

DETAINDER, S. in Law, a writ for holding or keeping a person in custody.

DETAINEE, S. he that does not pay a thing due, or with-holds another person's

right; he that hinders the departure or progress of a person or thing.

To DETECT, V. A. [Lat.] to discover, or find out any secret crime or artifice; to find out or surprize a person in the commission, or after the commission of a crime; to lay open the artifices of a person, or sophistry of an argument.

DETECTOR, S. a discoverer of some criminal; one who lays open the sophistry or subtrefuges of an author.

DETECTION, S. the discovery of a criminal, crime, or fault; the discovery of something hidden, or concealed.

DETENTION, S. the keeping or withholding what is due, or belongs to another. Figuratively, confinement, or restraint.

To DETEER, V. A. [Lat.] to discourage, or keep a person from doing a thing, either by frightening him by menaces, or by laying its consequences before him.

DETERMENT, S. that which discourages a person from doing or undertaking a thing; the cause or obstacle which hinders a person from undertaking a thing.

To DETERGE, V. A. [Lat.] to cleanse a sore from its pus, matter, or foulness; to cleanse the body by purges.

DETERGENT, Adj. [Lat.] in Medicine, having the power of cleansing.

DETERMINABLE, Adj. that which may be ascertained or decided.

To DETERMINE, V. A. [Lat.] to limit; to settle; to fix; to determine.

DETERMINATE, Adj. [Lat.] limited; fixed; settled; decisive; resolved.

DETERMINATELY, Adv. resolutely fixed; firmly resolved.

DETERMINATION, S. absolute direction to a certain end. Figuratively, a resolution formed after mature deliberation; the decision of some contested point or dispute.

DETERMINATIVE, Adj. having the power to direct to a certain end; that which restrains the signification of a word.

DETERMINATOR, S. one who determines, ascertains, or decides a controversy.

To DETERMINE, V. A. [Lat.] to fix or settle a thing, or point, in debate or dispute; to conclude; to bound; to confine; to decide; to confine or restrain within limits; to ascertain the sense of an expression; to influence the choice; to resolve; to put an end to; to destroy. Neuterly, to conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve, or come to a resolution.

DETERSION, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, the act of cleansing a wound.

DETERSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, S. in Medicine, that which cleanses a wound, or frees the body from humours by purging.

To DETEST, V. A. [Lat.] to hate a thing

thing with some vehemence, on account of its evil and pernicious qualities.

DETESTABLE, Adj. that which is hated with great vehemence, on account of its vileness or perniciousness.

DETESTABLY, Adv. in such a manner as shews or deserves the greatest loathing, abhorrence, aversion, or hatred.

DETESTATION, S. [Fr.] the act of abhorring, disliking, or hating a thing, on account of its evil. Used with *of*, and sometimes, but improperly, with *for*.

DETESTER, S. one who has a very great hatred, aversion, or loathing.

To DETHRO'NE, V. A. [Lat.] to depose a king; to deprive him of royalty.

DETINUE, S. [Fr.] a writ lying against a person, who refuses to deliver a thing up which was given him to keep for another.

DETONATION, S. [Lat.] the loud noise made by some bodies which begin to heat in a crucible, somewhat resembling the explosion of gunpowder. In Chemistry, the operation of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous parts from antimony.

To DETONIZE, V. A. [Lat.] in Chemistry, to calcine with detonation.

To DETO'RT, V. A. [Lat.] to wrest a word or expression from its original meaning or design.

To DETRA'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to lessen the reputation of another by calumny, or speaking ill of him; to lessen the value of a thing.

DETRACTER, S. one who lessens the reputation of another.

DETRACTION, S. [Lat.] the impairing or lessening the reputation or esteem of another, by speaking ill of him.

DETRACTORY, Adj. lessening the value of a thing, or reputation of a person.

DETRACTRESS, S. a woman who lessens the reputation of others.

DETRIMENT, S. [Lat.] that which affects a thing or person with loss or damage.

DETRIMENTAL, Adj. causing harm, mischief, loss, or damage.

To DETRU'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to thrust down; to force into a lower place.

DETRUSION, S. the act of forcing a thing downwards.

DEVASTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of laying waste; demolishing buildings; or unpeopling towns.

DEUCE, S. [Fr.] in Gaming, a card with two marks, or a die with two spots. The devil. See **DEUSE**.

To DEVE'LOP, V. A. [Fr.] to take off any covering which conceals a thing; to lay open any stratagem or artifice.

To DEVE'ST, V. A. [Lat.] to make a person naked, or take off his cloaths. Figuratively, to deprive of an advantage, or some good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVE'X, Adj. [Lat.] bending down; declivous.

To DE'VIATE, V. N. [Lat.] to leave the right or common way. Figuratively, to err; to go astray. In Divinity, to sin, by not walking in the way prescribed by the divine commandments.

DEVIATION, S. the act of quitting the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to some established rule; sin; offence; a wandering.

DEVISE, S. [Fr.] a contrivance or stratagem; a project; a scheme or plan. In Heraldry, an emblem, which has some resemblance to a person's name; the representation of some natural body, with a motto or sentence. Invention; genius.

DEVIL, S. [Sax.] in its primary signification, a calumniator, or false accuser; but peculiarly applied to signify the fallen angel, who was the tempter and seducer of mankind. Figuratively, a wicked person. In Scripture, an idol; an emissary; or one of the wicked spirits subject to Satan. "The condemnation of the Devil," 1 Tim. iii. 6. signifies the being guilty of the same crime, and suffering the same punishment with the Devil. *Prov.* He that hath shipped the Devil must make the best of him.—Seldom lies the Devil dead in a ditch; i. e. we are not to trust the Devil of his children, though they seem never to grieve or be harmless, without all power or will to hurt.—What is gotten over the Devil's back is spent under his belly; i. e. what is got by oppression, or extortion, is many times spent in riot and luxury.

DEVILISH, Adj. partaking of the malicious, mischievous, or other wicked qualities of the Devil.

DEVILISHLY, Adv. in an entirely wicked or mischievous manner; in a manner suitable to the wickedness of the Devil; diabolically.

DEVIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] out of the common track; wandering; rambling; roving; erring.

To DEVISE, [devize] V. A. [Fr.] to invent or contrive, implying a great deal of art. Neuterly, to plan, contrive, or form schemes. In Law, to bequeath, or leave by will.

DEVISE, [devize] S. [Fr.] in Law, the act of giving or bequeathing by will; contrivance.

DEVISER, [devizer] S. one who projects, or contrives; one who leaves or bequeaths by will.

DEVIZES, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays, and six fairs, on Feb. 13, for cattle; on Holy Thursday for cattle, horses, and sheep; on June 13, for horses; on July 5, for wool; on October 2, for sheep; and on October 20, for sheep and hogs. It is seated on a hill; and formerly was a place of great note; is at present pretty large; and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles W. of London.

DEVO'ID, Adj. [Fr.] empty; vacant. Figuratively, destitute, or free from any quality, either good or bad.

DEVOUT

DEVOTR, S. [Fr.] in its primary sense, duty, or act of service, but now obsolete. At present used to signify some act of civility or ceremony due to a person either on account of rank, office, or relation.

To **DEVOLVE**, V. A. [Lat.] to roll from higher to a lower place. To remove from one person to another. Neuterly, to fall or descend to, in order of succession.

DEVOLUTION, S. [Lat.] the rolling of a thing from a higher to a lower place. Removal, or succession from one person or order to another.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county, 73 miles in length, and 53 in breadth, bounded by the Irish Sea on the N. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on the E. by the English Channel on the S. and by Cornwall on the W. It contains 56,310 houses, 337,860 inhabitants, 394 parishes, and 38 market towns. The air is pretty temperate in the valleys, but sharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The sea-shells abound in herrings, pilchards, and other water-fish. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful when manured. Besides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, the Touridge, the Tame, and the Aw.

DEVORATION, S. [Lat.] the act of devouring.

To **DEVOTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to dedicate or set apart to a religious or any other particular purpose; to abandon to evil; to doom to destruction.

DEVOTEDNESS, S. the state of a thing devoted, dedicated, set apart, or destined to a particular end or purpose.

DEVOTE'E, S. [Fr.] one extravagantly or erroneously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION, S. [Lat.] the state of a thing consecrated or dedicated: a religious and fervent exercise of some public act of religion; or a temper or disposition of the mind rightly affected with such exercises. Figuratively, a lover; a strong and fervent affection for a person. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. Disposal; power; state of dependence on any one.

DEVOTIONAL, Adj. relating to religious worship; pious; zealous.

DEVOTIONALIST, S. a person who is superstitiously religious.

To **DEVOUR**, V. A. [Lat.] to eat up ravenously. Figuratively, to destroy with avidity or quickness; to swallow up, or reduce to nothing.

DEVOURER, S. one that consumes or eats up ravenously.

DEVOUT, Adj. [Lat.] pious; religious; fervent in performing acts of worship; filled with pious thoughts; full of zeal; or expressive of ardent piety.

DEVOUTLY, Adv. in a pious manner; with fervent zeal and piety.

DEUSE, S. [derived by Junius from *Du-sus*, the name of a species of evil spirits] the devil, used in ludicrous language. See **DRUCE**.

DEUTERONOMY, S. [Gr.] a canonical book of the Old Testament, being the last of the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses. The seventy Greek interpreters gave it the name of *Deuteronomy*, or the second law, or a repetition of the law, because Moses therein makes a sort of recapitulation of what he had ordained in the preceding books. The Hebrews call it *Ellebatidebarim*, which are the first words of this book in the Hebrew text. Some rabbins call it *Mishnab*, i. e. the second law.

DEW, S. [Sax.] in Natural History, a light, thin, insensible mist, or rain, raised from the earth after the sun has descended below the horizon, by the heat it has communicated to the earth during the day; which mist, meeting with the cold in the atmosphere, is condensed and precipitated on the earth again. Not but we must take notice it is the opinion of some, that dews do not descend at all.

To **DEW**, V. A. to wet or moisten as with dew.

DEWBESPARENT, Part. sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, S. a drop of dew that sparkles in the sun.

DEWLAP, S. [so called from its *lapping* or brushing off the dew] the flesh which hangs down from the throats of cows, bulls, or oxen. Figuratively, a large hanging lip, used by way of contempt.

DEWSBURY, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles S. W. of Leeds, with two fairs, on Wednesday before May 12, and on Wednesday before October 10, for horned cattle and sheep.

DEW-WORM, S. in Natural History, a worm found in dew, called likewise the lob-worm.

DE'WY, Adj. resembling, or partaking of the nature of dew; moist with dew.

DE'XTER, Adj. [Lat.] in Heraldry, the right side.

DEXTE'RITY, S. [Lat.] readiness; activity; quickness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] expert; active; or quick; subtle; full of expedients; skilful in management; fertile in invention.

DEXTEROUSLY, Adv. expertly; readily; quickly; skilfully.

DEXTRAL, Adj. [Lat.] on the right side.

DEXTRALITY, S. the state of being on the right side.

DEY, S. the sovereign prince of Algiers, as the Bey is of Tunis.

DIABETES, S. [Gr.] in Physic, the discharge of any liquor through the urinary passages almost as soon as it is drank, without any or little alteration, and under the appearance

sance of water, attended with insatiable thirst.

DIABOLIC, or **DIABOLICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely impious and wicked.

DIACO'DIUM, S. [Gr.] in Pharmacy, a syrup prepared from the heads of white poppies dried without their seeds.

DIACOU'STICS, S. [Gr.] in Philosophy, the consideration or doctrine of refracted sounds as they pass through different mediums, i. e. either through a dense into a rare, or through a rare into a dense one.

DI'ADEM, S. [Lat.] formerly a bandage of silk encompassing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was sometimes enriched with pearls, and sometimes with the leaves of some evergreens. In Heraldry, certain circles or rims, binding or inclosing the crowns of princes, and to bear the globes, crosses, or flower de luces for their crests.

DIADÉMED, Part. adorned with a diadem; wearing a crown; crowned.

DI'ADROM, S. [Gr.] the time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum forms a single vibration.

DIÆ'RESIS, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, the division of a diphthong, or one syllable into two; as, *diër*.

DIAGNO'STIC, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a sign by which a disease may be discovered, or distinguished from another.

DIA'GONAL, Adj. [Gr.] drawn across a figure from one corner or angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, S. a right line drawn across a parallelogram or other figure, from one angle or corner to another, so as to divide it into equal parts.

DIA'GONALLY, Adv. in a cross direction, or reaching from one corner to another.

DI'AGRAM, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a scheme drawn for explaining any figure or its properties. In Music, the ancient gamut.

DI'AL, S. [Lat.] a plate marked with two sets of figures beginning at one, and ending with twelve, used to shew the time of the day by clocks, or by the shadow of the sun.

DI'ALECT, S. [Gr.] the sub-division of a language; the stile or manner of expression used in a province, as it differs from that of the whole kingdom. In Great Britain, besides the grand diversity of English and Scots, almost every country has a dialect of its own, all differing in pronunciation, accent, and tone, although one and the same language. Figuratively, stile; manner of expression; language, or speech.

DIALECTIC, S. [Gr.] the art of reasoning, or logic.

DIALECTICAL, Adj. belonging to logic.

DI'ALING, S. the art or science of drawing and constructing all manner of dials.

DI'ALIST, S. one who constructs or makes dials.

DIA'LOGIST, S. one who composes, or

one who is introduced as a speaker in a dialogue.

DI'ALOGUE, [dialóg] S. [Gr.] a conference, or debate on any subject, whether real or feigned.

To **DI'ALOGUE**, [dialóg] V. A. to hold conversation or conference with; to discourse.

DIALYSIS, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, the parting or separating two vowels, which would otherwise make a diphthong.

DIA'METER, S. [Gr.] the line which passes through the center of a circle or other figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIA'METRAL, Adj. describing, or relating to, a diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, Adv. according to the direction of a diameter. Used with *opposite*, it implies the most direct or highest opposition that can be between two things.

DIAMETRICAL, Adj. or **DIAMETRICALLY**, Adv. now used instead of **DIA'METRAL**, or **DIA'METRALLY**; which see.

DI'AMOND, [generally pron. *diamond*] S. [Fr.] in Natural History, the most valuable and hardest of all gems, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid, and distinguished by its vivid splendor, and the brightness of its reflections, from all other substances. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small; and the larger ones are seldom met with. It bears the force of the strongest fires without hurt, except the concentrated solar rays, which only injure it, when directed to its weaker parts. The places where we have diamonds are the East Indies and the Brasil.

DI'ANA, in the Heathen mythology, was the goddess of hunting, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister to Phœbus or the sun: she was invoked by women in labour under the name of Lucina; in hell she was called Hecate; on earth, Diana; and Phœbe, or the moon, in heaven.

DIAPASE, S. in Music, the same as *Diapason*.

DIAPA'SON, S. [Gr.] in Music, an interval including an octave. Among musical instrument makers, it signifies a rule or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes, hautboys, &c.

DI'APER, S. [Fr.] a kind of linen cloth, woven in figures. A napkin; a towel.

To **DI'APER**, V. A. to variegate, diversify, or flower; to draw flowers on cloths.

DIAPHANE'TY, [diaphanetiy] S. transparency, or the quality of transmitting light.

DIAPHA'NOUS, [diaphanous] Adj. [Gr.] transparent; giving passage to the rays of light; that which may be seen through.

DIAPHORE'SIS, [diaphoresis] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a discharge made through the skin, whether sensible or insensible.

DIAPHORE'TIC, [diaphoretik] Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, that which causes a discharge through the skin, or a sweat.

DI'APHRAGM, [*diaphragm*] S. [Gr.] In Anatomy, a nervous muscle; vulgarly called the midriff, and by anatomists, *septum transversale*, or cross wall, from its dividing the breast or thorax from the abdomen. Any partition which divides an hollow body.

DIARRHOEA, [*diarrhoea*] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a flux of the belly, or profluse evacuation of liquid excrements by stool.

DIARRHOETIC, [*diarrhetic*] Adj. in Medicine, promoting a looseness; causing a discharge by stool; purging.

DI'ARY, S. [Lat.] an account of the transactions of a person every day; a journal.

DIASCO'RDUM, S. In Pharmacy, a celebrated composition, so called from scordium, its principal ingredient. It is excellent in all kinds of fluxes, and a great strengthener to both the stomach and bowels.

DI'ASTOLE, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, the motion of the heart or arteries, whereby those parts dilate or distend themselves. In Grammar, *diastole* signifies the lengthening a syllable which is naturally short.

DI'ASTYLE, S. [Gr.] in antient architecture, an edifice whose columns stand at such a distance from each other, that eight modules, or four diameters, are allowed for the intercolumniation.

DIATE'SSERON, S. [Gr.] in Pharmacy, a medicine so called, because composed of four ingredients, viz. roots of aristolochia, gentian, bayberries, and myrrh. In Music, an interval composed of one greater tone, one lesser tone, and one greater semi-tone, called by moderns, a perfect fourth.

DIATONIC, S. [Gr.] the ordinary species of music, which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending, and contains only the greater and less tones, together with the greater semi-tone.

DYBBLE, S. a small spade, or pointed instrument, used by gardeners for making holes in the ground in planting.

DYBSTONE, S. a little stone which children throw at one another.

DICA'CITY, S. [Lat.] pertness, fauciness, loquacity.

DICE, S. the plural of *Dix*; which see.

DY'CKER, S. one who plays at dice; a gambler.

DICHOTOMY, [*dikotomy*] in Logic, the distribution or division of ideas into pairs. In Astronomy, that phasis or appearance of the moon wherein she is bisected, or shews but half her disk.

To **DICTATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to deliver a command to another; to speak with authority; to deliver a speech in words which is to be taken down in writing.

DICTATE, S. [Lat.] a rule or mandate delivered by some person of authority.

DICTA'TION, S. the act or practice of prescribing, giving orders, or laying down rules of conduct.

DICTA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman magistrate, invested with a consular and sovereign authority, having the power of life and death, to proclaim war, raise or discharge forces without consent of the senate, and remaining in his office for six months, till Sylla and Cæsar erected it into a perpetual tyranny. Figuratively, one who by his credit and authority directs and regulates the conduct of others.

DICTATORIAL, Adj. after the manner of a dictator; imperious.

DICTA'TORSHIP, S. the office of a dictator. Figuratively, imperiousness, or authority carried too high.

DICTION, S. [Lat.] the peculiar manner which an author has of expressing himself, whether it respect the arrangement of his words, or the use of rhetorical figures.

DICTIONARY, [*dikshonary*; also, *dix-nary*] S. [Lat.] the words of any language in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definition. A lexicon; a vocabulary.

DIDA'CTIC, or **DIDA'CTICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] containing precepts or rules.

DY'DAPPER, S. [Belg.] in Natural History, a bird remarkable for its diving.

To **DIDDER**, V. A. [Teut.] a provincial term signifying to shiver or quake with cold.

To **DIE**, V. N. [Sax.] to lose life; to expire; to lose all the animal functions, and have the soul separated from the body. It has *by* before an instrument of death; *of* before a disease; *for* commonly before a privative, and *af* before a positive cause. To be punished with death. Figuratively, to be lost, perish, or be entirely laid aside. To sink, faint, or lose its vital functions. To languish, or be overcome with pleasure and tenderness. To vanish or disappear. To languish with affection, in the stile of lovers. To wither, applied to vegetables. To grow spiritless, tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquors.

DIE, S. [plural *dice*, *dis*, Brit.] a small cube, marked on each of its sides with specks or dots, from one to six, which is used by gamblers to play with. Figuratively, hazard, or chance; any cubic body.

DIE, S. [plural *dies*] the stamp used in coining, or the mold in which medals are cast.

DI'ET, S. [Gr.] food; provision for satisfying hunger; a regular course of food ordered and directed in order to cure some chronic distempers.

To **DI'ET**, V. A. to feed or eat according to the rules and prescriptions of medical writers; to give food to; to board, or furnish with victuals for money.

DI'ET, S. [of *diet*, Teut. a multitude, or *dies*, Lat. an appointed day] an assembly of the states or circles of the Empire, meeting to deliberate on some public affair.

DIETARY, Adj. belonging to the rules of medical diet.

DIETER, S. one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medical rules.

DIETETIC, or **DIETETICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] belonging to food; or relating to medical cautions about the use of food.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, i. e. *God and my right*, the motto of the royal arms of England, first assumed by king Richard I. to insinuate that he did not hold his empire in vassalage of any mortal.

To **DIFFER**, V. N. [Lat.] to have properties or qualities which are not the same as those of another person or thing; to oppose a person in opinion; to be of another opinion; to contend.

DIFFERENCE, S. [Lat.] the state of being distinct from some other thing; a dispute; debate; controversy, or opposition of sentiments; the property which distinguishes one thing from another. In Arithmetic, the remainder after one quantity is taken from another. In Heraldry, something added to, or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder, or to shew how far they are removed from the principal house. *Ascensional difference*, in Astronomy, is an arch of the equator, contained between the fix of the clock circle, and the sun's horary circle. *Difference of longitude* of two places, is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the two places.

To **DIFFERENCE**, V. A. to make one thing not the same as another; to distinguish one thing from another.

DIFFERENT, Adj. [Lat.] distinct; of contrary qualities; unlike.

DIFFERENTIAL, [*differentiālis*] Adj. in Geometry, an infinitely small quantity, or particle of a quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable one. *Differential method*, is that of finding an infinite small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity.

DIFFERENTLY, Adv. in a different manner.

DIFFERINGLY, Adv. in a various manner.

DIFFICULT, Adj. [Fr.] hard to be done, understood, or pleased; troublesome; peevish; morose.

DIFFICULTY, S. [Lat.] that which requires pains, care, and attention. Figuratively, distress; opposition; perplexity, or uneasiness, with respect to circumstances. Objections or points not easily answered, or understood.

To **DIFFIDE**, V. N. [Lat.] to distrust, or repose no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, S. [Lat.] want of trust, confidence, or courage.

DIFFIDENT, Part. or Adj. [Lat.] want-

ing in confidence; distrustful; suspicious; timorous.

DIFFLUENCE, or **DIFFLUENCY**, S. [Lat.] the quality of falling away on all sides, opposed to consistency or solidity.

DIFFLUENT, Part. [Lat.] flowing away.

DIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] contrary to uniform; irregular.

DIFFRA'NCHEMENT, S. [Fr.] the act of taking away the privileges or charter of a city.

To **DIFFU'SE**, [*diffundere*] V. A. [Lat.] to pour a liquid on a plane surface, so as it may spread itself every way. Figuratively, to spread; scatter; disperse.

DIFFU'SE, Adj. [Lat.] scattered or spread widely. Applied to style, or the manner of a composition, copious, opposed to concise.

DIFFU'SEDLY, Adv. in a copious, liberal, and extensive manner; spread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, S. the state of being spread abroad; copiousness of style.

DIFFU'SELY, Adv. widely; extensively. Applied to style, copiously.

DIFFU'SION, S. the state of being spread abroad. Copiousness or exuberance, applied to style.

DIFFU'SIVE, Adj. having the quality of spreading abroad: scattered or spread abroad; extended.

DIFFU'SIVELY, Adv. widely, extensively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, S. extension; dispersion; the power or quality of being spread abroad. Applied to style, want of conciseness.

To **DIG**, V. A. [pret. part. *digged*] [Sax.] to open, or make a hole in the earth with a spade. Figuratively, to pierce with a pointed instrument, &c. To *dig up*, to throw up or uncover that which is buried under the earth.

DIGEST, S. [Lat.] a collection of the civil law, ranged under proper titles by the order of the emperor Justinian.

To **DIGEST**, V. A. [Lat.] to distribute or range methodically into different classes; to concoct or dissolve food in the stomach; to reduce to any plan or scheme; to receive a thing favourably, without loathing or reluctance; to receive and enjoy. In Chemistry, to soften by heat, boiling, or by putting a thing into a dunghill. In Surgery, to ripen a humour, or prepare it for evacuation.

DIGESTER, S. one whose food easily turns into chyle; a vessel to boil any body of substances to a fluid state.

DIGESTION, S. in Medicine, the change which the food undergoes in the stomach, in order to render it fit to supply the continual loss sustained by perspiration, the animal functions, or exercise. In Chemistry, it is a dissolution of any substance by artificial heat.

DIGESTIVE, Adj. having the power to dissolve, alter, change, or turn the food into chyle; capable of dissolving by its heat; reducing to method.

DIGESTIVE, S. in Surgery, an application which ripens and prepares the matter of wounds for suppuration.

DIGGER, S. one that opens the ground with a spade.

To **DIGHT**, V. A. [Sax.] to dress, embellish, or adorn.

DIGIT, S. [Lat.] three fourths of an inch in long measure. In Astronomy, the sixth part of the diameter of the Sun and moon. In Arithmetic, any number expressed by a single figure.

DIGITATED, Adj. [Lat.] branched out into divisions resembling fingers. In Botany, a *digitated leaf* is one which consists of several simple leaves growing on one foot-stalk, as the cinquefoil; or that which has many deep gashes, cuts, or segments, as the hop.

DIGNIFICATION, S. the act of conferring honour; the preferring to some honourable rank.

DIGNIFIED, Adj. enjoying some honourable post, rank, or preferment, applied peculiarly to the clergy.

To **DIGNIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to advance, prefer, or exalt to some place which demands honour and reverence; to honour; to adorn; to render respectable.

DIGNITARY, S. [Lat.] in the Canon Law, is a clergyman advanced to some rank above a parochial priest, or canon; such is a bishop, dean, arch-deacon, prebendary, &c.

DIGNITY, S. [Lat.] rank, preferment, or post; grandeur, or a majestic appearance. Among the clergy, a promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. In Astrology, applied to a planet which is in any sign.

To **DIGRESS**, V. N. [Lat.] to depart from the main scope of a discourse, or intention of an argument; to wander; to go out of the right way or common track; to err; to deviate.

DIGRESSION, S. [Lat.] a passage which has no connection with the main scope of a discourse; deviation, or quitting the true path.

DIKE, S. [Sax.] a channel made to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations, or to keep water from overflowing.

To **DILACERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to tear; to force in twain; to rend.

DILACERATION, S. [Lat.] the act of forcing, tearing, or rending.

To **DILANIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to tear; to rend in pieces in a butcherly and savage manner.

DILAPIDATION, S. [Lat.] in Law, is where an incumbent on a church benefice

suffers the parsonage-house, or the out-house, to fall down, or be in decay, for want of necessary reparation; for which the bishop may sequester the profits of such benefice for that purpose. It is likewise applied to the pulling down any buildings belonging to any spiritual living, or suffering any wilful waste upon the inheritance of the church.

DILATABILITY, S. the quality of admitting or suffering extension.

DILATABLE, Adj. that which may be stretched or extended.

DILATATION, S. [Lat.] the act of extending or stretching into a greater space.

To **DILATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to extend, spread out, enlarge, or stretch. Figuratively, to relate a thing with all its minute circumstances. Neuterly, to grow wider; to widen.

DILATOR, S. that which widens or extends any passage.

DILATORINESS, S. the quality of deferring a thing from one time to another through sloth.

DILATORY, Adj. [Lat.] putting off the doing of a thing from time to time through sloth.

DILEMMA, S. [Gr.] in Logic, an argument consisting of two or more propositions, so disposed, that grant which you will, you will be pressed by the conclusion. Figuratively, a difficult choice, or troublesome alternative.

DILIGENCE, S. [Lat.] constant endeavour; unremitted labour, or practice.

DILIGENT, Adj. [Lat.] assiduous; persevering; constant.

DILIGENTLY, Adv. with constant labour, caution, and care.

DILTON-MARSH, a town in Wiltshire, 3 miles N. of Warminster, with two fairs, on Easter Monday, and September 13, for cattle, horses, and cheefe.

DILUCID, Adj. [Lat.] clear, plain, pure, and transparent; obvious; easy to be understood.

To **DILUCIDATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make a proposition clear and easy to be understood; to explain; to free from obscurity.

DILUCIDATION, S. [Lat.] the making a sentence clear and easy to be understood; an explanation.

DILUENT, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to make thin, or attenuate.

DILUENT, S. [Lat.] that which makes thin or fluid.

To **DILUTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make a liquor thin by the mixture of some other; to weaken a liquor by mixing another with it; to render or make weak, applied to colours.

DILUTER, S. that which renders a body liquid; or, if it were so before, that which renders it thinner, or more liquid.

DILUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of rendering a liquid more thin or weak by the addition of some other.

DILUVIAN,

DILU'VIAN, Adj. [Lat.] relating to, or resembling the deluge.

DIM, Adj. [Sax.] having something which obstructs the sight, and hinders it from seeing clearly. Figuratively, deprived of its splendor or brightness; grown dark. Dull of apprehension, applied to the mind.

To **DIM**, V. A. to darken, or obstruct the sight, so as to hinder it from seeing objects in their full splendor. Figuratively, to make less bright; to render darkish.

DIMENSION, S. [Lat.] the extension of a body considered as measured; size; space contained in any body. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and thickness, or depth. In Algebra, the powers of the roots, or the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

DIMENSIONLESS, Adj. without any dimensions; of no certain bulk.

DIMENSIVE, Adj. that which marks the boundaries or out-lines; that which describes the measure or space occupied by a body.

To **DIMI'NISH**, V. A. [Lat.] to make a thing less by cutting off or destroying some of its parts. Figuratively, to impair; lessen; to degrade, or render less honourable. Neuterly, to grow less, or be impaired.

DIMI'NISHINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to detract from, or lessen the character and reputation of another.

DIMINUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of rendering a thing less by cutting off or destroying some of its parts; the state of growing less either in bulk or weight. Figuratively, loss, or causing loss of reputation or dignity to another; discredit. In Architecture, the contraction of a column, as it ascends, whereby its upper part is made smaller than the lower.

DIMI'NUTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] small of size, bulk, or dimensions.

DIMI'NUTIVE, S. in Grammar, a word used to express smallness, or littleness.

DIMI'NUTIVELY, Adv. in a diminutive or small manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, S. smallness, applied to size. Want of worth, applied to rank or dignity.

DIMI'SSORY, Adj. [low Lat.] that by which a person is dismissed to the jurisdiction of another.

DIM'ITTY, S. [Fr.] a sort of cotton stuff, very like fustian. They came originally from Smyrna.

DIM'LY, Adv. [Sax.] in a dull, obscure, dark manner; without a clear perception, applied to the sight or understanding; deprived of its light, brightness, or splendor.

DIM'NESS, S. [Sax.] dulness of sight. Want of apprehension, applied to the mind.

DIM'PLE, S. [from *dint*, a hole, *dintle*, a little hole, hence *dimple*] a small hollow, or sinking of the surface of the cheek or chin.

To **DIM'PLE**, V. N. to appear with little hollows or inequalities of surface.

DIM'PLED, Part. or Adj. having dimples in the cheek or chin.

DIMPLY, Adj. full of dimples, or little dents or inequalities of surface.

DIN, S. [Sax.] a loud noise; a violent and continued sound; an uproar, or shout.

To **DIN**, V. A. [Sax.] to ston, or deride with frequent noise and clamour.

DINASMONDLY, a town in Merionethshire, whose fairs are held June 2, Sept. 1, and Nov. 13, for horned cattle and horses; the market is on Friday.

To **DINE**, V. N. [Fr.] to eat one's dinner or second meal about the middle of the day. Actively, to give a dinner to.

DINE'TICAL, Adj. [Gr.] whirling round; vertiginous.

To **DING**, V. A. [præter *dang*] [Belg.] to dash with force or violence. Neuterly, to bluster, bounce, huff, or become impatient and imperious. A low word.

DING-DONG, S. a word by which the sound of bells is mimicked.

DINGLE, S. [a diminutive from *din*, *din*, Sax. a hollow] a hollow between hills, a dale or vale.

DINGWALL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Firth of Cromarty, 15 miles W. of the town of Cromarty.

DINING-ROOM, S. the principal apartment of a house, wherein entertainments are made.

DINNER, S. [Fr.] the chief meal of the day. That which is eaten about the middle of the day. *Dinner-time* is that time of the day when people usually dine.

DINT, S. [Sax.] a blow or stroke; violence; force; power.

DINUMERATION, S. [Lat.] the act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN, S. a bishop considered in the relation he stands in to his inferior clergy.

DIO'CESE, S. [Gr.] the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. England, with regard to its ecclesiastical state, is divided into two provinces, *viz.* Canterbury and York; each province into subordinate dioceses, of which there are twenty-two in England, and four in Wales.

DIO'PTRIC, or **DIO'PTRICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIO'PTRICS, S. the science of refraction, or that part of optics which considers the different refractions of light, in its passing through different mediums; as air, water, glass, &c.

DIORTHRO'SIS, S. [Gr.] a surgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are made straight, or reduced to their proper shape.

To DIP, V. A. [particip. *dipped* or *dipe*] to put into any liquor so as to cover it with; to moisten, or wet; to mortgage, engage as a pledge or security. Neuterly, to sink; to immerse, or plunge into any liquid; to take a cursory or slight view; to take a page or two in a book. To pitch up, or take from others by chance, or without deliberation.

DIPE'TALOUS, Adj. [Gr.] in Botany, allied to such flowers as have two leaves.

DIPHTHONG, [*disibong*, or *diphthong*] [Gr.] the joining two vowels together, as to form one sound; as, *vain*, *Cæsar*.

DIPLOE, S. in Anatomy, the inner plate, lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA, S. [Gr.] a letter or writing conferring some privilege, or title; so called, because formerly written on waxed tables, which were folded together.

DIPPER, S. one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one that takes a slight or superficial view of an author.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, S. a long straight piece of steel, equally poised on its centre, and afterwards touched with a load-stone, so converted as to swing in a vertical plane, about an axis parallel to the horizon, in order to discover the exact tendency of the power of magnetism. It was invented by one Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Wapping, in 1666, and was by Mr. Whiston applied to discover the longitude, but without success.

DIPTOTE, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, applied to such nouns as have only two cases.

DIPTYCH, [*diptyk*] S. [Lat.] a register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, Adj. [Lat.] dreadful, or affecting a beholder with horror.

DIRECT, Adj. [Lat.] straight. In astronomy, appearing to the eye to move regressively through the Zodiac, opposed to *prograde*. In Pedigree or Genealogy, from grandfather to grandson, &c. opposed to *collateral*. Plain; open in speech.

To DIRECT, V. A. [Lat.] to go in a straight line; to aim or point against as a mark; to regulate, or adjust; to prescribe measures, or a certain course; to order. To write a letter, is to write the person's name at the outside, to whom it is to be carried.

DIRECTION, S. [Lat.] tendency or motion at a certain point; motion impressed by certain impulse; orders; command; the prescription of a letter, or parcel; an instruction given to a person to find out a way.

DIRECTIVE, Adj. having the power of directing, informing, or shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, Adv. in a straight line; without going about; immediately; presently; soon. Without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evasion, applied to language, or argument.

DIRECTNESS, S. the quality of proceeding in, or not deviating from, a straight line; the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, S. [Lat.] one who presides in an assembly or public company; one who is intrusted with the guidance, superintendence, or management of any design, or work. Figuratively, a person who regulates the conduct of another; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience. In Surgery, an instrument used to guide the hand in some operation.

DIRECTORY, S. that which directs; a book published by the non-conformists, to regulate the behaviour and rites of their brethren in divine worship.

DIREFUL, Adj. full of terror; very terrible; dismal.

DIREFULNESS, S. the quality which affects the mind with dread on the sight of some ghastly or terrible object.

DIRGE, S. [Test.] a mournful song sung at the funerals of persons; the name of the service used for dead persons in the Romish church.

DIRK, S. a kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

DIRT, S. [Belg.] mud; or the filth which is found in streets or highways; any thing which soils. Figuratively, meanness.

DIRTILY, Adv. in such a manner as to daub or soil. Figuratively, dishonestly; meanly; shamefully.

DIRTINESS, S. filthiness; foulness. Figuratively, dishonesty; meanness; baseness.

DIRTY, Adj. foul; daubed; or made nasty with dirt. Figuratively, dishonest; mean; base.

To DIRTY, V. A. to soil; to smear or daub with dirt. Figuratively, to scandalize, or disgrace.

DISRUPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of bursting or breaking asunder.

DIS, an inseparable particle, used in composition, and implying a negation or privation; as, *dis-oblige*, *dis-obey*, &c. or to signify a separation, detachment, &c. as *dis-uniting*, *dis-arm*, *dis-tributing*, &c.

DIS, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on October 28, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wavenay, on the side of a hill, and the market is supplied with cloth, yarn, and provisions. It is a neat, flourishing town, with one large church, a Presbyterian and a Quaker's meeting. It has about 600 good houses; and the streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. In the town are carried on manufactories of sail-cloth, hose, and the making of stays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 91½ N. N. E. of London.

DISABILITY, S. the want of sufficient power to accomplish any design; or want of sufficient abilities to understand any proposition or doctrine; want of proper qualifications.

To **DISA'BLE**, V. A. to deprive of natural force or power; to weaken. Figuratively, to impair, or diminish. To render inactive or unfit for action. To rob of power, influence, efficacy, usefulness, or pleasure. To render a person unfit, or exclude him from an office, for wanting the proper qualifications.

To **DISABUSE**, [*disabúze*] V. A. to free a person from some mistake or error; to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, S. the state of being unfit or unprepared.

To **DISACCORD**, V. A. to disagree.

DISADVANTAGE, S. the want of fame, credit, honour, or any thing necessary to give a person pre-eminence; loss; injury; a state unprepared for defence.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. contrary to interest or profit; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as is inconsistent with interest or profit; in a manner not favourable, or suitable to any useful end.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, S. opposition or contrariety to profit, convenience, or interest.

To **DISAFFE'CT**, V. A. to alienate, turn aside, or weaken the affections of a person.

DISAFFE'CTED, Part. or Adj. alienated; having lost all affection or zeal for a person or interest. Generally applied to those who are enemies to an establishment or government.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, Adv. in a disloyal manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, S. the quality of being no friend or well-wisher to an establishment or government.

DISAFFE'CTION, S. want of zeal for the government, or ardour for a reigning prince.

DISAFFI'RMANCE, S. a confutation, or the denial of something affirmed.

To **DISAFFO'REST**, V. A. to throw open to common use; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to that of common ground.

To **DISAGRE'E**, V. N. to differ with respect to qualities; to differ with respect to opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGRE'EABLE, Adj. contrary to, or inconsistent with; unpleasing to the taste, fight, or other senses.

DISAGREEMENT, S. difference of qualities; contrariety of sentiment; contention or strife.

To **DISALLO'W**, [*the ow is pron. as in law*] V. A. to deny the authority of a person or thing; to consider as unlawful; to censure; or refuse countenancing an action. Neuterly, to refuse permission; to deny, or not to grant.

DISALLO'WABLE, Adj. that which is not suffered, permitted, owned, or countenanced.

DISALLO'WANCE, S. the refusal of per-

mission or countenance; the looking on a thing as unlawful.

To **DISA'NCHOR**, [*disánkor*] V. A. to drive a ship from its anchor.

To **DISA'NIMATE**, V. A. to kill, or deprive of life. Figuratively, to discourage, or dishearten.

DISANIMATION, S. the loss of life; death.

To **DISANNU'L**, V. A. to annul; to deprive of authority; to abolish; to disallow. *Johnson* calls this an ungrammatical and barbarous word.

To **DISAPPE'AR**, [*disápper*] V. N. to be lost to view, or out of sight; to vanish out of sight.

To **DISAPPO'INT**, V. A. to hinder a person from enjoying or receiving what he expected; to frustrate an expectation.

DISAPPO'INTMENT, S. the not receiving a thing expected.

DISAPPROBATION, S. an act of dislike, arising from something disagreeable to a person's taste, or not consistent with his choice or judgment.

To **DISAPPRO'VE**, V. A. [*Fr.*] to dislike; to shew that a thing wants merit to engage our love, or secure esteem.

To **DISA'RM**, V. A. [*Fr.*] to take away arms from a person.

To **DISARRA'Y**, V. A. to undress; or pull off a person's cloaths.

DISARRA'Y, S. disorder; confusion; loss of order in battle; undress.

DISA'STER, S. [*Fr.*] misfortune; an incident occasioning grief, by its being unexpected and undeserved.

DISA'STROUS, Adj. unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; or afflicted by the happening of some sudden and unexpected misfortune.

DISA'STROUSLY, Adv. in an unlucky, unfortunate, or afflicting manner.

To **DISAVOU'CH**, V. A. to refuse; to deny, or disown.

To **DISAVO'W**, [*the ow is pron. as in now*] V. A. to disown; to deny the knowledge of a person or thing; to refuse concurring in a design or undertaking; to lay aside, decline, or abhor.

DISAVO'WAL, S. denial; disowning; abhorrence.

DISAVO'WMENT, S. denial.

To **DISAU'THORIZE**, V. A. to lessen the credit of a thing, or render it suspicious.

To **DISBA'ND**, V. A. to dismiss from an army; to *disband* soldiers. Figuratively, to discharge from service, or annihilate. Neuterly, to quit the service of the army; to break up or separate.

To **DISBA'RK**, V. A. [*Fr.*] to bring to land from a ship; to put on shore from some vessel.

DISBELI'EF, [*disbeleef*] S. refusal of giving assent to a thing which is proposed to be believed.

To **DISBELIEVE**, [*disbelieve*] V. A. to withhold, or refuse assenting to a thing proposed as true; to deny the truth of a doctrine or proposition.

DISBELIEVER, [*disbeliever*] S. one who refuses to assent to a thing proposed to him as true; one who refuses to believe a truth or doctrine; an infidel.

To **DISBRANCH**, V. A. to separate, or cut off a branch from a tree. Figuratively, to disjoin, or separate.

To **DISBU'D**, V. A. in Gardening, to take away such branches or twigs as are newly put forth and ill-placed.

To **DISBURDEN**, V. A. to free from any pressing and troublesome weight or load; to clear from any impediment; to communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby lessen their pressure. Neuterly, to ease the mind of some pressing affliction.

To **DISBURSE**, V. A. [Fr.] to spend, or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, S. [Fr.] the spending or laying out money.

DISBURSER, S. one that lays out money, or defrays the expences of an undertaking.

DISCALCEATED, Adj. [Lat.] without shoes; with naked feet.

To **DISCANDY**, V. N. to dissolve or melt.

To **DISCARD**, V. A. to discharge from any service or employment. To refuse any further acquaintance, applied to lovers.

DISCARNATE, Adj. stripped of flesh.

To **DISCASE**, V. A. to pull off one's cloaths; to strip.

To **DISCERN**, V. A. [Lat.] to descry, discover, or perceive by the sight; to distinguish; to make a distinction or difference between.

DISCERNER, S. a discoverer, or one who descries; a judge; one capable of distinguishing, or perceiving the differences of things.

DISCERNIBLE, Adj. that which may be seen or discovered by the eye or judgment; distinguishing; apparent.

DISCERNIBLENESS, S. the possibility of being discovered by the sight, or perceived by the mind.

DISCERNIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as may be distinguished or perceived.

DISCERNING, Part. or Adj. having the power of making a distinction between things, or perceiving those qualities or properties in which they differ; judicious. **SYNON.** The knowing man acts surely; he seldom deceives himself; yet knowledge of life only is his fort. The discerning man is clear-sighted and judicious; sees through the artifices of mankind with half an eye; and will not suffer himself to be deceived: his great abilities consist in distinguishing.

DISCERNINGLY, Adv. with discretion;

or prudence, arising from a knowledge of the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other.

DISCERNMENT, S. judgment; or the power of distinguishing the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other.

SYNON. When choice, or determination with respect to the goodness or beauty of objects is in question, we should have recourse to those who have *discernment*. When we would take any step of consequence, we should take the advice of such persons as have *judgment*.

To **DISCERP**, V. A. [Lat.] to tear in pieces.

DISCRIPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of pulling to pieces.

To **DISCHARGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to free from any load or employment; to turn away from a service, or out of a post. Figuratively, to shoot off a gun; to clear, or pay a debt; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accusation; to perform, or execute an office; to disband an army, or dismiss from attendance; to obliterate, or destroy.

DISCHARGE, S. vent; explosion; the matter vented; the disappearance, vanishing, or destroying of a colour; dismissal from an office or employment; the payment of a debt; performance of a duty; exemption, or acquittance; or the act of freeing or clearing a man from an accusation.

DISCHARGER, S. one who performs a duty; makes a payment; dismisses a servant; frees from attendance or captivity; or fires a gun.

DISCIPLE, S. [Lat.] a scholar, or one who attends the lectures, and professes the tenets of another. In Scripture sense, the followers of Jesus Christ, in general, were called *Disciples*; but in a more restrained sense, the *Disciple* denotes those alone who were his immediate followers, and attendants on his person, of whom there were seventy or seventy-two. The names *Disciple* and *Apostle* are often synonymously used in the gospel-history; but sometimes the Apostles are distinguished from the Disciples, as persons selected out of the number of the Disciples, to be the principal ministers of his religion; of these there were only twelve.

DISCIPLESHIP, S. the state or condition of a scholar, or one who follows the principles of any particular teacher.

DISCIPLINABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of instruction or improvement; fit to be punished, for not attending to the instructions of a master.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, S. capacity of receiving, and improving by instruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, Adj. belonging to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, S. one who rules, or teaches with great strictness or rigour; one who will not permit a person to deviate from

his doctrine; a dissenter, so called from their supposed clamour against the church, for want of rigidity in its discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to discipline, or a regular course of instruction or education.

DISCIPLINE, S. [Lat.] instruction, education, or the method taken to adorn the mind, and infuse virtuous habits. Figuratively, rule, or method of government; military order, government, maxims, or regulations; a state of subjection, or obedience; any thing taught; a doctrine, art, or science; punishment, correction, or chastisement for transgressing the rules of conduct, or neglecting to make a proper use of instruction.

To **DISCIPLINE**, V. A. to communicate the rudiments of learning; to instruct, or educate; to regulate, or keep in order; to punish, correct, or chastise for breach of command, or neglect of instruction; to reform, or advance in instruction or knowledge.

To **DISCLAIM**, V. A. to disown; to deny having any knowledge of, or acquaintance with; to withdraw a claim; to renounce.

DISCLAIMER, S. one who disowns or renounces. In Law, a plea containing an express denial or refusal.

To **DISCLOSE**, [*disklōze*] V. A. [Lat.] to uncover, or discover a thing which has been hid; to reveal what should be, or is hid or secret. **SYNON.** So great an itch have some persons for prattling, that they tell every individual what they hear. Confidants too often disclose the intrigues they are entrusted with. Confessors reveal sometimes by their imprudence the confession of penitents. The divulging of a secret has often done more harm than any other one thing whatever; as it is impossible to smother what once has been blazed abroad. If we would not be discovered, we should be careful to have no witness of our actions.

DISCLOSER, [*disklōzer*] S. one who discovers something hidden, or reveals some secret.

DISCLOSURE, [*disklōzure*] S. the making a thing seen which was hidden from sight; the revealing a secret.

To **DISCOLOUR**, [*disküller*] V. A. to spoil the colour of a thing; to stain, or daub.

DISCOLOURATION, [*disküllerāshon*] S. a stain, or change of colour for the worse.

To **DISCOMFIT**, V. A. [Fr.] to overcome, beat, or overthrow; to rout an enemy in battle.

DISCOMFIT, S. a defeat; a rout, or overthrow of an enemy.

DISCOMFUTURE, S. overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin.

DISCOMFORT, S. a great degree of uneasiness; melancholy; despair; or loss of comfort.

To **DISCOMFORT**, V. A. to make a

person uneasy; to grieve, afflict, sadden, or deprive of comfort.

DISCOMFORTABLE, Adj. refusing comfort, or rejecting consolation; occasioning sadness, or melancholy.

To **DISCOMME'ND**, V. A. to blame; to disapprove, or censure.

DISCOMME'NDABLE, Adj. deserving blame or censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, S. blame; censure; reproach.

DISCOMME'NDER, S. one who blames, or censures.

To **DISCOMMO'DE**, V. A. to put to an inconvenience; to rumple, or disorder dress.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, Adj. inconvenient; attended with trouble; displeasing.

DISCOMMO'DITY, S. inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt, or mischief.

To **DISCOMPOSE**, [*diskompōze*] V. A. [Lat.] to put into confusion, or disorder; to ruffle, applied to the temper or mind; to rumple cloaths; to vex; to fret.

DISCOMPOSURE, [*diskompōzure*] S. disorder; perturbation, or disquiet of mind, arising from some disagreeable or afflicting circumstance.

To **DISCONCE'RT**, V. A. to unsettle, disorder, or discompose the mind; to frustrate or defeat an undertaking or design.

DISCONFORMITY, S. want of agreement; inconsistency; or opposition of sentiments.

DISCONGRUITY, S. disagreement; interference; inconsistency.

DISCONSOLATE, Adj. without comfort; without hope; melancholy; or grieved on account of some affliction, and refusing comfort.

DISCONSOLATELY, Adv. in a comfortless manner.

DISCONSOLATENESS, S. the state of a person under affliction; refusing comfort.

DISCONTENT, S. want of content; being unsatisfied with one's present condition.

DISCONTENTED, Adj. uneasy; unsatisfied with one's present condition; malcontent.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, S. uneasiness; the not being pleased or satisfied with one's present condition; the not approving of, or receiving a full satisfaction at the sight of an object.

DISCONTENTMENT, S. the state of being dissatisfied, or uneasy.

DISCONTINUANCE, S. want of union or adhesion; the separation of the parts of a body. Cessation; intermission; or stop, applied to action. In Law, an interruption, or the breaking off something begun.

DISCONTINUATION, S. the breaking the continuity; breach of union, or separation of the parts of a thing.

To **DISCONTINUE**, V. N. [Fr.] to break off; to separate; to lose an established

privilege or custom. Actively, to leave off; to cease from any action which is begun; to interrupt.

DISCONTINUITY, S. want of cohesion; breaking off union.

DISCORD, S. [Lat.] a state wherein persons mutually endeavour to hurt each other, and are lost to all the tender sentiments of humanity and benevolence; disagreement.

Figuratively, difference, contrariety, or opposition of qualities. In Music, the relation of two sounds which are in themselves disagreeable, whether applied in succession or consequence. If two simple notes, when sounded together, make a mixture, or compound sound, which is disagreeable to the ear, it is called a discord.

To DISCORD, V. N. [Lat.] to disagree; to produce a disagreeable and unpleasing sound when joined together.

DISCORDANCE, or DISCORDANCY, S. disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, Adj. [Lat.] inconsistent; disagreeing, or at variance with itself; opposite, or contrary; not conformable to a rule.

DISCORDANTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be at variance, or inconsistent with itself. Not harmonizing or agreeing with each other, applied to sounds; peevishly.

To DISCOVER, V. A. [Fr.] to make a thing seen by removing the covering which concealed it from sight; to make known; to find out something unknown; to disclose, or bring to light something which is secret, and endeavoured to be kept so.

DISCOVERABLE, Adj. that which may be found out either by application of the mind, or some of the external senses; apparent; obvious.

DISCOVERER, S. one who finds out a thing, place, or position, not known before.

DISCOVERY, S. the act of finding out a thing hidden; shewing any thing concealed or covered; or revealing any thing secret.

To DISCOUNSEL, V. A. to dissuade; to turn aside from any vice, undertaking, or resolution.

DISCOUNT, S. a sum allowed a person in payment, before the bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the interest would amount to for the space the bill is to run from the time of payment, or of making that allowance.

To DISCOUNT, V. A. to give a person money for a bill before due, allowing interest for the time which it has to run; to allow, or abate a person a certain sum for prompt payment, on the purchase of any commodity.

To DISCOURTENANCE, V. A. to discourage by cold treatment, or indifference; to show one's disapprobation of any measure, by a course of behaviour, or by taking such me-

thods as may defeat it. Figuratively, to abash, or put to shame.

DISCOURTENANCE, S. coldness, or indifference of treatment and behaviour; unfriendly aspect or regard.

DISCOURTENCER, S. one who discourages by cold treatment, by an unfavourable aspect, or by want of warm and cordial affection.

To DISCOURAGE, [diskúraje] V. A. to dishearten; to deprive of courage or vigour; to deter from any attempt; used with *from*, and improperly with *to*.

DISCOURAGER, [diskúraje] S. one who damps, or checks the courage or vigour of a person; one who deters, or frightens a person from an attempt.

DISCOURAGEMENT, [diskúrajement] S. the act of frightening, or deterring a person from any attempt, by representing the dangers attending it, or by involving him in difficulties; any impediment or difficulty which renders a person unwilling to undertake or accomplish a design.

DISCOURSE, [diskórsje] S. [Fr.] in Logic, an act or operation of the mind, whereby it proceeds from a thing known to one unknown, or from premises to consequences; conversation or talk, wherein persons mutually convey their ideas or sentiments to each other; speech; a treatise, or dissertation written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, [diskórsje] V. A. to converse, or talk with another; to treat a subject in a solemn or set manner; to reason, or proceed from propositions to their consequences.

DISCOURSE, [diskórsje] S. a speaker, or writer on any subject.

DISCOURSIVE, [diskórsive] Adj. passing, or advancing from a known thing to an unknown, or from premises to consequences; partaking of the nature of dialogue or conversation.

DISCOURTEOUS, [diskórtjeus, or diskúrteous] Adj. void of civility, or complaisance.

DISCOURTESY, [diskórtesy, or diskúrtesy] S. an act of rudeness, disrespect, or incivility.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, [diskórtjeusly, or diskúrteusly] Adv. in an uncivil or rude manner.

DISCOUS, Adj. in Botany, applied to such flowers as consist of many florets, forming a broad, plain, or flat surface, such as the *flos solis*, &c.

DISCREDIT, S. [Fr.] disgrace; ignominy; infamy; or that which involves a person in shame or infamy; the imputation of a fault, which lessens the fame of a person, and deprives him of the esteem he enjoyed before.

To DISCREDIT, V. A. [Fr.] to destroy the reputation of a person or thing; to render a thing suspicious which is believed to be true; to hinder a rumour from spreading, by shewing it to be false.

DISCREET, Adj. [Fr.] able to distinguish, and taking time to distinguish between things and their consequences; acting with prudence and caution; modest; not forward.

DISCREETLY, Adv. prudently; cautiously; in such a manner as shews deliberation and regard for the differences of things and their consequences.

DISCREETNESS, S. the quality of acting agreeable to the differences or nature of things; a conduct guided by deliberation and prudence.

DISCRETE, Adj. [Lat.] applied to quantity, that which is not continued or joined together; separate; distinct. Applied to propositions, such as contain truths or sentiments set in contrast to each other, and joined by a disjunctive conjunction; as, "*I resign my life, but not my honour*," is a discrete proposition. *Discrete proportion* is when the ratio between two pair of numbers, or quantities, is the same; but the proportion between all the four numbers is not the same. Thus $6 : 8 :: 3 : 4$, the ratio between 6 and 8 is the same as that between 3 and 4; but 6 is not to 8 as 3 is to 4; and therefore the proportion is not continued between all the four numbers, as in the continued proportionals, $3 : 6 :: 12 : 24$.

DISCRETION, S. [Lat.] prudent behaviour, arising from a knowledge of, and acting agreeable to, the difference of things. Figuratively, an uncontrolled power, or one which is to be limited by no conditions.

DISCRETIONARY, [*discretionary*] Adj. left to act without any other restraint or guide than a person's own prudence and discretion.

DISCRETIVE PROPOSITIONS, S. [Lat.] in Logic, are those where various judgments are denoted by the particles *but*, *notwithstanding*, &c. either expressed or understood; as, *travellers may change their climates, but not their temper*. In Grammar, *disjunctive conjunctions* are such as imply opposition; as, *not a man, but a beast*.

DISCRIMINABLE, Adj. distinguishable by some outward marks.

To **DISCRIMINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to distinguish, or mark with some note, which shews a difference; to separate, or select as different.

DISCRIMINATENESS, S. distinction; or obvious difference, which renders a separation and distinction easy.

DISCRIMINATION, S. [Lat.] the state of a thing separated from others, and distinguished for peculiar uses; distinction, or the method of testifying the consciousness a person has of the difference between certain things; the notes or marks which distinguish things from each other.

DISCRIMINATIVE, Adj. that which constitutes, or which has regard to the difference between things.

DISCRIMINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of danger.

DISCUMBENCY, S. [Lat.] the act or

posture of lying along at meals, after the Roman manner.

To **DISCUMBER**, V. A. to disengage, or free from any thing which is a load, or hinders a person from a free use of his limbs.

DISCURSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] in perpetual motion or agitation. In Logic, proceeding from things known to things unknown.

DISCURSIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to deduce one thing from another, or a thing unknown from one that is known.

DISCURSORY, Adj. [Lat.] deducing things unknown from those which are known; argumentative.

DISCUS, S. [Lat.] in Antiquity, a round shield consecrated to the memory of some hero, and hung up in temples in commemoration of some great exploit. Likewise an instrument used by the Romans in their games, which is so variously described by different authors, that it is not easy to determine what it was; but the general opinion is, that it resembled our quoit.

To **DISCUSS**, V. A. [Lat.] to examine; to get over, or explain a difficulty by meditation or debate. In Surgery, to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSER, S. one who determines a point, or explains a difficulty.

DISCUSSION, S. the explaining a difficulty; the examining into some knotty point or sentiment. In Surgery, the removing or dispersion of any humour or swelling by insensible perspiration.

DISCUSSIVE, Adj. having the power to disperse any humour.

DISCUTIENT, [*discutient*] S. [Lat.] in Physic, a medicine which opens the pores, attenuates the fluids, and disperses humours, by insensible perspiration, or otherwise.

To **DISDAIN**, V. A. [Fr.] to reject with scorn; to refuse, or decline with abhorrence, as unworthy one's character.

DI-DAIN, S. contempt, as unworthy of one's choice; abhorrence; or contemptuous anger and indignation. *SYNON.* *Haughtiness* is seldom seen but in persons of weak understanding, and those who have had a bad education. There is a sort of vain people who look upon *disdain* as a personal accomplishment; and who use it on all occasions as a test of the merit they pretend to.

DISDAINFUL, Adj. abounding with indignation; haughty; scornful.

DISDAINFULLY, Adv. in a contemptuous manner; with proud or haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, S. a contempt proceeding from a mean opinion of a person or thing, including haughtiness and pride.

DISEASE, [*disease*] S. the state of a living body wherein it is prevented from the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, attended with a sensation of uneasiness. In Botany, the state of a plant wherein it is rendered incapable of answering its

the several purposes for which it was formed. *SYNON.* *Diseases*, such as the plague, fever, &c. are sometimes so epidemical as to lay waste more than the sword. *Distempers* among cattle are generally infectious. Divine Displeasure hath often shewn itself by a general sickness among men and beasts.

To DISEASE, [*disease*] V. A. to affect the body so as to render the exercise of any of its functions uneasy, or impracticable; to affect with pain.

DISEASEDNESS, [*diseasedness*] S. a state wherein an animal is rendered incapable of performing such functions as are necessary to health and life, and for which their frame seems to have been intended.

To DISEMBARK, V. A. to carry from a ship or other vessel to land. Neuterly, to go on shore from a ship.

DI-EMBO'DIED, Adj. stripped, or divested of body.

To DI-EMBO'GUE, [*disembogue*] V. A. to discharge at its mouth into the sea, applied to rivers. Neuterly, to flow. Among Mariners, to go out of a river, straight's mouth, or gulf, into the main ocean, applied to a ship.

DISEMBO'WELLED, Part. taken from the bowels.

To DISEMBRO'IL, V. A. [*Fr.*] to free from confusion, disorder, perplexity, or from quarrels which occasion public commotions.

To DISENABLE, V. A. to deprive of power; to weaken, or render a person unable to perform an undertaking. See *DISABLE*.

To DISENCHANT, V. A. to free from the power of any spell, charm, or enchantment; to free from infatuation.

To DISENCUMBER, V. A. to free from any thing which hinders a person from exercising the powers of his understanding or body, and oppresses him with a sensation of burthenedness or uneasiness; to free from any hindrance or obstruction.

DISENCUMBRANCE, S. freedom from hindrance, perplexity, or uneasiness, owing to any thing which prevents a person from exercising his strength, or the faculty of his mind freely.

To DISENGAGE, V. A. to separate from any thing which is joined to a thing; to separate from any thing which is an incumbrance; to clear from impediments or obstructions; to withdraw, or divert the mind from any thing which powerfully attracts its attention or affection. Neuterly, to set ourselves free from. "We may *diseengage* from the world by degrees." *Collier*.

DISENGAGED, Adj. at leisure; not fixed to any particular object, or obliged to attend any particular person.

DISENGAGEMENT, S. release or freedom from any obligation, attendance, or affliction, which influences the mind.

To DISENTANGLE, V. A. to set free from an obstacle or impediment which hin-

ders the mind or body from a proper use of their respective powers and abilities. Figuratively, to free from perplexity.

To DISENTHRO'NE, V. A. to depose; or drive from the throne.

To DISENTRANCE, V. A. to free from a trance; to raise from a swoon.

To DISESPOU'SE, [*disespoize*] V. A. to break a marriage-contract; to marry to one after being contracted to another.

DISESTEE'M, S. want of esteem; a slight; loss of credit or esteem; something less than contempt.

To DISESTEE'M, V. A. to regard slightly; to consider in a light which lessens esteem or approbation, but does not rise to contempt.

DISFA'VOUR, S. a circumstance which impedes or hinders an undertaking; want of countenance, or such a concurrence, as may render a design successful; a state wherein a person meets with no encouragement or assistance from another; want of beauty, or such symmetry of features as may render a person agreeable.

To DISFA'VOUR, V. A. to discountenance, or hinder a design from taking effect for want of assistance or encouragement; to withdraw kindness from a person.

DISFIGURA'TION, S. the act of spoiling the form of a thing or person, or rendering them ugly or disagreeable; the state of a thing whose natural form and beauty is spoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

To DISFI'GURE, V. A. to change any thing to a worse form; to render a thing less beautiful, or less agreeable.

DISFI'GUREMENT, S. change from beauty to ugliness, or from a pleasing form to one which is less so.

To DISFRANCHISE, V. A. to deprive a place of its charter, privileges, or immunities; or to deprive a person of his freedom as a citizen.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, S. the act of depriving a person or place of privileges or immunities.

To DISGO'RGE, V. A. [*Fr.*] to vomit, or discharge by the mouth. Figuratively, to discharge, or pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE, S. [*Fr.*] shame; infamy; a state wherein a person or thing has lost its honour, esteem, and those qualities which rendered it worthy of respect; the state of a person who is out of favour. *SYNON.* He who has the folly or the misfortune to do any thing *disgraceful*, should be very careful not to give himself any unbecoming airs. When we have been guilty of any thing *scandalous*, the best thing we can do is to hide ourselves entirely from the eyes of the world.

To DISGRA'CE, V. A. to deprive of honour, esteem, or high employment.

DISGRA'CEFUL, Adj. full of dishonour or

or those circumstances and qualities which make a person an object of reproach.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, S. shamefulness.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as must subject a person to dishonour, shame, or reproach.

DISGRA'CER, S. one who deprives another of some honourable employment; one who exposes another to shame, dishonour, and reproach.

To DISGUISE, [*disguize*] V. A. [Fr.] to conceal a person by means of some strange dress. Figuratively, to dissemble, or conceal by a false appearance; to disfigure or change the form of a thing; to intoxicate and render unseemly by drinking.

DISGUISE, [*disguize*] S. a dress made use of to elude the notice of those we are acquainted with, or to conceal a person; a false appearance made use of to cover or conceal some design. *SYNON.* In order to *mask*, it is necessary to cover the face with a false visage; but to *disguise* it is sufficient to change the common appearance. We *mask* ourselves to go to a ball; we *disguise* ourselves to bring about an intrigue.

DISGUI'SER, [*disguizer*] S. one who alters the natural appearance of a person; one who masks or conceals his real designs under some false and specious appearance.

DISGU'ST, S. [Fr.] an aversion arising from the disagreeableness of a thing to the palate; distaste; displeasure, arising from some disagreeable action or behaviour.

To DISGU'ST, V. A. [Fr.] to raise an aversion or nauzeousness in the stomach by a disagreeable taste; to raise an aversion or dislike by some disagreeable or offensive action.

DISGU'STFUL, Adj. abounding with such qualities as produce aversion or dislike.

DISH, S. [Sax.] a broad shallow vessel with a rim, either of silver, pewter, gold, or china, or earthen ware, used for holding and carrying joints, or other victuals to table, and differing from a plate in size. Figuratively, the meat or victuals placed in a dish.

To DISH, V. A. to serve meat up elegantly, or place it in a dish. *To dish out*, to adorn, deck, or set off: a low phrase. *Prov.* He claps his dish at a wrong man's door.—*I will not make my dish-clout my table-cloth.*

DISHABI'LE, S. [Fr.] an undress; a loose and negligent dress.

DISHABI'LE, Adj. loosely and negligently dressed.

To DISHEARTEN, [*disbarten*] V. A. to deprive a person of courage and alacrity; to terrify; to make a person imagine a thing to be impracticable; or that some approaching evil is unavoidable.

DISHERISON, S. the act of debarring a person from an inheritance.

To DISHERIT, V. A. to debar a person

from succeeding to an inheritance; to cut off from an inheritance.

To DISHEVEL, V. A. [Fr.] to spread hair in a loose, negligent, and disorderly manner.

DISHO'NEST, Adj. void of honesty; fraudulent; or inconsistent with justice. Figuratively, reproachful or shameful.

DISHO'NESTLY, Adv. in such a manner as is inconsistent with honour and honesty.

DISHO'NESTY, S. want of probity; the act of doing any thing to cheat or defraud another of his property; unchasteness, or lewdness.

DISHO'NOUR, S. that which affects a person with disgrace. Figuratively, reproach, which deprives a person of reputation.

To DISHO'NOUR, V. A. to bring to shame; to disgrace; to blast the character of a person; to violate a person's chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHO'NOURABLE, Adj. void of respect, reverence, or esteem; shameful; reproachful.

DISHO'NOURER, S. one who treats a person with indignity; one who violates the chastity of a female.

DISINCLINATION, S. want of affection; want of propensity.

To DISINCLINE, V. A. to lessen one's affections for a thing or person.

DISINGENUITY, S. unfairness; low and mean artifice.

DISINGENUOUS, Adj. not of an open and frank disposition; mean; sly; cunning or subtle.

DISINGENUOUSLY, Adv. in an unfair, sly, or crafty manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, S. a behaviour wherein a person endeavours to secure his ends by concealing his designs, and using low craft and mean subtleties in order to accomplish them.

DISINHERISON. See DISHERISON.

To DISINHERIT, V. A. to cut off from a right to, or deprive of, an inheritance.

To DISINTER, V. A. to take a body out of a grave. Figuratively, to discover something concealed by some covering or impediment.

DISINTERESSED. See DISINTERESTED.

DISINTEREST, S. that which is contrary to a person's success or prosperity; a disadvantage or loss. Indifference to, or disregard of, profit or private advantage.

DISINTERESTED, Adj. not influenced by any views of private lucre or advantage; superior to any selfish motives.

To DISJOIN, V. A. [Fr.] to separate or divide things which are united; to part.

To DISJOINT, V. A. to put out of joint; to separate things at the place where they are cemented or joined together; to

carve or cut in pieces, by separating the joints from each other; to make incoherent; to destroy the connection of words or sentences. Neuterly, to fall asunder, or in pieces.

DISJUNCTION, S. [Lat.] separation; or the act of dividing things or persons.

DISJUNCTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] disuniting; not proper for union. In Grammar, applied to such particles as denote a separation or contrast; "I love him or I fear him;" the word or is a disjunctive conjunction. In Logic, applied to such propositions whose parts are opposed to each other by disjunctive particles, thus: "Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth."

DISJUNCTIVELY, Adv. distinctly; separately.

DISK, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the appearance of the body of the sun or planets, which is divided by astronomers into twelve parts. In Optics, the magnitude of the glass of a telescope, or the width of its aperture. In Botany, the central or middle part of radiated flowers, composed of several florets placed perpendicularly, and sometimes called the *pelvis* or *basin*; a quoit, used by the ancients. See *Discus*.

DISKINDNESS, S. want of kindness, affection, or benevolence; an act whereby a thing or person receives damage or detriment, and is supposed to be derived from ill-will, or alienated affection.

DISLIKE, S. want of approbation or esteem, shewed by a person's behaviour and actions.

To **DISLIKE**, V. A. to disapprove; to look on as improper, or faulty. To shew distrust or disesteem.

To **DISLIKE**, V. A. to change the appearance of a thing, or make it look different from what it was before.

DISLIKENESS, S. the quality which makes a thing appear different to what it was before; the quality which makes a difference between things.

DISLIKER, S. one who disapproves a person or thing.

To **DISLOCATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to put out of its proper place; to disjoint.

DISLOCATION, S. the act of putting things out of their proper places; the state of a thing put out of its proper place. In Surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from its socket; a luxation.

To **DISLODGE**, V. A. to remove from a place or settlement by force; to drive an enemy from a post; to remove an army to other quarters. Neuterly, to decamp, or go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, Adj. [Fr.] false or disobedient to a sovereign.

DISLOYALLY, Adv. in a faithless, disobedient, or rebellious manner.

DISLOYALTY, S. want of fidelity to a sovereign.

DI'SMAL, [dizmal] Adj. [*des malus*, Lat. an evil day] that which affects the mind with horror; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful.

DI'SMALLY, [dizmally] Adv. in such a manner as to excite horror, sorrow, or melancholy; with a sorrowful or horrid appearance.

DI'SMALNESS, [dizmalness] S. the quality which excites horror, melancholy, or sorrow; the state or appearance of a person or thing which communicates the idea of something horrid, or sorrowful.

To **DISMA'NTLE**, V. A. to strip a person of any dress which served him as an ornament, or defence; to smooth; to unfold; to destroy; to destroy the outworks or defences of a place; to break down or destroy any thing external.

To **DISMA'SK**, V. A. to pull off a mask; to uncover.

To **DISMA'Y**, V. A. [Span.] to discourage, or dishearten with fear.

DISMA'Y, S. [Span.] loss of courage, occasioned by some frightful object, or apprehension.

DISMA'YEDNESS, S. the state of mind arising from the sight of some frightful object, or the apprehension of some danger.

DI'SME, S. [Fr.] a tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

To **DISME'MBER**, V. A. to divide one member from another; to cut or tear to pieces.

To **DISMI'SS**, V. A. [Lat.] to send away; to discharge from attendance; to give leave to depart; to discharge from service, or from an employment.

DISMI'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of sending away; an honourable discharge from an office; deprivation; or the being turned out of any post or office.

To **DISMORTGAGE**, V. A. to redeem from or clear a mortgage, by paying the money lent on any lands or estate.

To **DISMOUNT**, V. A. [Fr.] to unhorse; to lose any preferment, or post of honour; to dislodge, or force cannon from their carriages. Neuterly, to alight from an horse; to descend from an eminence or high place.

DISOBE'DIENCE, S. a wilful acting contrary to the commands or prohibitions of a superior.

DISOBE'DIENT, Part. or Adj. guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a superior.

To **DISOBE'Y**, V. A. to act contrary to the will or commands of a superior; to break the laws, by doing something which is forbidden, or refusing to do something that is commanded.

DISOBLIGA'TION, S. an act which alienates the affections of a person, or changes a friend into an enemy; an act which occasions disgust or dislike.

To **DISOBLI'GE**, [pron. *disoblejie*] V. A.

to do something which offends another; to displease.

DISOBL'GING, Part. or Adj. unpleasing; void of those qualities which attract friendship; offensive.

DISOBL'GINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to displease.

DISOBL'GINGNESS, S. readiness to displease.

DISORBED, Part. cast from its proper orbit or path, within which it performs its revolutions.

DISORDER, S. [Fr.] want of method, or regular distribution; tumult, or confusion; breach, or violation of laws; disease, generally used for some slight disease; discomposure of mind, arising from the turbulence of the passions.

To **DISORDER**, V. A. to throw into confusion; to destroy the regular distribution of a thing; to ruffle, or confuse; to make sick, or affect with some slight disease; to discompose.

DISORDERED, Part. not complying with law or order, applied to the morals. Indisposed, or affected with a slight disease, applied to the body. Confused, tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to states. Rumpled, applied to drefs.

DISORDERLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with law or virtue, applied to morals. In an irregular, or tumultuous manner, applied to the motion of the animal spirits or fields. In a manner wanting method, applied to the placing of things, to the distribution of ideas, or the arrangement of arguments in learned productions.

DISORDERLY, Adj. acting inconsistent with law or virtue; confused, or not regularly placed; tumultuous.

DISORDINATE, Adj. not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, Adv. in such a manner as to exceed the bounds of temperance, or to transgress the rules of morality.

To **DISOWN**, V. A. to renounce; to deny.

To **DISPA'ND**, V. A. to display; to set abroad.

To **DISPA'RAGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to match with a person or thing which is not equal; to disgrace, by joining a thing of superior excellence with one below it; to disgrace, or injure by comparison with something of less value; to treat with contempt and dishonour; to expose; to blame, censure, or reproach.

DISPA'RAGEMENT, S. disgrace, or dishonour done to a person or thing, by comparing them with something of inferior excellence and dignity; disgrace; dishonour; or reproach.

DISPA'RAGER, S. one who treats a person or thing with indignity, and endeavours to lessen their value by comparing or uniting them with something of less value, or below them.

DISPAR'ATES, S. [Lat.] in Logic, things unlike, that they cannot be compared together.

DISPA'RITY, S. [Lat.] opposition, or difference of qualities; difference in degree, whether it respect rank or excellence; unlikeness; dissimilitude.

To **DISPART**, V. A. to divide in two; to separate; to break.

DISPA'SSION, S. freedom from the passions or affections of the mind.

DISPA'SSIONATE, Adj. free from the turbulence of anger, or other passions; calm, cool, and temperate.

To **DISPA'TCH**, V. A. [Fr.] to send a person or thing away hastily. Figuratively, to send out of the world by a violent death; to murder; to perform business quickly or expeditiously; to conclude a business or affair with another.

DISPA'TCH, S. quickness, or expedition in performing. Figuratively, conduct; management. A message, or messenger sent in haste; an express.

DISPA'TCHFUL, Adj. full of haste, expedition, or quickness in the performance of business.

To **DISPE'L**, V. A. [Lat.] to disperse; to clear away any obstruction by scattering or dissipating it.

DISPENSARY, S. the place where medicines are sold, and physicians bills are made up at a low price, for the benefit of the poor; a book containing forms or receipts for making medicines.

DISPENS'ATION, S. [Lat.] the act of distributing to several things or parts; the economy observed by Providence in governing particular states, or in the general distribution of rewards and punishments to all mankind; a permission to do something contrary to the laws; or a relaxation and suspension of their force for a certain time, or on a peculiar occasion.

DISPENS'A'TOR, S. [Lat.] one employed in distributing.

DISPE'NSATORY, S. a book containing the forms or receipts by which medicines are made. See **DISPENSARY**.

To **DISPE'NSE**, V. A. [Fr.] to distribute or give among several persons; to excuse from a duty.

DISPE'NSE, S. excuse; dispensation.

DISPE'NSER, S. one who distributes.

To **DISPE'OPLE**, [dispeuple] V. A. to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

DISPE'OPLER, [dispeopler] S. one who deprives a country of its inhabitants.

To **DISPE'RSE**, V. A. [Lat.] to scatter to drive to different parts; to separate a body of men or multitude. **SYNON.** To *disperse* is always voluntary; to *scatter* is frequently involuntary. When a family of children come to years of maturity, they generally *disperse* themselves into various parts. It is almost impossible to carry a load of hay from

the place to another without scattering some of it.

DISPERSEDLY, Adv. in a separate manner; separately.

DISPERSEDNESS, S. the state of things or persons which are divided or separated.

DISPERSER, S. one who spreads abroad or makes public, by communicating to many.

DISPERSION, S. [Lat.] the act of scattering or spreading; the state of persons which were once united, but are divided or separated from each other.

To **DISPRIT**, V. A. to strike with fear; to repress the courage of a person by some menace, or ill treatment; to exhaust the spirits, or deprive a person of his natural alacrity and vigour.

DISPRITEDNESS, S. want of alacrity, vigour, or vivacity.

To **DISPLACE**, V. A. to put out of a place; to remove from one place to another; to supersede; to remove or abolish, in order to introduce some other person or thing in the room.

DISPLACENCY, S. [Lat.] actions or behaviour which occasion displeasure, disgust, or any thing displeasing.

To **DISPLANT**, V. A. to remove a plant from some other place. Figuratively, to drive a people away from a settlement.

To **DISPLAY**, V. A. [Fr.] to spread abroad or wide; to shew to the sight, or to the understanding; to explain a thing minutely; to set off ostentatiously to view. In sailing, to cut up a crane, &c.

DISPLAY, S. the act of exhibiting a thing to view, in order to discover its beauties and excellencies.

DISPLAYED, Part. in Heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded or stretched out.

DISPLEASANT, [displéxant] Adj. disagreeable, or offensive to the senses.

To **DISPLEASE**, [displéxe] V. A. to offend, or make angry; to do a thing which will raise the ill-will of a person, or forfeit his esteem. To disgust, or raise an aversion, applied to the senses.

DISPLEASINGNESS, [displéxingness] S. the quality of creating dislike, or being disagreeable either to the senses or judgment.

DISPLEASURE, [displézure] S. a disagreeable sensation; uneasiness, or pain; that which will offend a person; anger proceeding from some offence given, or from something which was disagreeable; a state of disgrace, wherein a person has lost the favour of another.

To **DISPLODE**, V. A. [Lat.] to vent, or discharge with a loud noise.

DISPORT, S. play; sport; pastime; diversion.

DISPOSAL, [dispósal] S. the act of relating any thing; distribution; dispensation; the right of bestowing; management;

government, including implicit submission to authority.

To **DISPOSE**, [dispóze] V. A. [Fr.] to employ, or apply to any use; to bestow, or give; to spend, or lay out money; to turn to any particular end; to adopt, fit, or form for any purpose; to influence the mind; to regulate, or adjust; to place in any condition; to sell; to get rid of.

DISPOSER, [dispózer] S. a person who has the management of any affair or money; he that gives, bestows, or regulates; a director; one who distributes without controul, and in an arbitrary manner.

DISPOSITION, [dispózishon] S. [Lat.] a regular arrangement, distribution, or order of the parts of a thing, or system, which discovers art, method, and prudence; natural fitness, or tendency; propensity, bent, or temper of the mind; affections of kindness or ill-will. Applied to the mind, when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward and ready on every occasion to break into action.

To **DISPOSSESS**, [dispósséss] V. A. to turn a person out of a place which he is master of.

DISPRAISE, [dispráize] S. blame; or the act of finding fault; censure; reproach.

To **DISPRAISE**, [dispráize] V. A. to blame; to find fault with; to censure.

DISPRAISER, [dispráizer] S. one who blames, or finds fault.

DISPRAISINGLY, [dispráizingly] Adv. with blame, or censure.

To **DISPREAD**, [dispréd] V. A. to spread abroad; to spread different ways.

DISPROOF, S. confutation; or the proving a thing to be false.

DISPROFIT, S. loss; damage; that by which a thing is rendered less valuable, or a person receives loss.

DISPROPORTION, S. the disagreement between the quality or quantity of different things, or the parts of the same thing.

To **DISPROPORTION**, V. A. to join things which do not suit, or disagree with each other in quantity or quality.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, Adj. disagreeing in quantity; not well suited, or proportioned to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, S. the want of agreement, with respect to quantity, size, or symmetry.

DISPROPORTIONAL, Adj. unsuitable, or disagreeing in quantity, quality, or value, with something else.

DISPROPORTIONATE, Adj. disagreeing in quality or value with something else; wanting symmetry.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, Adv. wanting symmetry.

To **DISPROVE**, [dispróove] V. A. to confute an assertion; to shew a thing or practice to be inconsistent with truth, law, or morality.

DISPROVER, [*disprover*] S. one who confutes, or proves a thing or argument to be false or erroneous.

DISPUT'NISHABLE, Adj. in Law, without some penal clause or article subjecting a person to make good any loss or damage.

DISPU'TABLE, Adj. that which may admit of arguments both for and against it; liable to dispute; lawful to be contested.

DISPUT'ANT, S. [Lat.] one who argues against, or opposes the opinions of another.

DISPUTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the art of opposing the sentiments of others; controversy, or arguments produced either in favour of one's own sentiments, or in opposition to those of another.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, [*disputatious*] Adj. fond of opposing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

DISPU'TATIVE, Adj. disposed to oppose the opinions of others; fond of controversy, or cavilling.

To DISPU'TE, V. N. [Lat.] to oppose the sentiments or opinion of another; to deny and argue against any received opinion. Actively, to contend for a thing either by words or actions; to oppose, or question; to discuss a question; to think on.

DISPU'TE, S. the act of opposing, or bringing arguments against the opinion of another; controversy.

DISPU'TER, S. one engaged in, or fond of controversy.

DISQUALIFICA'TION, S. that which renders a person unfit for the discharge of an employ.

To DISQUA'LIFY, V. A. to make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to exempt, or disable from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

DISQUI'ET, S. uneasiness; restlessness; want of ease of mind; anxiety.

DISQUI'ET, Adj. uneasy, or disturbed in mind.

To DISQUI'ET, V. A. to disturb the mind of a person by some disagreeable and calamitous object; to fret; to vex; to make uneasy.

DISQUI'ETER, S. a disturber; or one who renders another uneasy in mind.

DISQUI'ETLY, Adv. anxiously; in such a manner as to disturb, or make uneasy.

DISQUI'ETNESS, S. the state of a person who is displeased with his present condition, involved in troubles and dangers, or affrighted by some impending evil.

DISQUI'ETUDE, S. uneasiness, or disturbance of mind; anxiety; want of tranquillity.

DISQUISITION, [*disquisiþon*] S. [Lat.] an act of the mind, whereby it examines into a subject in order to understand its importance, to foresee its consequences, and to find out what may be urged either for or against it; a strict search, scrutiny, or examination of a thing or matter.

DISREGA'RD, S. slight notice; contempt; neglect; disrespect.

To DISREGA'RD, V. A. to take no notice of; to slight; to neglect; to contemn.

DISREGA'RDFUL, Adj. negligent; contemptuous; or making a small account either of persons or things.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, Adv. in a negligent, contemptuous, or slighting manner.

DISRE'LISH, S. a bad taste; disgust, or dislike, applied to the taste.

To DISRE'LISH, V. A. to make a thing nauseous; to affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation. Figuratively, to dislike; to want a taste for.

DISREPUTA'TION, S. disgrace; or that which will lessen a person's character or fame.

DISREPU'TE, S. an ill character; loss of reputation or esteem; reproach.

DISRESPE'CT, S. incivility; want of esteem; a behaviour which approaches to rudeness.

DISRESPE'CTFUL, Adj. uncivil; without esteem; unmannerly.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY, Adv. in an uncivil, irreverent, or unmannerly manner.

To DISRO'BE, V. A. to undress or strip a person of cloaths. Figuratively, to lay aside to divest, applied to the mind.

DISRU'PTION, S. the act of breaking or bursting asunder; a breach, or rent.

DISSATISFA'CTION, S. the state of a person who is not contented with his present condition, but wants something to complete his wish or happiness; discontent.

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS, S. inability or want of power to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY, Adj. that which is not able to produce content.

To DISSA'TISFY, V. A. to discontent to displease; to want some quality requisite to please or content.

To DISSE'CT, V. A. [Lat.] in Anatomy to divide the parts of an animal body with knife, in order to consider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide and examine a subject minutely.

DISSE'CTION, S. in Anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the several parts of an animal body asunder, in order to examine into their nature and respective uses; to divide the several parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connection of their several parts, composition and workmanship.

To DISSE'IZE, [*disseize*] V. A. to deprive, or unjustly deprive a man of his estate.

DISSE'IZOR, [*disseizor*] S. one who deprives or dispossesses another of his right.

DISSE'ISIN, [*disseizin*] S. in Law, is unlawful dispossessing a person of his lands or tenements.

To DISSE'MELE, V. A. [Lat.] to hide or conceal under a false appearance; to

and that to be which is not. Neuterly, to say the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, S. one who conceals his real designs, temper, or disposition, under a false and specious appearance; an hypocrite.

DISSEMBLINGLY, Adv. in an hypocritical manner; in such a manner as to conceal one's real sentiments under a false and specious appearance.

TO DISSEMINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to scatter seed; to sow. Figuratively, to spread abroad, or propagate a report.

DISSEMINATION, S. [Lat.] the act of sowing; the act of spreading abroad, or propagating a report.

DISSEMINATOR, S. he that sows. Figuratively, one who spreads or propagates a doctrine.

DISSENSION, S. [Lat.] difference or disagreement in opinion or politics; a breach of union; contention; or warm opposition.

DISSENTIOUS, [dissentious] Adj. disposed to strife; quarrelsome; factious.

TO DISSENT, V. N. [Lat.] to disagree in opinion; to think differently; to be of a contrary nature; to differ.

DISSENT, S. disagreement; difference of opinion; avowal or declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, Adj. disagreeable; inconsistent.

DISSENTER, S. one who disagrees, or declares his disagreement with respect to an opinion; one who separates from the communion of the church of England.

DISSERTATION, S. [Lat.] a set discourse or treatise.

DISSERVICE, S. harm; hurt; a prejudice or ill turn done to a person or thing.

DISSERVICEABLE, Adj. that which will hinder the advantage of a person or thing; injurious: hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, S. that which hinders the accomplishing some end; hurt; mischief; damage; injury; harm.

TO DISSEVER, V. A. [the particle *dis* added to *sever*, does not alter its signification, impropriety observed in some other words of our language, viz. *disannul*, &c.] to break part in two; to separate; to divide.

DISSIMILAR, Adj. [Lat.] differing in quality or shape from the thing which it is compared with; unlike; of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILARITY, S. unlikeness in quality, temper, or disposition.

DISSIMILITUDE, S. difference of form or quality; want of resemblance with a thing compared.

DISSIMULATION, S. [Lat.] the act of acting on a false appearance in order to conceal one's intention or disposition; then used in a bad sense. Sometimes a bare concealment of one's mind, which is consistent with

prudence, and reconcileable with virtue and honesty.

DISSIPABLE, Adj. easily separated and scattered.

TO DISSIPATE, V. A. [Lat.] to separate any collection, and disperse the parts at a distance; to divide the attention between a diversity of objects, and thereby render it impossible to fix to any with intenseness; to squander wealth; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, S. [Lat.] the act of separating the parts which form any collection, mass, or body; the state of the parts of a body separated, and at a distance from each other. Figuratively, inattention; attention divided among a variety of objects, and thereby rendered incapable to fix on any with intenseness.

TO DISSOCIATE, [dissociate] V. A. [Lat.] to separate things or persons which are united.

DISSOLVABLE, [dissolvable] Adj. [Lat.] that which is capable of having its parts separated by moisture, or the action of some fluid. *Dissoluble* is more generally used.

DISSOLUBLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of having its parts separated by moisture or heat.

DISSOLUBILITY, S. the possibility of having its parts separated or liquified by moisture or heat.

TO DISSOLVE, [dissolve] V. A. [Lat.] to destroy the form of a thing by separating its parts with moisture, or heat; to melt, or liquify; to destroy; to separate; to break the ties of any thing; to part persons who are united by any bonds, or the force of mutual affection; to clear up a doubt or difficulty. To break up or discharge an assembly.

DISSOLVENT, [dissolvent] Adj. [Lat.] having the power of separating, or breaking the union of the particles of a body.

DISSOLVENT, [dissolvent] S. that which separates the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, [dissolver] S. that which has the power of melting, liquifying, or breaking the union of the particles of any thing.

DISSOLUTE, Adj. [Lat.] dissolved in, or abandoned to pleasures; loose; wanton; or unrestrained by the rules of morality, the orders of government, or the laws of religion.

DISSOLUTELY, Adv. in such a manner as is inconsistent with virtue, government, or religion. In Debauchery, without restraint.

DISSOLUTENESS, S. looseness of manners; a conduct regulated by no laws, and subjected to no restraint; wantonness; debauchery; wickedness.

DISSOLUTION, S. the act of separating the particles of a body, or liquifying and melting by heat and moisture; the destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; the substance or body formed by melting a thing; death, or the separation of the body and soul; the act of breaking up, dis-

missing, or putting an end to an assembly. Licentiousness; or disregard of virtue or religion; more commonly stiled *dissoluteness*.

DISSONANCE, S. [Lat.] a mixture of harsh and unharmonious sounds; discord.

DYSSONANT, Adj. [Lat.] sounding harsh and disagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconsistent; disagreeing, used with *from*, but most properly with *to*.

TO DISSUADE, [*disswade*] V. A. [Lat.] to make use of arguments to hinder a person from doing something which he intends; to represent a thing as improper, or disadvantageous.

DISSUA'DER, [*disswader*] S. one who endeavours, by argument, to divert a person from a design or undertaking.

DISSUA'SION, S. an argument or motive made use of to divert or hinder a person from closing with any design, or engaging in an undertaking.

DISSUA'SIVE, [*disswazive*] Adj. tending to divert or turn aside from any purpose or design.

DISSUA'SIVE, [*disswazive*] S. a motive or argument made use of to prevail on a person to decline a design or pursuit.

DISSYLLABLE, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, a word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, S. [Sax.] the staff or stick, on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is fastened for spinning. Figuratively, a female.

TO DISTAIN, V. A. to mark a thing with a different colour; to spoil the colour of a thing. Figuratively, to blot; to mark with infamy; to pollute, or defile.

DISTANCE, S. [Lat.] the space, or length of ground between any two objects, applied to place or situation; a space marked in a course wherein race-horses run. The space between a thing present, and one past or future, applied to time. Distinction, applied to ideas. A modest and respectful behaviour, opposed to *familiarity*. A with-drawing of affection; reserve; coolness.

TO DISTANCE, V. A. to remove from the view; to place farther from a person; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance-post. Figuratively, to surpass a person in the abilities of the mind.

DISTANT, Adj. [Lat.] far from, applied to place. Apart, separate, asunder, applied to situation, or the space between two or more bodies. Removed from the present instant, applied to time past, or future.

TO DISTASTE, V. A. to occasion a disagreeable or nauseous taste; to affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation; to dislike.

DISTASTE'FUL, Adj. affecting the palate, or organ of taste, with a nauseous or disagreeable sensation; that which gives offence, or is unpleasing; shewing ill-will, or disgust.

DISTE'MPER, S. a disproportionate mixture of ingredients. In Medicine, some disorder of the animal machine, occasioned by the redundancy of some morbid humours; a disorder of the mind, arising from the predominance of any passion or appetite; want of due ballance between contraries; ill-humour. Tumultuous disorder, or confusion, applied to states. In Painting, the mixing or tempering the colours with size, whites of eggs, and other substances, besides plain water and oil.

TO DISTE'MPER, V. A. to weaken health; to affect with some dis ease; to disorder; to fill the mind with perturbation or confusion. To render rebellious, or affected, applied to states.

DISTE'MPERATURE, S. excess of heat, cold, or other qualities. Violent commotion, applied to government. Perturbation of mind; confusion; mixture of contrary qualities or extremes.

TO DISTEND, V. A. [Lat.] to stretch by filling; to stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, S. the space through which any thing is spread or stretched; breadth.

DISTENTION, S. [Lat.] the act of stretching; breadth, or the space which is occupied by a thing distended; the act of separating one thing from another.

DISTICH, [*distik*] S. [Lat.] in Poetry, a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem consisting only of two verses; a theme or subject treated of, and comprised in two lines.

TO DISTIL, V. N. [Lat.] to drop, or fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids; to extract the virtues of ingredients by means of a still.

DISTILLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of separating the oily, watery, or spirituous parts of ingredients inclosed in a still, by means of fire, or by the heat of dung; the act of falling in drops; that which descends in drops from a still.

DISTILLATORY, Adj. belonging to or used in distilling.

DISTILLER, S. one who makes and sells distilled liquors.

DISTILLERY, S. the business, trade, or employment of a distiller.

DISTINCT, Adj. [Lat.] different both in number and kind; separate; apart; asunder; cleared and unconfused; marked out, so as to be distinguished from any other.

DISTINCTION, S. [Lat.] a note which shews the difference between two or more objects; a mark of superiority; that by which one thing or person differs from another. Difference made between persons of various ages, sexes, or ranks; division into different parts; discernment; judgment; high rank or set above others by honour or title.

DISTINCTIVE, Adj. that which manifests or marks the difference between persons or things; having the power to distinguish.

or perceive the difference between things; judicious.

DISTINCTIVELY, Adv. in right order; without confusion.

DISTINCTLY, Adv. without confusing one part with another; plainly; clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, S. a nice or accurate observation of the difference between things; a separation of things either externally, or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other manifest and easily perceived.

To **DISTINGUISH**, [the *ui* in the last syllable of this word and its derivatives has the sound of *wi*—*distinguish*] V. A. [Lat.] to note the difference between things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by notes, shewing the difference between things in other respects like each other; to perceive; to discern critically; to constitute a difference; to specify; to make known, or make eminent.

DISTINGUISHABLE, Adj. that which may be separated or easily known, on account of its difference from another; worthy of note or regard.

DISTINGUISHED, Adj. eminent or extraordinary; easily to be seen from others on account of some remarkable difference or excellence.

DISTINGUISHER, S. one who sees and notes the difference of things with accuracy; a judicious observer.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, Adv. with some mark which renders a difference remarkable.

DISTINGUISHMENT, S. the observation of the difference between things.

To **DISTORT**, V. A. [Lat.] to twist; to deform by uncouth or irregular motions; to put out of its natural state and condition. To wrest an expression from its true meaning.

DISTORTION, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a contraction of one side of the mouth, by a convulsion of the muscles of one side of the face; an irregular motion by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed.

To **DISTRACT**, [participle passive *distracted*, formerly *distracted*] [Lat.] to pull a thing different ways at the same time; to separate; to part. To draw or turn to different points; to fill and attract the mind with different views or considerations; to make a person mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, Adv. after the manner of a madman.

DISTRACTEDNESS, S. the state of a person who is mad from too great a variety of pursuits.

DISTRACTION, S. [Lat.] separation; division. Confusion, applied to politics, A state in which the attention is called to different, and sometimes contrary objects; perturbation of mind; madness.

To **DISTRAIN**, V. A. [Lat.] in Law,

to seize the property of another for debt. Neuterly, to make a seizure.

DISTRA'INER, S. he that seizes for debt.

DISTRA'INT, S. in Law, the act of seizing, or that which is seized for debt.

DISTRE'SS, S. [Fr.] in Law, any thing seized or distrained for rent unpaid, or duty unperformed; the act of making a seizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loss which reduces a person to great inconvenience or misery; the state or condition of a person who has not the necessaries to supply the calls of nature.

To **DISTRE'SS**, V. A. in Law, to seize for rent unpaid.

DISTRE'SSFUL, Adj. miserable; wretched; involved in calamities which deprive a person of the comforts and conveniences of life.

To **DISTRIBUTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to divide amongst different or several persons; to dispose or set in order.

DISTRIBUTER, S. one who bestows or distributes.

DISTRIEUTION, S. the sharing or dividing amongst many; the act of giving charity; the thing given in alms. In Logic, the distinction of an universal whole into several kinds of species.

DISTRIBUTIVE, Adj. that which is employed in assigning portions to others; that which distinguishes a general term into its various species.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, Adv. Angly; particularly. In Logic, in a manner which expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term.

DISTRICT, S. [Lat.] in Law, circuit or territory, in which a person may be compelled to appearance; the circuit or territory within which a person's jurisdiction or authority is confined; a region or country.

To **DISTRUST**, V. A. to suspect; to look on a person as one who ought not to be confided in; to be diffident.

DISTRUST, S. loss of credit; want of confidence in another; suspicion of a person's fidelity or ability; diffidence.

DISTRUSTFUL, Adj. suspicious; diffident of the fidelity or ability of another; timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, Adv. in a manner which shews suspicion or diffidence.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, S. the state of being suspicious of the fidelity or ability of another; want of confidence.

To **DISTURB**, V. A. [Lat.] to perplex, disquiet, make uneasy, or deprive of tranquillity; to confound; to interrupt or hinder the continuation of any action.

DISTURBANCE, S. interruption, or that which causes any stop, or hinders the continuation of an action; confusion, or disorder of mind. Tumult, uproar, or violation of the peace, applied to government.

DISTURBER,

DISTURBER, S. one who breaks the peace, causes tumults or public disorders, or affects the mind of another with confusion, trouble, anxiety, and uneasiness.

DISUNION, S. separation or disjunction. Figuratively, breach of concord, or disagreement between friends, whereby they separate or withdraw from each other.

To **DISUNITE**, V. A. to part or divide that which was united before; to separate or part friends or allies.

DISUNITY, S. the state of actual separation.

DISU'SAGE, [*disusage*] S. the leaving off a practice or custom by degrees.

DISU'SE, S. want of custom or practice; the breaking off or discontinuing a custom or practice.

To **DISU'SE**, [*disuse*] V. A. to cease to make use of, or practice; to lay aside or quit a custom or practice.

DITCH, S. [*Sax.*] a trench made to separate and defend grounds; any long, narrow cavity, formed in the ground for holding water. In Fortification, a trench formed by digging between the scarp and counterscarp of a fort, and is either dry, or filled with water.

DITCHING, a village in Suffex, formerly a market-town, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes, with two fairs, on April 5, for sheep and hogs, and October 12, for pedlars ware.

DITHYRAMBIC, S. [*Lat.*] a species of poetry, full of transport and poetical rage, so named from the Dithyrambus or ode formerly sung in honour of Bacchus, and partaking of all the warmth of ebriety.

DITTY, S. [*Belg.*] a poem set to music; a song.

DIVAN, S. [*Arab.*] a council-chamber, wherein justice is administered among the eastern nations; a council of eastern princes. Figuratively, any council assembled.

To **DIVARICATE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to part in two. Neuterly, to become parted, or to divide into two.

DIVARICATION, S. a partition of a thing into two. Figuratively, division, or difference of opinions.

To **DIVE**, V. N. [*Sax.*] to go voluntarily under water; to go under water, and remain there some time, in quest of something lost. Figuratively, to make strict enquiry or examination; to go to the bottom of any question, science, or doctrine.

DIVER, S. one who goes voluntarily under water; one who professes to go under water in quest of things lost by shipwreck, &c. Figuratively, one who makes himself master of any branch of science; one who goes to the bottom of an affair.

To **DIVERGE**, V. N. [*Lat.*] to recede farther from each other, applied to the rays of light which proceed from one point.

DIVERGENT, Part. or Adj. [*Lat.*] in

Geometry, applied to those lines which constantly recede from each other.

DIVERS, Adj. [*Lat.*] sundry; several; more than one. It is now grown out of use.

DIVERSE, Adj. [*Lat.*] different in form or nature; various; in different directions, or contrary ways.

DIVERSIFICATION, S. the act of changing forms or qualities; variation; a mixture of different colours; change or alteration.

To **DIVERSIFY**, V. A. [*Fr.*] to make different from another, or from itself; to vary; to mark with various colours; to variegate.

DIVERSION, S. the act of turning a thing aside from its course; something which unbends the mind, by taking it off from intense application or care; something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure; sport; the public exhibitions of shows, plays, operas, &c. which unbend the mind. In War, the act of drawing off an enemy from some design, by an attack made at some other place.

DIVERSITY, S. [*Lat.*] difference which distinguishes things from each other; variety; variegation, or a composition of different colours. **SYNON.** *Diversity* supposes a change which taste is always in search of, in order to discover some novelty that may enliven and delight it: *variety* supposes a plurality of things differing from each other in likeness, which cheers the imagination apt to be clogged with too great a uniformity.

DIVERSLY, Adv. in different ways, methods, or manners; in different directions, or towards different points.

To **DIVERT**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to turn aside from any direction or course; to seduce, or turn aside from a rule of conduct. To please, or unbend the mind by public sports, or other things which afford pleasure. In War, to draw forces to a different part. Used by Shakespeare in the sense of to subvert; to destroy. **SYNON.** We are *gay* by disposition, *merry* through turn of mind, *diverting* by our way of acting. We should, if possible, suppress our gaiety when in the house of affliction; we should cease to be *merry* when others are sad; we should take care not to be *diverting* at the expence of our character.

DIVERTER, S. any thing that unbends the mind, and alleviates its fatigue.

DIVERTISEMENT, S. [*Fr.*] diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use.

DIVERTIVE, Adj. having the power to unbend and recreate the mind.

To **DIVEST**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to strip of, or deprive of. See To **DEVEST**.

To **DIVIDE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to separate a thing or whole into several parts; to stand between things as a partition, to hinder them from joining or meeting; to part one person from

from another; to separate friends by discord; to give or distribute among several persons.

DIVIDEND, S. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number proposed to be divided in equal parts. It must always be greater than the divisor. In stocks and companies, it is a share or proportion of the interest of stocks erected on public funds; as the South-sea, &c. In the university, it is that part or share which the fellows equally divide among themselves of their yearly stipend. In Trade, it is when a man's effects are taken by statute, inventoried and valued, and after all charges are deducted, the remainder is divided among the several creditors in proportion to their debts.

DIVIDER, S. that which separates any thing into parts; one who distributes to others; the person who separates friends by promoting discord between them; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVINATION, S. [Lat.] the act of foretelling future events, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by the bare exercise of reason. **SYNON.** *Divination* brings hidden things to light; *prediction* foretells what will come to pass. The first regards things present and past; the objects of the second are things to come.

DIVINE, Adj. [Lat.] partaking of the nature of, or proceeding from God. Figuratively, excellent; extraordinary; seemingly beyond the nature of mankind; divining; prescient.

DIVINE, S. a minister of the gospel; a clergyman, or one who is peculiarly dedicated to the service of the church, and performance of the rites in public worship.

To **DIVINE**, V. A. [Lat.] to foretell some future event by means of omens, &c. To foresee, foreknow, or presage. Neuter, to utter a prediction; to conjecture, or guess.

DIVINELY, Adv. in a divine or heavenly manner; by the operation of God; excellently; in a supreme or superlative degree.

DIVINER, S. one who professes to foretell or discover future events by means of external signs, or supernatural influence; a soothsayer.

DIVINITY, S. [Lat.] a partaking of the nature and excellence of God; Godhead. Figuratively, God, the supreme Being, the creator and preserver of all things; a false deity or idol. The science conversant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we are immediately owe to him; something supernatural.

DIVISIBILITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of admitting division, either mentally, or actually.

DIVISIBLE, [divisible] Adj. [Lat.] capable of being actually or mentally divided into parts.

DIVISIBleness, S. the quality of being divided.

DIVISION, S. is the art of dividing any thing into parts. In Arithmetic, it is one of the four fundamental rules, whereby we find how often a less number, called the divisor, is contained in a greater, called the dividend; the number of times which the divisor is contained in the dividend being termed the quotient. In Natural Philosophy or Mechanics, it is the taking a thing to pieces, that we may have a more complete conception of the whole. This is frequently necessary in very complex beings, or a piece of curious mechanism, the several parts of which cannot be surveyed at one view. In Music, it is the dividing the interval of an octave into a number of less intervals. In Rhetoric, it is the arrangement of a discourse under several heads. In War, the *Divisions of a battalion* are the several parcels into which it is divided in marching. At Sea, it is the third part of a fleet of men of war, and sometimes the ninth, which last happens when the fleet is divided into three squadrons, for then each squadron is distributed into three divisions. In an engagement, the order of battle is to place all the squadrons, and all the divisions on each side in one line; and this order is kept as long as the wind and other circumstances will permit.

DIVISOR, [divisor] S. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, the dividing number, or that number by which the dividend is divided, and which shews how many parts it is to be divided into.

DIVORCE, S. [Lat.] a breach or dissolution of the bond of marriage, or the legal separation of man and wife. The usual divorces among us are of two kinds, viz. *a mensâ & thoro*, from bed and board; and *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the bond or tie of marriage. The first does not dissolve the marriage, since the cause thereof is subsequent to it; and at the same time supposes the marriage to be lawful. This divorce may be on account of adultery in either of the parties, for the cruelty of the husband, &c. As this divorce dissolves not the marriage, so it does not debar the woman of her dower, nor bastardize her issue, or make void any estate for the life of the husband and wife. A divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, entirely dissolves the marriage, as the cause is a pre-contract with some other person, consanguinity, or affinity within the Levitical degrees, impotency, impuberty, &c. In this case, the dower is gone, and the children begotten between the parties divorced are bastards. On this divorce the parties are at liberty to marry again; and in divorces for adultery, several acts of parliament have allowed the innocent party marriage with another person. Divorces are only to be had by consent of parliament.

To **DIVORCE**, V. A. to separate a husband or wife from each other; to abolish and annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force

force asunder, or to separate by violence; to take away by force.

DIVORCEMENT, S. the abrogating, annulling, or setting aside the marriage-contract, and separating a man and wife from each other.

DIVORCER, S. the person who causes the legal separation of a man and his wife.

DIURETIC, Adj. [Gr.] having the power to provoke urine, or force a person to make water often.

DIURNAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in the space of a day; or daily.

DIURNAL, S. [Fr.] a journal, or day-book.

DIURNALLY, Adv. daily, or every day.

DIUTURNITY, S. [Lat.] the length of duration, or long continuance of any being.

To **DIVULGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to publish; to make known or public; to proclaim, or manifest.

DIVULGER, S. a publisher; one who exposes to public view; one that reveals a secret.

DIVULSION, S. [Lat.] the act of pulling away, plucking, or rending one thing from another.

To **DIZEN**, V. A. [a corruption probably from To DIGHT] to dress, deck, or spruce up. A low word.

DIZZINESS, S. giddiness, or a swimming in the head.

DIZZY, Adj. [Sax.] giddy, having a swimming in the head, or a sensation of turning round. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless.

To **DIZZY**, V. A. to make giddy.

To **DO**, V. A. [preter *did*, part. pass. *done*] [Sax.] to perform, act, or practise. To execute or discharge, applied to a message; to cause; to transact; to have recourse to, used as a sudden and passionate question. "What will you *do* in the end?" *Jeremiah*. To perform; to exert; to deal; to gain a point; to put; to finish; to conclude; to settle. *What to do with*, signifies to bestow, to employ, to dispose of, or what use to make of. "He knows not *what to do with* his money." Neuterly, to cease to be concerned with. "I have *done with* him." To fare; to be conditioned, with respect to health or sickness. "Good woman, how *dost thou*?" *Shak*. To be able to succeed, or perfect a design. "We shall *do without* him." *Addis*. Sometimes, however, it is used to save the repetition of another verb. "I shall *come*, but if I *do not*, go away;" i. e. if I *come not*. Sometimes it is used as a word of peremptory and positive command; as, "Help me; *do*." Or to increase the emphasis of the verb which follows it; "But I *do* love her." *Shak*. And sometimes by way of opposition; "I *did* love him, but scorn him now."

DO'CIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] submitting to instruction; easy to be taught; tractable.

DO'CILE, Adj. [Lat.] teachable; easily taught; tractable.

DOCILITY, S. [Lat.] aptness to receive instruction; readiness to be taught.

DOCK, S. in Law, an expedient for cutting off an estate-tail in lands or tenements, that the owner may be enabled to sell, give, or bequeath the same. In Maritime affairs, it is a pit, great pond, or creek, by the side of a harbour, made convenient either for the building or repairing of ships; and is of two sorts; the dry-dock, where the water is kept out by great flood-gates; and a wet-dock, a place where a ship may be hauled into, out of the tide's way. Among sportsmen, it is the fleshy part of a beast's chine, between the middle and the buttocks. Also the stump of a horse's tail that remains after docking.

To **DOCK**, V. A. to cut a tail off; or short; to cut any thing short; to lay a ship in a dock. In Law, to cut off an entail; to lessen the charge of a bill.

DOCKET, S. a direction tied or fastened to goods; a summary, or abridgement of a larger writing.

DOCTOR, S. [Lat.] one so well versed in any science as to be able to teach it; a person who has taken the highest degree in music, law, physic, or divinity.

DOCTORAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a doctor's degree.

DOCTORALLY, Adv. after the manner of a doctor, or physician.

DOCTORSHIP, S. the office or rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, [sometimes accented on the second syllable] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or containing doctrine or instruction formerly taught.

DOCTRINALLY, Adv. positively; in the form of precepts or instructions.

DOCTRINE, S. [Lat.] the principles or positions of any sect or master; the thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse; any thing taught; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, S. [Lat.] an instruction, admonition, precept, or direction; a precept of some dogmatical or positive person or master; vouchers, or original writings produced in support of any charge or accusation.

DO'DDER, S. is the name of a very singular plant; when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots; which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments, of which it is formed, soon after climbing about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves.

DO'DDERED, Adj. overgrown with dodder; wasted, or decayed.

DODECAGON, S. [Gr.] a figure having twelve sides.

To **DODGE**, [probably corrupted from *dog*]

V. A. to use craft, evasions, or low shifts; to shift place as another approaches. Figuratively, to play fast and loose; to raise high expectations and baffle them; to shuffle, or baffle.

DO'DMAN, S. a kind of shell-fish, which casts its shell like the lobster, and is likewise called the *bodmandod*.

DOE, [*dō*] S. [*Sax.*] a she-deer; the female of a buck.

DO'ER, [*do'er*] [from *To Do*] S. one who performs any thing whether good or bad; a performer; one who practises.

To DOFF, [from *do off*] V. A. to strip; to put off dress; to put away, or get rid of; to delay, or shift off. This word is obsolete in all its senses, and seldom used but by rustics.

DOG, S. [*Belg.*] a domestic animal, the species of which are remarkably various, comprising the mastiff, spaniel, bull-dog, hound, greyhound, terrier, &c. the larger sort being used as guards; and the less for sports. In astronomy, the name of a constellation, called likewise *Sirius*, or *Canicula*. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man. When added to the names of other animals, it signifies a male of the species, as a *dog-fox*, a *dog-otter*. Used as a particle, and added to another word, signifies something worthless, as a *dog-rose*. To send or give to the dogs, is a phrase implying, to be ruined, made away with by extravagance, or destroyed.

To DOG, V. A. to hunt, or pursue like a hound.

DO'GBOLT, Adj. wretched; miserable.

DO'G-CHEAP, Adj. extremely cheap; as cheap as dogs-meat, or offals which are thrown to dogs.

DO'G-DAYS, S. the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun; which, on account of their great heat, are supposed to be very unwholesome or unhealthy.

DOGE, S. [*Ital.*] the title of the supreme magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DO'G-FLY, S. a voracious, biting fly.

DO'GGED, [*dōg-ed*] Adj. fullen; sour; morose; or ill-humoured.

DO'GGEDLY, [*dōg-edly*] Adv. in a sour, morose, or ill-humoured manner.

DO'GGEDNESS, [*dōg-edness*] S. a disposition of mind wherein a person is not moved to pleasantries by any objects of mirth, or pleasantry by offices of kindness and civility; fullness; moroseness.

DO'GGER, [*dōg-er*] S. a small ship, or fishing vessel, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, commonly but one mast, and a well in the middle for keeping fish alive; principally used in fishing on the Dogger Bank, from whence it derives its name.

DO'GGEREL, [*dōg-grel*] S. in Poetry, applied to such compositions as have neither accuracy with respect to their rhymes, harmony with regard to their metre, dignity of expres-

sion, fertility of invention, or elevation of sentiment.

DO'GMA, S. [*Lat.*] an established principle, axiom, or maxim.

DOGMA'TIC, or DOGMA'TICAL, Adj. positive; strongly attached to any particular notion or opinion; authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions as indubitable truths on others.

DOGMA'TICALLY, Adv. in a positive, imperious, or peremptory manner.

DOGMA'TICALNESS, S. the quality of being positive of the truth of one's own opinions, and endeavouring to force them magisterially or imperiously on others.

DO'GMATIST, S. one who advances his opinions as infallible, supports them with great obstinacy, and magisterially demands the assent of others to them.

To DO'GMATIZE, V. N. to advance any opinion positively, and endeavour to propagate it imperiously.

DOGMATIZ'ER, S. one who advances opinions with an air of insolent confidence.

DO'G-SLEEP, S. a pretended or dissembled sleep.

DO'GS-MEAT, S. carrion, or horse-flesh, sold for the food of dogs. Figuratively, any offals, or cheap and bad butcher's meat.

DO'G-STAR, S. the star which rises and sets with the sun during the dog-days.

DO'G-TEETH, S. in Anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are situated between the *incisors* and the *grinders*; they are by some called the *eye-teeth*.

DO'G-TRICK, S. an ill turn; surly and brutal treatment.

DO'G-TROT, S. a gentle trot, resembling that of a dog.

DO'ILY, S. a coarse woollen stuff, supposed to be so called from the name of the inventor.

DO'INGS, S. [plural, and seldom used in the singular, from *Do* the verb] any thing performed whether good or bad. Performances; exploits; behaviour; conduct; bustle; tumult; merriment. Seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

DOIT, S. [*Belg.*] a small piece of money current in Holland. Figuratively, the least value that can be set on a thing.

DOLE, S. [*Sax.*] the act of dividing into shares or portions. In Law, a portion or share. Portion, or condition, applied to the circumstances of incidents happening to a person. Grief, sorrow, misery, from *doleo*, *Lat.* to grieve. "In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*." *Shak.*

To DOLE, V. A. [*Sax.*] to divide in portions or shares; to deal out, or distribute.

DOLE, S. in Husbandry, a void space left in tilling. See *Dale*.

DO'LEFUL, Adj. dismal; sorrowful; having the external appearance of sorrow; melancholy.

DO'LEFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to shew or cause sorrow.

DO'LEFULNESS, S. the quality which shews or expresses grief, or causes it in others.

DO'LEGELLY, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, on May 11, July 4, Sept. 20, Oct. 9, Nov. 22, and Dec. 16, for sheep, cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cadêr-Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welch cotton; and is 205 miles N. W. of London.

DO'LESOME, Adj. full of grief; extremely sorrowful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting a person with melancholy, applied to things.

DO'LESOMELY, Adv. in such a manner as to affect a person with, or to express, deep sorrow.

DO'LESOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting a person with extreme sorrow.

DOLL, S. a contraction of *ДОРОТУ*, and applied to a wooden image, clothed either with the dress of a female or male, used by children as a play-thing.

DO'LLAR, S. [Belg.] a silver coin current in several parts of Germany and Holland, of the value of 4s. 6d. sterling. There are various species of them; as the rix-dollar, semi-dollar, quarter-dollar, &c.

DOLORIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] that which causes grief or pain.

DO'LOUS, Adj. [Lat.] mournful or sorrowful, applied to persons. Affecting with grief or pain, applied to things.

DO'LOUR, S. [Lat.] grief or sorrow; pain or pang.

DO'LPIN, [*dôlfin*] S. [Lat.] the name of a large sea-fish. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of eighteen stars.

DOLT, S. [Teut.] a fool, or person of dull apprehension; a blockhead.

DO'LTISH, Adj. stupid; like a fool or blockhead.

DO'LTON, a village in Devonshire, six miles S. by E. of Torrington, with two fairs, on Wednesday before March 25, and Nov. 20, for cattle.

DOMA'IN, S. [Fr.] land possessed by one as a proprietor, heir, or governor.

DOMÉ, S. [Lat.] a house, or building, generally applied to a stately building, or one set apart for divine service. In Architecture, a roof of a spherical form, resembling the bell of a great clock, raised over the middle of a building, called a *cupola*.

DOMESTIC, or **DOMESTICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a house, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a house, applied to animals. Private, not open. Applied to wars, intestine or civil; opposed to those carried on in a foreign country.

DOMESTIC, S. a servant who lives in

the same house with his master; generally applied to the servants of persons of distinction.

To **DO'MINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to prevail over others.

DOMINATION, S. [Lat.] exercise of power; government; tyranny. In Theology, the fourth order of angels in the hierarchy, reckoning from the seraphims.

DOMINATOR, S. [Lat.] the presiding, ruling, or governing power.

To **DOMINE'ER**, V. N. [Lat.] to exert authority or power in an insolent, arbitrary, and tyrannical manner.

DOMINICA, S. Palm-Sunday.

DOMINICAL, Adj. noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The *dominical letter*, in Chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in almanacks, &c. throughout the year; of these letters there are consequently seven, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet; and as in leap years there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the first of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the second all the Sundays which follow after it.

DOMINICANS, an order of religious, called in France Jacobins, and in England Black Friars, or preaching Friars. This order, founded by St. Dominic, a native of Spain, was approved of by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by a bull of Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules, and the founder's particular constitutions.

DOMINION, S. [Lat.] the exercise of power or authority. The space of ground or territory subject to a person, applied to places. Predominancy; preference; an order of angels.

DO'MINO, S. a hood worn by a canon of a Cathedral. Also a dress in form of a gown, worn at masquerades.

DON, S. [Lat.] the Spanish title for a gentleman.

To **DON**, V. A. to put on; to invest with. Obsolete.

DONARY, S. [Lat.] a thing given for sacred uses.

DONA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of giving any thing voluntarily or unasked; the grant by which any thing is given; title to a thing given.

DONATISTS, schismatics in the ancient church of Africa, who took their name from their leader *Donatus*. He taught that baptism administered by heretics was null; that every church but the African was become profaned; and that he was to be the restorer of religion. Some accuse the *Donatists* of Africanism.

DONATIVE, S. [Fr.] a gift, largely, some considerable present. In the Canon Law, it is a benefice given by the patron or priest without presentation to the ordinary, without institution or induction. The king may found a church or chapel, and excommunicate

from the jurisdiction of the ordinary; or by letters patent he may license a common person to found such a church, and ordain it to be made a *donative*. There can be no lapse of such a benefice, though the bishop may compel such person to nominate a clerk by ecclesiastical censures, and the clerk must be qualified as other clerks of churches are.

DONCASTER, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on April 5, August 5, Nov. 26, and Monday before Old Candlemas Day, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is a large, well-built corporation town, and has good manufactures in stockings, knit-waitcoats, and gloves; and the market is good for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 160½ miles N. by W. of London.

DONE, participle of Do.

DONE, an interjection made use of by the party, who accepts of, or agrees to, a wager proposed by another person; and implies, *it is as good as done, or let it be done, or let it be so*.

DONNINGTON, a town in Lincolnshire, whose fairs are held May 26, for horses, flax and hemp; Aug. 17, for horses only; and Oct. 17, for horses, cattle, flax and hemp; the market is on Saturday. It is 116 m. from London.

DONJON, S. in Fortification, signifies a strong tower or redoubt of a fortress, whither the garrison may retreat in case of necessity, and capitulate with greater advantages.

DONOR, [Lat.] S. one who gives a thing to another.

DOODLE, S. [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*] a trifle; an idler.

To **DOOM**, V. A. [Sax.] to judge; to pass sentence against; to condemn; to destine; to command judicially, or by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, S. [Sax.] the sentence or condemnation of a judge; the great judgment at the last day; the state to which a person is destined; fate or destruction. Sentence, or the last determination of the judgment with respect to the condition of a person.

DOOMSDAY, S. [Sax.] the last day, when judgment is to be passed upon all mankind; the day of judgment. The day in which a person is condemned, or is to be executed. *Domesday* or *Deomsday book*, denominated *Liber Judicarius vel Censualis Angliæ*, that is, the judicial book, or book of the survey of England, composed in the time of William the Conqueror, from a survey of the several counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. The intent or design of this book was, to be a register, by which sentence may be given in the tenures of estates, and from which that noted question, whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is still decided. The book is still remaining in the Exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser; the greater comprehends all the

counties of England, except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancashire, which were never surveyed, and except Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, which are contained in the lesser volume; which concludes with these words, *Anno Millefimo Octogesimo Sexto ab Incarnatione Domini, Vigesimo vero Regis Wilhelmi, facta est ista Descriptio, non solum per hos tres Comitatus sed etiam alios.*

DOOR, S. [Sax.] a vacant space left in a building, through which persons enter or go out. This is generally applied to private houses; but the entrance into cities, palaces, or the mansions of the nobility, is called a *gate*. Figuratively, a house, passage, avenue, inlet, or any means by which an approach or entrance may be made. *Out of doors*, is sometimes used for a thing abolished, laid aside, quite gone, vanished, exploded, or sent away. *At the door*, implies something near, imminent or imminent. "Death is at the door." *At the door of a person*, signifies something that may be charged or imputed to a person. "The fault lies wholly at my door." Dryd. *Next door to*, implies approaching to; bordering on.

DOOR-CASE, S. the frame in which doors are hung.

DORCHESTER, the capital town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 12, for cattle and sheep, on Trinity-Monday, and July 5, for cattle, sheep, and lambs; and on August 5, for cattle, sheep, wool, and leather. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at present. The houses are well-built; and it has three handsome streets. It sends two members to parliament, is the place where the assizes are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-council men; has 3 churches, about 600 houses, and was formerly a city. It is 124 miles W. by S. of London.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused, and the fair, on Easter-Tuesday, is only for pleasure. It was formerly of much greater account than it is at present; however, it is provided with some very good inns; and the church is a large handsome structure. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 49½ miles W. N. W. of London.

DORIC ORDER, S. in Architecture, the second of the five orders, being that between the Tuscan and Ionic. The characters of the Doric order, as now managed, are the height of its columns, which is eight diameters; the frieze, which is adorned with triglyphs, drops, and metopes; its capital which is without volutes; and its admitting of cymatiums.

DORKING. See **DARKING**.

DORMANT, Adj. [Fr.] sleeping; in a sleeping posture. Secret, or private, opposed to public. Leaning; not perpendicular.

DORMITORY, S. [Lat.] a place furnished

nished for sleeping in with a great many beds. In old records, a burial place.

DO'RMOUSE, S. [Lat.] a mouse which passes a great part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, S. [Teut.] in Natural History, a fish, perhaps the same as the thorn-back.

DORR, S. [Teut.] in Natural History, an insect, so called from its sound, and named likewise the hedge-chaffer.

DO'RSEL, or DO'RSER, S. [Lat.] a pannier or bag hung on each side of a horse, for holding things of a small bulk.

DO'RSETSHIRE, a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English Channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 21,940 houses, 132,000 inhabitants, 248 parishes, and 22 market-towns, 9 of which send members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; besides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but sharp on the hills, and on the sea-coast it is mild and pleasant. The soil is sandy, except in some rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of sheep; and on the sea-coasts there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle. It gives title of Duke to the Sackville family.

DORSIFEROUS, or DORSIPAROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bearing or bringing forth on the back. In Botany, applied to plants of the capillary kind, without stalk, which bear their seeds on the back side of their leaves; such as the fern, &c. In Natural History, applied to the American frog, which brings forth her young at her back.

DO'RSTONE, a village in Herefordshire, 13 miles W. of Hereford, with four fairs, on April 27, May 18, Sept. 27, and Nov. 18, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

DO'RTURE, S. [Fr.] a place to sleep in; a bed-chamber.

DOSE, S. [Gr.] in Physic, as much of any medicine as it is proper for a person to take at one time. As much of any liquor as a person can bear; sometimes used for that quantity which intoxicates a person.

DO'SSIL, S. a pledget; or a small lump or quantity of lint to be laid on a sore.

DOT, S. a small point or spot made to mark any thing, by pressing the tip of a pen on the paper in writing, and resembling the mark at the end of this sentence [.]

To DOT, V. A. to make round spots in writing.

DO'TAGE, S. want or weakness of understanding; excessive fondness for any person or thing, generally applied to persons advanced in years.

DO'TAL, Adj. relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her dowry.

DO'TARD, S. a person whose understanding is impaired by age.

To DOTE, V. N. [Belg.] to have one's understanding impaired by age, or passion. Actively, to regard with excessive fondness.

DO'TER, S. one whose understanding is impaired by years; one who loves a person or thing with excessive fondness.

DO'TINGLY, Adv. with an excess of love or fondness.

DO'TTARD, S. in Gardening, a tree kept from growing to its full height by cutting.

DO'TTEREL, S. in Natural History, a bird which mimicks gestures.

DOU'BLE, [dúbble] Adj. [Fr.] two things of the same sort, joined in pairs, and answering each other. Twice as much, applied to quantity; the same number repeated. Having twice the effect or influence, applied to power. Deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, and a different one in private. It is used in composition for two ways, as *double-edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity; *double-dyed*. i. e. twice dyed.

To DOU'BLE, [dúbble] V. N. to increase to twice the quantity, number, value, or strength; to turn back, or wind in running. To play tricks; to use sleights. Actively, among sailors, to pass round a cape or promontory; to fold; to repeat the same word; to increase by addition.

DOU'BLE, [dúbble] S. twice the quantity, number, value, or quality; strong beer, so called from its being twice as strong as the common sort. "Here's a pot of good *double*." *Shak.* A trick; a shift; an artifice. In Hunting, a turning back or winding made by game.

DOUBLE-DE'ALER, [dúbble-de'aler] S. one who is deceitful, by acting two parts at the same time, one to a person's face, and the other behind his back.

DOUBLE-DE'ALING, [dúbble-de'aling] S. an artifice; dissimulation; the acting two different parts; by pretending friendship to a person's face, and at the same time being intimate with his enemy; low, insidious, and fraudulent; cunning.

DOUBLE-MI'NDED, [dúbble-minded] Adj. deceitful, acting two contrary parts; pursuing contrary designs.

DOU'BLENESS, [dúbbleness] S. the state of a thing repeated twice; the state of a thing folded, or made twice its natural size.

DOUBLE-TO'NGUED, [dúbble-tongued] Adj. giving contrary accounts of the same thing; deceitful.

DOU'BLER, [dúbler] S. one who is guilty of deceit or dissimulation; one who conceals any thing by repetition, addition, or folding.

DOU'BLET, [dúblet] S. an under or inner garment, so called from its affording double the warmth of another.

DOUBLO'N, [dúblon] S. [Fr.] a Spanish coin, valued at two pistoles.

DOU'BLE

DOUBLY, [*dubly*] Adv. in a twofold manner; in twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

To **DOUBT**, [*dout*] V. N. [Fr.] to be unable to determine the reality, truth, or possibility of a thing, on account of the equality of the arguments on each side; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate; to desist or keep from action through suspense. Actively, to fear; to suspect; to distrust.

DOUBT, [*dout*] S. uncertainty; suspense; a state of the mind wherein it remains undetermined. Figuratively, a question or some point undetermined and unsettled; a scruple; perplexity; suspicion; a difficulty proposed to the understanding. **SYNON.** We are in uncertainty with respect to the success of our proceedings; in doubt what step to take; in suspense when we are held from acting by a delay of certainty. *Uncertainty* requires caution; *doubt*, consideration; *suspence*, patience.

DOUBTER, [*douter*] S. one who is not able to determine the truth or probability of a thing; one who is in an uncertain state of mind.

DOUBTFUL, [*doutful*] Adj. full of uncertainty; not settled in opinion. Ambiguous, or not clear, applied to the meaning of words; not determined in the mind on account of the quality of the proofs *for* and *against*; not secure; suspicious; timorous.

DOUBTFULLY, [*doutfully*] Adv. with uncertainty and irresolution; with ambiguity, or want of clearness.

DOUBTFULNESS, [*doutfulness*] S. a state of the mind, wherein it is unable to determine certainty, reality, or truth, for want of preponderating proofs; uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary senses, applied to words.

DOUBTINGLY, [*doutingly*] Adv. in such a manner as to be uncertain with respect to the reality or truth of a thing; in such a manner as to be fearful of some future ill.

DOUBTLESS, [*doutless*] Adj. without any fear or apprehension of danger or ill; without doubt; certainly. Used adverbially, it implies without doubt, question, or uncertainty.

DOVE, S. [Sax.] a wild pigeon, generally applied to the female of the species. The dove is the symbol of simplicity and innocence.

DOVE COT, S. a small building in which pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

DOVER, a sea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on November 22, for wearing-apparel and haberdashery-ware. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor, and 12 jurats. It sends two members to parliament, and is the station of the packet-boats, that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. The castle is built on a high hill E. of the town, and is

very strong, containing barracks for 3000 men. The houses, which are about 500, are low, some built with brick, and others with flint-stone. The inhabitants, who amount to about 5600, are chiefly supported by the shipping, and by ship-building, rope-making, and a small manufacturing of facking. It is 72 miles S. E. by E. of London.

DOVE-TAIL, S. in Carpentry, a form or manner of joining boards or timber, by letting one piece into another, in form of a wedge reversed, or a dove's tail. This is one of the strongest kinds of joinings.

DOUGH, [*dō*] S. [Sax.] the paste made for bread or pies before it is baked.

DOUGHTY, [*doity*] Adj. [Sax.] brave, noble, illustrious, in ancient authors. Obstinate; brave; stiff. Used by moderns to convey some ludicrous or ironical idea of strength and courage.

DOUGHY, [*doey*] Adj. not baked; not baked enough. Figuratively, soft; not confirmed by years or education in the love of virtue.

To **DOUSE**, V. A. [Gr.] to plunge suddenly over head in the water; to give a person a box on the ear. Neuterly, to fall suddenly into the water.

DOUSE, S. a box on the ear: a low and cant word.

DO'WAGER, S. [Fr.] a widow who has a jointure: a title given to the widows of kings, or other nobility.

DO'WDY, S. an awkward, ill-dressed, and clownish woman.

DO'WER, S. that portion which the law allows a widow out of the lands of her husband after his decease.

DO'WERED, Part. portioned.

DO'WERLESS, Adj. without a portion.

DO'WLASS, S. a coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, S. [formerly spelt *doun*] [Dan.] soft feathers, generally those which grow on the breasts of birds or fowls. Figuratively, that which softens or alleviates any uneasy sensation; soft wool, or tender hair.

DOWN, S. [Sax.] a large open plain or valley. In the plural, used for a road near the coast of Deal in Kent, which is passed by shipping homeward and outward bound, and is a general place for men of war to rendezvous.

DOWN, Prep. from a higher to a lower situation; along a descent, from a rising ground to the plain on which it stands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river. "Conveyed *down* the river."

DOWN, Adv. on the ground; from a higher to a lower situation; tending to the ground, or towards the center. Out of sight, or below the horizon, applied to the situation of the sun, moon, &c. "The moon is *down*." *Sbak.* To *boil down*, is to exhaust all its strength, or so as to macerate, or boil to pieces. *Up and down*, every where, or without any confinement to place.

DOWN,

DOWN, [*To go*] to be digested; to be received.

To **DOWN**, V. A. to knock; to subdue; to suppress.

DOWN, Interject. to fling a person on the ground, or make him fall by means of a blow; to demolish or destroy a building. A contemptuous threat.

DOWNFALL, [*downfall*] S. ruin, applied to buildings. Calamity, disgrace, or change from a state of dignity, affluence, and power, to one of indigence, misery, and disgrace.

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 27, for horses and toys, and on November 2, for toys. It is seated low on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 86 miles N. by E. of London.

DOWNTON, or **DUNKTON**, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on April 20, and October 2, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, sending two members to parliament. It is 34 miles W. S. W. of London.

DOWNLOOKED, Adj. with the eyes cast down or looking towards the ground, the natural expression of sorrow.

DOWNRIGHT, [*downrīt*] Adv. straight down; in a straight or perpendicular line; in plain terms; completely. Without any dissimulation, flattery, or ceremony, applied to language.

DOWNRIGHT, [*downrīt*] Adj. plain; open; professed; without disguise or dissimulation; directly tending to the point; without circumlocution; artless, applied to the manner or method of any narrative or story; without ceremony; honestly; furlily.

DOWNSITTING, the act of going to rest, alluding to the eastern custom of lying on the ground; rest; repose; or the time of reposing.

DOWNWARD, or **DOWNWARDS**, Adv. [*Sax.*] towards the center, or towards the ground; from a higher to a lower situation. In a course of succession from father to son, &c. applied to descent or genealogy.

DOWNWARD, Adj. moving from a higher to a lower situation; declining, bending, or sloping towards the ground. Depressed; dejected.

DOWNY, Adj. covered with soft and short feathers, or with a nap; made of soft feathers or down; soft; tender; soothing.

DOWRY, S. is properly the money or fortune which a wife brings to her husband in marriage; and differs from *dower*. In a moralistic sense it signifies a sum of money given

along with a maid, on the entrance into some religious order.

DOXOLOGY, S. [*Gr.*] a short verse or sentence including praise and thanksgiving to God; such as, "*Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.*"

DO'XY, S. a strumpet; a prostitute.

To **DOZE**, V. N. [*Sax.*] to slumber; to be half asleep; to be in a state of sleepiness. Actively, to stupify, or make dull.

DO'ZEN, [*duzen*] S. [*Fr.*] a collection of twelve things or persons.

DO'ZINESS, S. sleepiness, drowsiness; a strong inclination or propensity to sleep.

DO'ZY, Adj. inclined to sleep; drowsy; sleepy.

DRAB, S. [*Sax.*] a common prostitute, a loose or unchaste woman; a thick cloth made of wool.

DRACHM, [*dram*] S. [*Lat.*] an ancient silver coin, worth about seven pence three farthings sterling; the 16th part of an ounce Avoirdupois weight. Among Apothecaries, the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either three scruples, or 60 grains. An ancient Jewish coin, having on one side a harp, and on the reverse a bunch of grapes, called by the Jews half a shekel, but by the Greeks a drachm.

DRACUNCULUS, S. [*Lat.*] a worm breeding between the skin and the flesh in hot countries, and reported to grow to the length of several yards.

DRAFTY, Adj. abounding in dregs or sediments. Figuratively, worthless, or only fit to be flung away.

DRAFT, S. See **DRAUGHT**.

DRAFT, Adj. a corruption of **DRAUGHT**.

To **DRAG**, V. A. [*Sax.*] to pull along the ground by main force; to draw along contemptuously, and as unworthy any notice; to pull along with violence. Neutrally, to hang so low as to trail upon the ground.

DRAG, S. [*Sax.*] an instrument with hooks, used to catch hold of things under water.

To **DRA'GGLE**, V. A. to make dirty by trailing along the ground. Neutrally, to grow or become dirty, by drawing along the ground.

DRA'G-NET, S. a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

DRA'GON, S. [*Fr.*] a serpent, whether real or imaginary, supposed to be furnished with wings, and to grow to an enormous size. Figuratively, one of a fierce and violent temper. In Scripture, hieroglyphically applied to signify the serpent or the devil, the tempter and professed enemy of human happiness.

DRA'GON'S BLOOD, S. a moderately heavy resin, of which there are two kinds, the one firm and compact, brought to us in small leaves, wrapped up in long and narrow

leaves, and are called the *Drops* or *Tears* of *Dragon's Blood*. The other is brought in larger masses or cakes of an irregular figure; this is less compact, less pure, and of a much less value than the other. The genuine *Dragon's Blood* is the fruit of a tall tree of the palm kind, common in the island of Java, and some other parts of the East Indies. It is a powerful astringent, incoarsent, and drier.

DRAGOON, S. [Teut.] a soldier who serves both on foot and horseback.

To **DRAIN**, V. A. [Fr.] to draw off water or other fluids gradually; to empty a vessel by gradually drawing off what it contains; to dry, by setting in such a posture or position as the fluid must necessarily run out.

DRAIN, S. a channel through which waters are gradually exhausted or drawn; a water-course; a sluice.

DRAKE, S. [Belg.] a water-fowl, the male of a duck. A small piece of cannon, from *draca*, Lat.

DRAM, S. in Weight, the eighth part of an ounce. Such a quantity of distilled or spirituous liquors as is usually drank at once. Spirituous liquors.

DRA'MA, S. [Gr.] a poem accommodated to action; in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable. The principal species of the drama are two, comedy and tragedy. Some others there are of less note, as pastoral, satire, tragi-comedy, opera, &c.

DRAMA'TIC, or **DRAMA'TICAL**, Adj. represented by action, or on the stage.

DRAMA'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a poem acted on the stage; representatively.

DRA'MATIST, S. the author or compiler of a dramatic piece acted on the stage.

DRA'PER, S. one who sells either linen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, S. the trade or art of making cloth; cloth made either of linen or woollen. In Painting and Sculpture, the representation of the garments or cloathing of any figure.

DRA'STIC, Adj. powerful, vigorous, efficacious. In Medicine, a remedy which works soon, or with speed.

DRAUGH, S. [pronounced and corruptly written *druff*] refuse; swill; a scum of a pot; pot-liquor, or the liquor given to dogs.

DRAUGHT, [*drast*] S. [Belg.] the act of drinking. A quantity of liquor drank at once. Liquor drank for pleasure. The action of moving or dragging carriages. "Oxen for all sorts of draught." *Temple*. The quality of being drawn or moved by pulling. The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the

best, and of the easiest draught." The representation of a person or thing by painting. A sketch or plan of some building or picture. A picture. In Fishing, the act of catching fish by a drag-net. The act of drawing or shooting a bow. In War, forces drawn off from the main army. A sink or drain. "Is cast into the draught." *Mat. xv. 17*. The depth which a vessel sinks into the water. In Commerce, a bill drawn by one person on another for money. In the plural, a game played on a chequered table, with round pieces of box and ebony.

To **DRAW**, V. A. [preter, *draw*; particip. pass. *drawn*] [Sax.] to pull along upon the ground from one place to another. To pull up, or raise from a deep place. To drag. To suck. To attract; to draw towards itself. To breathe, or inhale, applied to air. To take from a cask or vessel. To pull a sword out of the scabbard; to unsheath. To take bread out of an oven. To unclose, if close before, but to close together, if open, applied to curtains. To let out any liquid. To extract. To procure as an agent cause. To bring as an efficient cause. To convey secretly. To protract or lengthen. To derive. To deduce as from postulates. In Painting, to represent the likeness of any person or thing, either by a pencil, pen, or colours. To imply, infer, or introduce a consequence. To induce or persuade. To win; to gain. To receive; to take up. To extort; to force. To wrest; to distort. To entice; to seduce, to inveigle; to prevail on by fondness, used with *in*. In Commerce, to address a bill for a sum of money to a person. In Military Affairs, to detach or separate from the main body; to prepare for action; to range in battle array. To draw up, to form in writing; to compose. To contract or shrink. "Draw into less room." *Bac.* To take a card out of a pack, or a lot from a number of others; to make a fore run, or discharge matter. To draw back, to retreat or retire; to retract a design, or decline an undertaking. To draw off, to extract by distillation; to drain out by a vent; to decline an engagement, or make a retreat. In Cookery, to disembowel; to take out the guts of poultry.

DRAW, S. the act of drawing; the lot or chance taken or drawn.

DRA'WBACK, S. money paid back or abated for ready payment. Figuratively, a deduction, or diminution of the value or qualities of a thing. In Commerce, certain duties either of the customs or excise, allowed upon the exportation of some of our own manufactures, or on certain foreign merchandizes that have paid a duty on importation.

DRA'WBRIDGE, S. a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains lifted up or let down at pleasure, in order to preserve, or destroy

destroy the communication between two places, or a country and some fort.

DRA'WER, *S.* applied to persons, one employed in fetching water from a well, or cock. In public houses, one who draws liquors from casks. One who forms the resemblance of a person on paper or canvas, with a pen, pencil, or brush. Applied to things, that which has the power of attracting towards itself. In Surgery, that which discharges humours. A box which slides in a groove or case. In the plural, that part of drefs which covers the thighs and posteriors, generally made of linen, and made to fit very close.

DRA'WING, *S.* the act of taking or forming the likeness of a thing or person with a pen or pencil; a picture drawn or formed with a pen or pencil.

DRA'WING-ROOM, *S.* a room to which company retire after an entertainment; a room set apart for the reception of company at court. Figuratively, the persons or company assembled in a *drawing-room*.

DRA'W-WELL, *S.* a well out of which water is raised by means of a bucket and rope.

To **DRAWL**, *V. N.* To pronounce one's words with a slow disagreeable whine.

DRAY, or **DRAY-CART**, *S.* a low cart, used by brewers to convey their beer.

DRAY-MAN, *S.* one who drives a dray.

DRAY-PLOUGH, [*dray-plow*] *S.* a plough resembling a dray.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, on September 19, and on October 24, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hemp, woollen cloth, and hogs. It has a good market for horses and cattle. It is 17 miles E. by N. of Shrewsbury, and 153 N. W. of London.

DRA'ZEL, *S.* a sluttish, mean, dirty woman.

DREAD, [*dred*] *S.* [*Sax.*] terror or fear, the sensation occasioned by the sight of some terrible or dangerous object; awful or venerable in the highest degree.

To **DREAD**, [*dred*] *V. A.* [*Sax.*] to fear to an excessive degree.

DREA'DER, [*dredder*] *S.* one who lives in continual fear or apprehension of some danger.

DREA'DFUL, [*dreadful*] *Adj.* causing excessive fear; frightful.

DREA'DFULLY, [*dreadfully*] *Adv.* in such a manner as to cause fear or terror.

DREA'DFULNESS, [*dreadfulness*] *S.* that quality which causes excessive fear or terror.

DREA'DLESS, [*dreadless*] *Adj.* void of fear; undaunted.

DREA'DLESSNESS, [*dreadlessness*] *S.* a disposition of mind that is void of fear; intrepidity, undauntedness.

DREAM, [*dream*] *S.* [*Belg.*] the images which appear to the mind during sleep. Figu-

ratively, a chimera; a groundless fancy, or conceit, which has existence but in the imagination.

To **DREAM**, [*dream*] *V. N.* to have ideas in the mind, while the outward senses are stopped during sleep, which are neither suggested by any external object or known occasion, nor are under the rule of the understanding; to think, to imagine, to fancy, without reason. Actively, to perceive during sleep.

DRE'AMER, [*dreamer*] *S.* one who perceives things during sleep, without the suggestion of external objects; a person fond of conceits; a fanciful man.

DRE'AMLESS, [*dreamless*] *Adj.* without dreams.

DREAR, [*drear*] *Adj.* [*Sax.*] affecting with melancholy; mournful.

DRE'ARY, [*dreary*] *Adj.* [*Sax.*] full of sorrow, or mournful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dismal, or affecting with melancholy, applied to places.

DREDGE, *S.* a thick strong net, fastened to three spalls of iron, and drawn at a boat's stern, gathering whatever it meets with at the bottom of the water, used for catching oysters, and is a species of the drag-net.

To **DREDGE**, *V. A.* to fish with a dredge. In Cookery, to strew flour over meat while roasting.

DRE'DGER, *S.* one who fishes with a dredge; a box with small holes at the top, used for stirring flour on meat when roasting.

DRE'GGINESS, [*dreg-iness*] fullness of lees or dregs. Foulness, applied to liquor; abounding with a ropy substance, or sediment.

DRE'GGISH, [*dreg-ish*] *Adv.* abounding with lees or sediment.

DRE'GGY, [*dreg-y*] *Adj.* muddy; foul; full of sediment.

DREGS, *S.* [It has no singular] [*Sax.*] the bottom, lees, or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuse, sweeping, or worthless part of any thing; the dross or meanest part of a people.

To **DRENCH**, *V. A.* [*Sax.*] to soak or bathe; to plunge all over in some liquor; to wash; to steep; to moisten; or make very wet; to administer physic by violence.

DRENCH, *S.* a draught, or swill, used by way of contempt; a potion, or drink prepared of several physical ingredients for a sick horse; physic which must be given by force.

DRENCHER, *S.* one who dips, or soaks any thing; one who administers physic by force.

DRE'SDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony, where the elector always resides. It is divided by the river Elbe into the Old and New Town, which are joined together by a bridge supported by nineteen piers, and is 685 paces long. Both towns are surrounded with strong fortifications.

ifications. All the houses are built of square free stone, and are almost all of the same height. The situation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine prospect all around it. It is 75 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 33. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

To DRESS, V. A. [Fr.] to put on cloaths; to adorn, deck, or set out with cloaths. Figuratively, to cloath, or represent in a favourable light. In Surgery, to apply a plaster or other remedy to a wound. To curry, or rub, applied to horses. To rectify; to adjust. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating, applied to cookery. To curl, to comb out, or otherwise adorn hair or perukes.

DRESS, S. that which a person wears to cover his body from the inclemency of the weather; cloaths, or splendid attire; the skill in adjusting, or taste in chusing and wearing cloaths.

DRESSER, S. one employed in putting on a person's cloaths; a broad and long kind of a table or shelf in a kitchen, used to prepare victuals.

DRESSING, S. in Surgery, the plaster, or other remedy applied to a fore.

To DRI'BBLE, V. N. [by successive alterations from *drip*, of *dripan*, Sax.] to fall in drops. To let the spittle fall from one's mouth; to slobber like an infant or an idiot. Actively, to throw down or scatter in drops.

DRI'BLET, S. a small sum of money.

DRI'ER, S. in Medicine, that which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRI'FIELD, a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with four fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 26, and Sept. 19, for horses and leather. It is 195 miles from London.

DRIFT, S. the force which impels or drives a person or thing; violence; course; a raft, or any thing driven at random, or in a body; a stratum, layer, or covering of any matter blown together by the wind. A *snow drift*, i. e. a deep body of snow. The tendency, or particular design of an action; the scope or tenor of a discourse.

To DRIFT, V. A. to drive, or force along; to throw together on heaps; to amass.

To DRILL, V. A. [Belg.] to make a hole with an augre, gimlet, or drill; to bore; to drain, or make its passage through small holes or interstices. To delay, or put off, in low phrase.

DRILL, S. an instrument used to bore holes in wood, iron, or brass. An ape, or baboon. A small dripping stream.

To DRINK, V. N. [preter *drank*, or *drunk*, participle passive, *drunk*, or *drunken*] [Sax.] to swallow liquors. Figuratively, to swallow an immoderate quantity of liquors. To *drink to*, to salute in drinking; to wish well in drinking. Figuratively, to suck up, or absorb. To *hear*; to see.

DRINK, S. liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat, or solid food; any particular kind of liquor.

DRINKABLE, Adj. that which may be drank.

DRINKER, S. one who is fond of swallowing quantities of intoxicating liquors.

DRINK-MONEY, S. money given to regale a person with by purchasing liquors.

To DRIP, V. N. [Belg.] to fall in drops. To let fall in drops, applied to the fat which falls from meat while roasting. Actively, to let fall in drops; to drop as fat in roasting.

DRIP, S. that which falls in drops.

DRI'PPING, S. the fat which drops from meat while roasting, called likewise kitchen-stuff.

To DRIVE, V. A. [preter *drove*, participle passive, *driven*, or *drove*] [Sax.] to make a person or thing move by violence; to send to any place by force; to convey animals, or make them walk from one place to another; to compel; to enforce, or push home a proof or argument. To distress; to straiten. To *drive trade*, to carry it on. To conduct a carriage. To *drive at*, to intend; to mean; to endeavour to accomplish; to aim, or strike at with fury. To purify by motion; as, "the *driven snow*."

To DRI'VEL, V. N. [a corruption from *dribble*] to let the spittle fall out of one's mouth like an infant or an idiot.

DRI'VEL, S. slobber, spittle, or moisture dropped from the mouth.

DRI'VELLER, S. a fool or idiot, so called from their letting the slobber drop from their mouths.

DRI'VELLING, Part. doating; weak in the understanding; foolish.

DRIVER, S. the person or thing which communicates motion by force; one who guides and conveys beasts from one place to another; one who manages and guides the cattle which draw any carriage.

To DRI'ZZLE, V. A. [Teut.] to shed in small drops, or a wet mist, like dew. Neuterly, to let fall in small, slow drops.

DRI'ZZLY, Adj. descending in small, slow drops; descending in a mist; resembling a mist, or moist vapour.

DROI'TWICH, a town of Worcestershire with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, viz. on Good-Friday, October 28, and December 21, for linen-cloth and hats. It is seated on the river Salwarp; and is of great note for its salt-pits, from whence they make fine white salt. It is 117 miles W. N. W. of London.

DROLE, Adj. [Fr.] comical; exciting laughter.

DROLE, or DROLL, S. [Fr.] a person whose business and employ it is to raise mirth by antic gestures, or comical jests; a merry-andrew, or jack-pudding; a farce, composed to excite laughter.

To DROLL, V. N. to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, S. jest; ridicule; or an

endeavour to make a thing the object of mirth, ridicule, or laughter.

DROMEDARY, S. [Gr.] in Natural History, a sort of camel, said to travel 100 miles a day. It is smaller, slenderer, and nimbler than the common camel, having either one or two hairy excrescences on its back, and is capable of great fatigue. Its hair is soft and short; it has no fangs or fore-teeth, nor horn on its feet; which are covered with a fleshy skin; it is about seven feet and a half high from the ground to the top of its head.

DRONE, S. the male bee, which hatches the young, makes no honey, has no sting, and is driven from the hive when the hatching time is over. Figuratively, an inactive, useless, or sluggish person. In Music, the deep or holding key-note of a bag-pipe.

To **DRONE**, V. N. to live an inactive, useless, and dull life, like that of a *drone*.

DRO'NFIELD, a pretty market-town in Derbyshire, seated in a bottom, with a market on Thursdays, and a free-school. It has four fairs, on January 10, April 14, and July 15, for sheep and cattle; and on September 1, for cheese. It is 153 miles N. N. W. of London.

DRO'NISH, Adj. like a *drone*; useless; sluggish and inactive.

To **DROOP**, V. N. [Belg.] to languish with sorrow; to hang down the head with sorrow. Figuratively, to grow faint, weak, or dispirited; to sink; to lean downwards; to decline, beautifully applied by Milton.

DROP, S. [Sax.] a small portion or particle of water, or other fluid in a spherical form; as much liquor as falls at once, when there is not a continued stream; a diamond hanging loose from the ear, so called from its resembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its descent. *Drops*, the plural, in Architecture, are ornaments in the Doric entablature, representing *drops*, or little bells, immediately under the triglyphs. In Physic, any spirituous medicine to be taken in drops.

To **DROP**, V. A. [Sax.] to pour in small round particles; to let fall; to let go; to let a thing fall from the hand; to utter slightly, or without caution; to insert, or introduce by way of digression; to intermit, cease, or decline; to lose in its progress; to bedrop, or speckle. Neuterly, to fall in separate particles of a roundish form; to let drops fall; to consume in drops; to fall, or come from a higher to a lower situation; to fall without violence; to die suddenly. To *drop in*, to come unexpectedly by. "He *drops in* when he thinks you are just seated." *Spect.*

DROPPING, S. any liquor which has fallen in drops.

DROP-SERENE, S. [Lat.] in Physic, a disease of the eye, consisting of an entire loss of sight, without any apparent fault or disorder of the part. It is supposed to arise from a compression or obstruction of the optic nerves,

preventing the due flux of the animal spirits into the retina.

DRO'PSIED, Part. affected with a dropsey. **DRO'P-STONE**, S. a spar formed into the shape of a drop.

DRO'PSY, S. [anciently wrote *hydropisy*, whence *dropisy*, or *dropsy*] [Lat.] in Physic, a preternatural collection or extravasation of aqueous serum or water in any part of the body, which greatly distends the vessels, is attended with a weakness of digestion, and a continual thirst.

DROSS, S. [Sax.] the scum, sediment, or gross parts of any metal; the crust, or rust of a metal. Figuratively, the refuse, or most worthless part of any thing.

DRO'SSINESS, S. the impurity of metals; foulness; rust.

DRO'SSY, Adj. full of impurities, foulness, or impure particles. Figuratively, as worthless as dross.

DROVE, S. a number of cattle under the guidance of one or more persons; any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great crowd or multitude.

DRO'VER, S. one who fats cattle for sale and sends them to market.

DROUGHT, [drou] S. [Sax.] applied to the weather, dry weather, want of rain; thirst, or great want or desire of drink.

DROU'GHTINESS, [drouhtiness] S. the state of a soil which wants rain; the state of a person affected with thirst, or in want of drink.

DROU'GHTY, [drouhty] Adj. wanting rain; parched with heat; thirsty, or wanting drink.

To **DROWN**, V. A. [Sax.] to plunge and suffocate under water; to plunge, or overwhelm in water; to overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerge, plunge, or overwhelm with any thing; to die, or suffocate under the water.

To **DROWSE**, [drowze] V. A. [Belg.] to make heavy with, or strongly inclined to sleep. Neuterly, to sleep.

DROWSINESS, [drowziness] S. a strong propensity and inclination to sleep. Figuratively, slothfulness, or inactivity.

DRO'WSY, [drowzy] Adj. strongly inclined to sleep; heavy with sleep. Figuratively, causing sleep; dull, or stupid.

To **DRUB**, V. A. [Dan.] to beat sound with a stick; to thresh, thump, or cudgel. A word of contempt.

DRUB, S. a thump, knock, or blow sound beating.

To **DRUDGE**, V. N. [Sax.] to work at mean and servile employments; to slave.

DRUDGE, S. one employed in menial, and fatiguing labour; a meek slave.

DRU'DGERY, S. low, mean, servile, and fatiguing labour.

DRU'DGINGLY, Adv. in a laborious, fatiguing, and toilsome manner.

DRUG, S. [Fr.] an ingredient used in medicine.

physic or dying. Figuratively, any thing of small or no value: this sense may probably be owing to a corruption of *drug*.

To **DRUG**, V. A. to mix with physical ingredients; to taint with something disagreeable.

DRUGGERMAN, S. [Fr.] in Commerce, a name given in the Levant to the interpreters kept by the ambassadors of the Christian nations residing at the Porte, to assist them in their treaties.

DRUGGET, S. in Commerce, a sort of thin stuff, sometimes all wool, sometimes half wool, half thread, and sometimes corded, but usually plain, and woven on a worsted chain.

DRUGGIST, S. one who sells physical ingredients by wholesale.

DRUID, S. [Sax.] the priests and ministers of religion amongst the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were in Britain the first and most distinguished order in the island, chosen out of the best families; and the honours of their birth, added to those of their function, procured them the highest veneration. They were versed in astronomy, geometry, natural philosophy, politics, and geography; had the administration of all sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges in all causes, whether ecclesiastic or civil. From their determination was no appeal; and whoever refused to acquiesce in their decisions, was reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a single person, called an Arch-druid, who presided in all their assemblies. Once a year they used to retire, or rather assemble, in a wood, in the center of the island, at which time they used to receive applications from all parts, and hear causes. Their peculiar opinions are not well ascertained by writers, though it is agreed by all, that they held the immortality of the soul, and its transmigration; that nothing could appease the gods more powerfully than human sacrifices; and that there was one supreme Deity, who presided over all others.

DRUM, S. [Erse] a warlike instrument made of thin pieces of oak, bent in a cylindrical form, covered at each end with vellum, or parchment, which stretches by means of braces running from one extremity to the other; and made to sound by beating one of the ends with sticks generally made of brasil wood. *Kettle drum* is that whose body is made of brass or copper, in the form of a kettle, and covered at top with parchment like the common one. The *drum of the ear* is a small membrane in the inner part of that organ, which is so stretched as to convey the sensation of sound, by the vibration which sounding bodies cause upon it.

To **DRUM**, V. N. to beat a march, &c. on a drum with a stick. To beat, or vibrate, applied to the motion of the heart.

DRUM-MAJOR, S. the chief drummer of a regiment. Every regiment has a drum-

major, who has the command over the other drums. They are distinguished from the soldiers by cloaths of a different fashion; when the battalion is drawn up, their post is on the flanks; and on a march, it is between the divisions.

DRUMMER, S. he that beats the drum; every company of foot has one, and sometimes two.

DRUNK, Adj. [from *Drink*] intoxicated, or deprived of the use of the understanding, by immoderate drinking. Figuratively, soaked; beautifully applied to inanimate things. **SYNON.** Half a pint of wine will make some men *drunk*; when others shall drink a gallon without being the least *fuddled*. Good success will sometimes so *intoxicate* a person as to take him off from his business, and render him disagreeable to all his acquaintance.

DRUNKARD, S. one given to the excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, Part. [from *Drink*] intoxicated with liquor; given to habitual drunkenness; frequently intoxicated with liquor.

DRUNKENLY, Adv. after the manner of one intoxicated with strong liquors.

DRUNKENNESS, S. intoxication, or ebriety; the habit of getting drunk. Figuratively, an intoxication, or disorder of the mind. **PROV.** *What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals.—He that kills a man when he is drunk, must be hanged when he is sober.*

DRUSLLW'YN, a town in Carmarthen-shire, whose fairs are kept July 1, and October 5, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

DRY, Adj. [Sax.] without wet or moisture. Without rain, applied to the seasons. Thirsty, or athirst for want of drink. Figuratively, jejune; barren; plain; hard; acrid; severe.

To **DRY**, V. A. to free from, or exhale moisture or wet; to wipe away moisture, used with *up*; to drain; to drink up. Neuterly, to grow dry.

DRYADES, in the Heathen Mythology, were a sort of deities, or nymphs, which the Antients thought inhabited groves or woods. They differed from the *Hamadryades*; these last being attached to some particular tree, wherewith they were born, and with which they died; whereas the *Dryades* were the goddesses of trees and woods in general.

DRY-EYED, Adj. without tears; without having the eyes moistened with tears.

DRY'LY, Adv. without moisture. Figuratively, in a cold, or indifferent manner. With great reserve, applied to treatment or behaviour; in a sarcastical or ironical manner. Without any embellishment, applied to style.

DRY'NESS, S. want of moisture; want of rain; want of juice. Figuratively, want of embellishment, applied to style, or set discourses.

DRY'-NURSE, S. one who brings up a child without sucking.

To **DRY'-NURSE**, V. A. to bring up an infant without sucking.

DRY'SHOD, Adj. without wetting the feet; without treading in the water above the shoes.

DU'AL, Adj. [Lat.] expressing or including only two. In the Hebrew, or Greek language, a variation of a noun which only signifies *two*, a distinction which the modern languages seem deficient in.

To **DUB**, V. A. [*addubba till riddara*, Islandick, to dub a knight. *Addubba* in its primary signification implies to strike, knights being made by a blow given with a sword] to create or make a man a knight; to confer any title or dignity.

DUB, S. a blow, or knock.

DU'BIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] not settled in an opinion, applied to persons. Not fully proved, or that which has equal probability on either side, applied to opinions.

DU'BIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as will admit of different senses.

DU'BIOUSNESS, S. uncertainty.

DU'BITABLE, Adj. that which may be questioned or doubted; that which a person may decline assenting to.

DUBITATION, S. [Lat.] the act of doubting, or questioning the truth of a thing. It is defined by Grew, a negative perception, *i. e.* the perception that what a person sees, is not that which he would see.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Leinster. It is a rich, handsome, and populous city, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, and an university; and is the same for Ireland as London is for England; and the buildings are daily increasing in the same manner; it being the residence of the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant. The compass of the walls is not great; but it has four large suburbs, the principal of which is Oxmantown or Oxmanby, to the N. of the river Liffy, and joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houses in 1753 was 12,857. The cathedral church, called St. Patrick's, lies in the S. suburb, and is very ancient and handsome; besides which there are about twelve more. The college, or university, is in the E. suburb, and was founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1591, and contains about 600 students. Dublin is seated in view of the sea on one side, and a fine country on the other, and would have had a commodious and secure harbour, if the mouth had not been so choaked up, that vessels of burthen cannot come to the town. It is seated on the river Liffy, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London.

DU'CAL, Adj. belonging to a duke.

DU'CAT, S. [so called because struck in the dominions of a Duke] a foreign coin, current on the continent, when of silver, valued at four shillings and sixpence, but when of gold, at nine shillings and six-pence.

DUCATOON, S. a foreign coin struck

chiefly in Italy, when of silver, valued at four shillings and eight-pence sterling; and in gold, which is current in Holland, is worth about one pound nineteen shillings and two-pence.

DUCK, S. [Belg.] a water-fowl, both wild and tame. Figuratively, used as a word of great fondness and endearment, "*My dainty duck.*" *Shak.* A sudden bending down, or declining of the head; a stone thrown so obliquely on the water, as to rebound again several times on its surface.

To **DUCK**, V. N. to plunge one's head, or dive under water; to drop down one's head; to bow low; to cringe; from *duyk*, or *juyk*, Scot. and Belg. to make obeisance, "*The learned pate—ducks to the golden fool.*" *Shak.* To plunge a person under water by way of punishment.

DU'CKING, S. the plunging or dipping a person in water; a punishment inflicted by the mob on a pickpocket. At Sea, it is a way of punishing offenders, by binding the malefactor with a rope to the end of the yard, from whence he is violently let down into the sea once, twice, or thrice, according to his offence, which if it be very great, he is drawn underneath the keel of the ship, which they call keel-hauling.

DU'CKING-STOOL, S. a chair in which women are plunged under water for scolding.

DU'CK-LEGGED, Adj. having legs like a duck; having short legs.

DU'CKLING, S. a young duck.

DUCT, S. [Lat.] guidance or direction, "*To follow the duct of the stars.*" *Hammond.* In Anatomy, any canal or tube in an animal body, through which the humours or fluids are conveyed.

DU'CTILE, S. [Lat.] easy to be bent; easy to be drawn out in length. Tractable, complying, or yielding, applied to the mind.

DU'CTILENESS, S. the quality of being drawn out in length.

DUCTILITY, S. in Physics, a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being pressed, beaten, stretched, or drawn out to a great length, without breaking. Tractableness, compliance, applied to the mind, or to persons.

DU'DGEON, S. [Teut.] a small dagger, "*On the blade of thy dudgeon.*" *Shak.* Quarrel, ill-will, malice, jars, or commotions from *dolg*, Sax. a wound. "*When civil dudgeon first grew high.*" *Hudib.*

DU'DLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a considerable market on Saturdays for provisions, and three fairs, on May 8, for cattle, wool, and cheese; on August 5, for cattle and lambs; and on October 2, for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other iron wares; and there are two churches, placed at each end of the longest street. It is 120 miles N. W. of London.

DUT

D U L

D U M

DUE, [particip. pass. of *owe*] [Fr.] that which a person has a right to demand as a debt, as stipulated in a compact or otherwise; that which a person ought to pay, or which a thing might lay claim to.

DUE, Adv. among Sailors, directly, exactly, without turning aside.

DUE, S. that which belongs to, or may be claimed by a person; right; just title to a thing. In the plural, custom, or taxes.

DUEL, S. [Lat.] is a single combat at a time and place appointed, in consequence of a challenge; it must be premeditated, otherwise it is called a *rencontre*. If a person be killed in a duel, both the principal and the seconds are guilty of murder, whether the seconds engage or not.

To **DUEL**, V. N. to fight in single combat. Actively, to attack, or fight with singly.

DUELLER, S. one who engages another in single combat.

DUFFRIN, a village of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, which has one fair, on Aug. 10, for cattle.

DUE'NNA, S. [Span.] an old woman, kept as a domestic in Spain, in order to pry into the actions, or to take care of the conduct of a young lady.

DU'ET, S. a term in Music, for a song or air composed for two voices or instruments.

DUG, S. [Ill.] a pap, nipple, or teat, generally applied to that of a beast; and to that of a human creature only by way of reproach or contempt; though formerly it was applied to a human creature in a good sense.

DUKE, S. [Lat.] is either the title of a sovereign prince, as the *Duke* of Savoy, Parma, &c. the Grand *Duke* of Tuscany, Muscovy, &c. or it is the title of honour and nobility next below princes. The commanders of armies in time of war, the governors of provinces, and wardens of marches, in times of peace, were called *Duces*, under the latter emperors. At present, *Duke* is a mere title of dignity, without giving any domain, or territory, or conferring jurisdiction over the place from whence the title is taken. A duke is created by patent, cincture of sword, mantle of state, imposition of a cap, and coronet of gold on his head, and a virge of gold put into his hand. His title is *Grace*; and in the stile of the heralds, most high, potent, high-born and noble prince. Their eldest sons are, by the courtesy of England, stiled marquises, and their youngest lords, with the addition of their christian names, as Lord George, Lord Robert, &c. and take place of viscounts, though not so privileged by the laws of the land.

DU'KEDOM, S. the dominion of a duke, **DUL'BRAINED**, Adj. slow of apprehension; stupid; wanting sagacity.

DULCET, Adj. [Lat.] sweet to the taste; agreeable to the ear.

DULCIFICATION, S. in Pharmacy, the sweetening or rendering insipid any matter

impregnated with salts, by washing it often in water; the act of rendering any thing which is acid, sweet, by mixing it with sugar.

To **DULCIFY**, V. A. [Fr.] to sweeten; to free from salts, sourness, or acrimony of any sort.

DUL'CIMER, S. [Ital.] a musical instrument, strung with wires, resembling a harpichord, and played on with iron or brass pins.

To **DULCORATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to sweeten; to make less acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, S. the act of sweetening.

DULL, Adj. [Brit.] slow of apprehension, applied to the understanding. Blunt, applied to the edge of any instrument. Not quick, or not easily perceiving objects, applied to the senses. Slow, applied to motion. Not bright, or wanting vigour. Drowsy, sleepy, or melancholy.

To **DULL**, V. A. to blunt the end of an instrument; to sully the brightness of some shining body; to make a person sad, or melancholy; to damp vigour; to stop, or retard motion.

DU'LLARD, S. a person of slow apprehension; a blockhead.

DU'LLY, Adv. in a stupid, or foolish manner; in a slow, sluggish, or melancholy manner.

DU'LNES, S. weakness of understanding; slowness of apprehension; drowsiness, or strong propensity to sleep. Dimness, or want of lustre, applied to the change made in a shining body. Bluntness, or want of edge, applied to instruments.

DU'LVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ex, and contains about 150 houses, and several inns. It is about 169 miles W. by S. of London.

DU'LY, Adv. in such a manner as a thing or person might claim; properly; fitly; regularly; punctually.

DUMB, [*dum*] Adj. [Sax.] mute; not able to speak; deprived of speech; not using words; refusing to speak. *Prov. Dumb folks get no lands.* This is parallel to that, *Spare to speak and spare to speed.*

DUMBARTON, the shire of, see **LENOX**.

DUMBARTON, the capital town of a shire of the same name, in Scotland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, fifteen miles N. W. of Glasgow. It was once considerable for its trade, which is now much decayed; but is still remarkable for its castle, which is thought to be one of the strongest in Europe.

To **DU'MBFOUND**, [*dumbfound*] V. A. to confuse a person so as to render him unable to speak. A low word.

DUMBLA'IN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Monteith, remarkable for a battle, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-moor, between the Duke of Argyle and the rebels, com-

commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715, and in which the latter were defeated. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

DUM'BLV, [*dūmly*] Adv. mutely; silently; without speaking.

DUM'BNES, [*dūmness*] S. incapacity of speaking; forbearance; silence.

DUMF'RLING, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace, in which king Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be seen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

DUMFRIES, the shire of, contains Nithsdale and Annandale, which see. It sends one member to parliament, and one for the burgh of Sanquhar, &c.

DUMFRIES, the capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, seated between two hills, on the river Nith, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge of nine arches. It is a place of pretty good trade, eight miles N. of Solway-frith, and 30 W. N. W. of Carlisle.

DUMP, S. [*Belg.*] sullen and silent sorrow; melancholy; absence of mind; a piece of leaden coin or medal, with which children amuse themselves.

DUM'PISH, Adj. sad; silently and sullenly sorrowful; melancholy.

DUMPLING, S. a kind of small and coarse pudding.

DUN, Adj. [*Sax.*] a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black; dark; gloomy.

To DUN, V. A. [*Sax.*] to demand a debt with vehemence and frequent importunity.

DUN, S. one who asks a person for a debt with a clamour, and incessant importunity.

DUNBAR, a town of Scotland, in the shire of East-Lothian, seated near the German Sea, where there is a good harbour, which was formerly defended by a castle built on a rock, whose ruins are still remaining. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh.

DUNCE, S. [*Belg.*] one who has not a capacity for receiving instruction.

DUNDEE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus. It is an handsome town, with two churches, one of which has a very high steeple; and has a good harbour for ships of burthen. It is seated on the N. side of the frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrews.

DUNDRY, a village in Somersetshire, five miles S. W. of Bristol, with one fair, on Sept. 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

DUNG, S. [*Sax.*] the excrement of animals used in manure, or in fattening ground.

To DUNG, V. A. to manure with dung.

DUNGEON, S. [*Fr.*] a close prison, generally applied to a dark or subterraneous one.

DUNGHILL, S. a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean or vile abode; a situation of meanness; a man descended from mean

parentage; a cock of a spurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting.

DUNGHILL, Adj. sprung from the dunghill. Figuratively, mean, base, or worthless.

DUN'GY, Adj. abounding in dung; resembling dung.

DUNHO'LM, a village in Nottinghamshire, six miles E. of Tuxford, with one fair, on August 12, for cattle and merchandize.

DUNKE'LD, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth; formerly a bishop's see, but the cathedral is now half ruined. It is seated on the river Tay, at the foot of mount Grampius, 12 miles N. of Perth.

DUN'NER, S. a person employed in collecting petty debts, and making use of vehement importunity for that purpose.

DUNMO'W, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and November 8, for cattle. It is a pretty large town, pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent; and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 36 miles N. E. of London.

DUODE'CIMO, S. [*Lat.*] a thing divided into twelve parts; hence a book is said to be in *duodecimo* when twelve of its leaves make just a sheet of paper.

DUNS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, of which it is the capital. It is a small place, seated at the foot of a mountain, and is remarkable for being the birth-place of Dun Scotus, called the Subtle Doctor. It is 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on a hill on a dry chalky ground. It has four streets which regard the four cardinal points; and is full of good inns, standing on the road from London to Chester. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farmhouse, which was once a royal palace. It is 34 miles N. W. of London.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit Monday, for pedlars ware. It is 16½ miles W. of London.

DUNWICH, a town of Suffolk, with market on Saturdays, and one fair, on June 25, for toys. It is seated at the top of a low cliff, and was formerly of good account, having been a bishop's see, but is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. However, it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. Their only business is fishing for herrings, mackerel, soles, sprats, and other fish. It is 99 miles N. of London.

DUPE, S. [*from dupe*, a foolish bird that suffers itself to be caught] a credulous person or one who is imposed on and deceived on account of his credulity.

To DUPE, V. A. to trick or cheat a person of too great credulity.

DUPLE, Adj. [Lat.] double; the same thing or number repeated.

TO DUPLICATE, V. A. [Lat.] to double; to increase, or enlarge by the repetition of the same number; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, Adj. in Arithmetic, applied to proportion, the ratio or proportion of squares.

DUPLICATE, S. the exact copy or counterpart of a letter, book, or deed; a thing of the same kind as another.

DUPLICATION, S. the act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold or doubling.

DUPPLICITY, S. [Lat.] doubleness; the division of things or ideas into pairs; the quality of being twice as much as another; deceit, or double-dealing, opposed to simplicity.

DURABILITY, S. [Lat.] the power of bearing the injuries of time and weather without being destroyed; the property of lasting or continuing a long while.

DURABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not easily destroyed by length of time, or violence of weather; lasting; permanent; continuing in the same state.

DURABLENESS, S. the property of continuing or lasting long.

DURABLY, Adv. in a lasting manner.

DURANCE, S. [low Fr.] the state of a person confined in a prison; confinement; imprisonment; duration, or the length of time which any thing continues.

DURATION, S. [Lat.] distance or length, applied to time.

DURESSE, S. [Fr.] hardship; imprisonment. In Law, a plea used by way of exception to a bond sealed to a person by one cast in prison at his suit, or otherwise hardly used.

DURHAM, the capital of the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on March 31, which continues 3 days; the first day for horned cattle, the second for sheep and hogs, and the third for horses; those on Whit-Tuesday and Sept. 15, are for the same. It is a bishop's see, and pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and almost surrounded by the river Wear, over which there are two large stone-bridges. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now the bishop's palace, seated on the highest part of the hill. It is a handsome and compact place, containing six parish-churches, besides its cathedral, but the suburbs are straggling. It is well inhabited, supplied with commodities of all sorts, and beautified with handsome buildings, both public and private, particularly the cathedral, which is somewhat like Westminster-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houses of the dean and prebends. It sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 257½ N. by W. of London.

DURHAM, a county in England, commonly called the Bishopric of Durham, thirty-

five miles in length, and thirty-four in breadth; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the river Teese, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,986 houses, 96,980 inhabitants, 113 parishes, and 9 market-towns. The air is good, but cold upon the hills on the N. and W. sides, which are very thinly inhabited, being generally barren. The eastern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teese, the Wear, the Tame, and the Tyne. It sends but two members to parliament, besides those for Durham.

DURSLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and December 4, for pedlars' ware. It is seated near a branch of the river Severn, and formerly had a castle, now in ruins; is a pretty good place, and inhabited by clothiers; 18 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 106½ W. of London.

DURING, Part. [from *dure*] for the time any thing lasts; while any thing continues unaltered.

DUSK, Adj. [Teut.] want of day-light; approaching to darkness; blackish; or of a dark colour.

DUSKISH, Adj. inclining to darkness; tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

DUSKISHLY, Adv. darkly; in such a manner as to afford but little light.

DUSKY, Adj. tending to darkness. Tending to blackness, applied to colour. Figuratively, gloomy, sad, melancholy, applied to the mind.

DUST, S. [Sax.] earth or other matter reduced to small particles. Figuratively, the state of dissolution to which bodies are reduced after being long buried. A mean, low, and dejected state, alluding to the custom of the Jews, who, in time of affliction, sat in the dust, and covered their heads with it likewise.

DUSTY, Adj. filled, coloured, covered, or spread with dust.

DUTCHESS, or **DUCHESS**, S. [Fr.] the lady of a duke.

DUTCHY, or **DUCHY**, S. a territory which gives title to, or has a duke for its sovereign. *Dutchy-court* is that wherein all matters pertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor.

DUTEOUS, Adj. obedient; or performing those offices which parents or superiors can claim; obsequious, or complying; enjoined by, or arising from those relations a person stands in with respect to others.

DUTIFUL, Adj. obedient; submissive to, or performing the offices due to, parents or superiors; respectful; reverential.

DUTIFULLY, Adv. in an obedient, submissive, or respectful manner.

DUTI-

DUTIFULNESS, S. obedience; submission to just authority; the act of performing the offices which flow from our relations as children or subjects; reverence; respect.

DUTY, S. any action or course of actions, which flow from the relations we stand in to God or man; that which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. In Commerce, a tax or custom paid for any commodity, and levied by the government. **SYNON.** *Duty* means something conscientious, and springs from law; *obligation*, something absolute in practice, and springs from custom. We are said to fail in our *duty*, and to dispense with an *obligation*.

DWARF, S. [Sax.] a man below the common size or stature. In Gardening, a low fruit-tree, kept short by pruning. Any animal or plant shorter than those of the same species, used by botanists in composition.

To **DWARF**, V. A. in Botany, to hinder from growing to its natural size, by pruning; to lessen, to make little; to shorten.

DWARFISH, Adj. below the natural size; small; very short.

DWARFISHLY, Adv. like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, S. shortness of stature; extreme littleness.

To **DWELL**, V. N. [preter *dwelt*, or *dwelled*; *duala*, old Teut. is to stay or delay; *duelia*, Isl. to stay in a place] to inhabit or live in a place, or house. Figuratively, to continue in a state or condition; to fix the eyes immoveably upon an object. To treat of in a copious manner; to continue long in speaking. **SYNON.** To *live* relates to the particular place where we inhabit; *dwelt* to the building in which we reside. We *live* in London, in Middlesex, in the country; we *dwelt* in a large house, a cottage, or a furnished lodging.

DWELLER, S. a person who resides constantly in a place; an inhabitant.

DWELLING, S. the place of a person's habitation, residence, or abode; the state or condition of a person's life.

To **DWINDLE**, V. N. [Sax.] to decrease, consume, or grow less by degrees.

DYE, S. a colour given to a thing; a stain.

To **DYE**, V. A. [Sax.] to tinge, or colour a thing.

DYER, S. one who follows the trade of colouring silks, stuffs, &c.

DYING, Part. [of *die*] expiring; giving up the ghost; giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, S. [Gr.] in History, a race or succession of kings in the same line; government; sovereignty.

DYSCRASY, S. [Gr.] an ill temperament, habit, mixture of the blood or other fluids in an animal body.

DYSENTERY, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a looseness wherein very ill humours are discharged by stool, attended with blood.

DYSPEPSY, S. [Gr.] a bad digestion.

DYSPHONY, S. [Gr.] a difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOEA, S. [Gr.] a difficulty of breathing.

DYSURIA, S. [Gr.] difficulty in making urine, or water.

E.

E, The fifth letter of the alphabet, and the second vowel, has different pronunciations in most languages. In English, it has two sounds; long, as *scene*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *cæn*, *cæne*; *mæn*, *mæne*; *gæp*, *gæpe*; *gläd*, *gläde*; *bröd*, *bröde*; *cbin*, *cblne*; *wäp*, *wäpe*; *thün*, *thüne*; *nöd*, *nöde*; *rün*, *rüne*; *pläm*, *plüme*. Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *göne*, *knowledge*, *edge*, *give*. Anciently almost every word ended with *e*; as for *can*, *canne*; for *year*, *yearé*; for *grat*, *greate*; for *need*, *needé*; for *flock*, *flocke*. It is probable that this *e* final had at first a soft sound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required, till at last it became universally silent. *Ea* has the sound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mæn*, *mæan*; *sell*, *sæl*; *mēt*, *mæt*; *nēt*, *næ*. As a numeral, *E* stands for 250. In Music, it denotes the tone *e-la-mi*. In the Calendar it is the fifth of the Dominical letters. On the Compass, it marks the East point, as *E. S. E. i. e.* East South East. Among Writers or Authors, it stands for *example*, or *exempli*, as *e. gr. exempli gratia*, or *for example*.

EACH, [each] [Pron.] [Sax.] either of two; every one of any number. To *each* the correspondent word is *orber*, whether it be used of two, or of a greater number.

EAD, or **ED**, [Sax.] in compound words, and *eadig* in the simple, denote happiness or blessedness. Thus *Eadward*, or *Edward*, is a happy preserver. *Eadgar*, happy power. In some cases, it signifies the same as the Saxon *eatb*, i. e. easy, gentle, mild.

EA'GER, [eager] Adj. [Sax.] earnest, ardent; longing; impetuous; hot, or vehement of disposition; quick; busy. Keen; severe; biting, applied to the air. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile, when used by artists. Sharp, or sour, applied to the taste.

EA'GERLY, [eagerly] Adv. with great ardour of desire; impatiently; sharply; quickly.

EA'GERNESS, [eagerness] S. warmth of desire;

desire; impetuosity; quickness; an extreme longing, or impatience for the enjoyment of something.

EA'GLE, [*égle*] S. [Fr.] a bird of prey, which builds on the tops of mountains; is remarkable for the strength of its fight; and reckoned to be the king of the feathered race. It is used in heraldry, spread, to represent a prince of the Roman empire. The standard of the ancient Romans.

EA'GLET, [*égle*] S. [a diminutive of *égle*] a young eagle.

EA'GRE, [*éger*] Adj. [*ager*, Run. the ocean] a tide swelling above another tide. "As an *égre* rides in triumph on the tide." Dryd.

EA'LDERMAN, [*élderman*] S. [Sax.] the name of a Saxon magistrate, the same as our Alderman; which see.

EAR, [*eer*] S. [Sax.] the organ of hearing, or that part where animals receive the impression of sounds. In Music, a kind of peculiar and internal taste, whereby we are able to judge of the harmony of sounds. Used with *about*, it signifies the whole head or person. "The city beaten down *about* their ears." *Knolles*. Joined to *up*, all over, or entirely. "Up to the ears in love." *L'Estrange*. To lend an ear, to listen to with attention; to regard or favour. In Botany, a long string or cluster of flowers or seeds produced by certain plants. "An ear of corn." To fall together by the ears, to scuffle, to fight. To sit together by the ears, to promote strife, or quarrels.

To EAR, [*eer*] V. A. [Sax.] to plow, or manure ground. Neuterly, to shoot into ears.

EA'RED, [*éred*] Part. having ears, or handles; having ears, or ripe corn.

EA'RITH, a town of Huntingdonshire, three furlongs in length, and furnished with two or three pretty good inns. It has no market, but 3 fairs, on May 4, July 25, and November 1, for all sorts of cattle.

EARL, [*erl*] S. [Sax.] a title of the third rank among the nobility, though anciently the highest in the nation. *Earl-marshal* of England is a great officer, who anciently had several courts under his jurisdiction; as the court of chivalry, and the court of honour. Under him also is the herald's office, or college of arms. He hath some pre-eminence in the court of Marshalsea, where he may sit in judgment against those who offend within the verge of the king's court. This office has for several ages been hereditary in the most noble family of Howard.

EA'RLDOM, [*érl-dom*] S. the jurisdiction of an earl, or county from whence an earl receives his title.

EA'RLINESS, [*érliness*] S. the being soon; or the priority or equality of any action compared to something else, opposed to

EA'RLLESS, [*érlless*] Adj. without ears.

EARLS-COLNE, a village in Essex, four miles S. E. of Halstead, with one fair, on March 25, for cattle and toys.

EARLS-SOHAM, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on August 4, for lambs.

EA'RLY, [*érlly*] Adj. [Sax.] soon, in comparison with something else; as, in the morning, with respect to the sun rising; in time, with respect to creation, a period appointed, or the space of continuance; in the season, in comparison with other products.

EA'RLY, [*érlly*] Adv. soon; betimes. In youth, or infancy, applied to age.

To EARN, [*ern*] V. A. [Sax.] to gain as the reward or wages of labour, or other performances; to deserve; to obtain.

EA'RNEST, [*érnest*] Adj. ardent, warm, or importunate in any application; intent; fixed; eager.

EA'RNEST, [*érnest*] S. [Sax.] seriousness; a serious affair, opposed to a jest; a reality, opposed to a fiction. Pledge; hand-sel; something given by way of security and obligation; a token or specimen of something future; money given in order to confirm or bind a bargain.

EA'RNESTLY, [*érnestly*] Adv. with great importunity; warmly; affectionately; zealously; eagerly.

EA'RNESTNESS, [*érnestness*] S. eagerness; vehemence; warmth; solicitude; care.

EA'R-RING, [*éer-ring*] S. jewels worn in the ear; a ring worn in the ear.

EA'R-SHOT, [*éer-shot*] S. that space or distance within which any thing may be heard.

EARTH, [*erth*] S. [Sax.] in Natural Philosophy, one of the four peripatetic elements, a simple, dry, and cold substance, and an ingredient in the composition of all natural bodies. In Chemistry, the fourth of the chemical elements, supposed to be the basis or substratum of all bodies. In Natural History, a fossil or terrestrial matter, whereof our globe consists, which is neither dissoluble by fire, water, or air, is not transparent, and generally contains some degree of oil, or fatty substance. The terraqueous globe; this world, or present state of existence. The five genera of earths are, boles, clays, marls, ochres, and tripelas. Figuratively, the inhabitants of the earth. In Husbandry, the act of turning up the ground in plowing or tilling, from *ear*, to plow.

To EARTH, [*erth*] V. A. [Sax.] to hide under ground; to cover with earth. Neuterly, to go or hide itself under ground.

EA'RT-H-BORN, [*értb-born*] Adj. sprung from the earth. Figuratively, descended from mean parents.

EARTH'EN, [*ériben*] Adj. made of earth, or clay.

EA'RTHLING, [*éribling*] S. an inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, [*éribly*] Adj. belonging to the earth; this present state of existence; gross, opposed to spiritual; corporeal, opposed to mental. A female hyperbole to express any thing in the world: "One *earthly* thing of use." *Pope*.

EARTHQUAKE, [*érbquake*] S. a tremor or shaking of the earth, caused by the explosion of some subterraneous combustible matters.

EARTHY, [*érbty*] Adj. consisting, composed of, or inhabiting the earth. Gross, opposed to spiritual.

EAR-WAX, [*éér-wax*] S. the excrementitious or viscous substance with which the ear is filled.

EARWIG, [*éérwig*] S. [*Sax.*] a sheath-winged insect, of a long body, having several legs, a fork at its tail, and of a dirty black colour, in gardens very prejudicial to carnations and fruit-trees.

EA'SEBERY, a village in Kent, with a fair on October 2, for cattle.

EASE, [*eeze*] S. [*Fr.*] freedom from care or disturbance, applied to the mind. Freedom from pain, applied to the body. Rest, or cessation from labour, in order to recover from fatigue. Freedom from obstruction. Freedom from impediment or difficulty, applied to the mind. An elegant negligence, applied to literary compositions. *SYNON.* We say a *ready* entrance, when no one stops the passage; an *easy* entrance, when the passage is large and commodious. For the same reason we say of a woman without reserve, that she is *easy* of access; and of a shoe that does not pinch, that it is *easy*.

To **EASE**, [*eeze*] V. A. to free from pain; to release from labour; to free from any thing which causes a disagreeable sensation either in the body or mind.

EA'SEFUL, [*eezeeful*] Adj. affording relaxation from toil or fatigue; alleviating, diminishing, or removing pain; fit for rest.

EA'SEL, [*eezel*] an instrument used by painters to set their pictures on for the more ready performance of their work. *Easel-pieces* such pieces of painting as are set in frames, in contradistinction to those painted on ceilings, &c.

EA'SILY, [*eezily*] Adv. without difficulty, labour, impediment, or pain.

EA'SINESS, [*eeziness*] S. a relative term, implying that a person's abilities are sufficient, or more than sufficient to accomplish any undertaking, to solve any point in learning, or to prosecute any design proposed; freedom from difficulty; the quality of being soon persuaded to do or believe; compliance without opposition; credulity without suspicion or examination; freedom from disturbance, or from any painful sensation.

EA'SINGWOLD, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is on Friday, and it has two fairs; on July 5, and September 25,

for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is 210 miles N. of London.

EAST, [*east*] S. [*Sax.*] the quarter from whence the sun rises. The nations situated towards the point from whence the sun rises.

EA'STBOURN, a town of Sussex, whose market is discontinued; but has one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated near the sea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-eats. It is 64½ miles S. S. E. of London.

EAST-BRENT, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Huntspill, with one fair, on August 26, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

EA'ST-CHURCH, a town in Kent, whose fair is on May 31, for toys.

EA'ST-DEAN, a village in Sussex, five miles N. of Chichester, with one fair, on October 28, for pedlars ware.

EA'STER, [*éester*] S. [*Sax.*] the time when Christians celebrate the resurrection of Christ from the grave. The word used to denote this season, has no relation to this solemnity, but took its rise from *Eastre*, the name of the Saxon deity or goddess whose festival was celebrated about this time of the year, and after its abolishment by Christianity the name was retained, and to this day used to signify the festival of Christ's resurrection, as mentioned above.

EA'STERN, [*éestern*] Adj. situated, looking, or tending towards the east, or that point of the compass in which the sun rises.

EAST-GRINSTEAD, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 13, for horned cattle, and on Dec. 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is a borough, has a handsome church, and sends two members to parliament. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 30 miles S. of London.

EAST-HA'GBURN, a town in Berkshire whose fair is kept Thursday before St. Michael, O. S. or October 10, for pleasure.

EAST-HA'RLING, a town in Norfolk whose fairs are held May 4, for cattle and toys, and October 24, for sheep and toys; the market is on Tuesday. It is 88 miles from London.

EAST-ILSLEY, a town in Berkshire seated between two hills among fruitful corn fields, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. This place is not contemptible; has a market every Wednesday in the summer, chiefly for sheep; and one fair, on August 6, for sheep and lambs. It is 53½ miles W. of London.

EASTLOO'E, a town of Cornwall, with market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Feb. 13, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated prettily commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, supported by many arches, which leads to Westlooe, standing between two hills. They are both corporations, and send members to parliament. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have

is in their fishery. It is 231 miles W. by S. of London.

EASTME'ON, a village in Hampshire, five miles S. E. of Petersfield, with a fair on September 19, for horses.

EASTWARD, [*eastward*] Adv. [Sax.] towards the east, or that point of the compass where the sun rises when in the equinoctial points.

EA'SY, [*easy*] Adj. to be performed without fatigue, incumbrance, or difficulty; free from disturbance or anxiety; believing without enquiry or opposition; credulous; complying; free from bodily pain; without formality; elegantly negligent.

To EAT, [*eat*] V. A. [preter *ate* or *eat*, participle *eat*, or *eaten*. Sax.] to devour or consume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode, or destroy, applied to the action of some corrosive substance; to consume prodigally; to retract or unlay a thing, when joined to *word*. Neutrally, to go to meals; to feed; to take food; to consume by corroding.

EATABLE, [*eatable*] Adj. fit for food, or capable of being chewed and swallowed.

EATER, [*eater*] S. a person who chews and swallows any food; that which corrodes.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamshire, lying near Windsor; which has one fair, on Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, between it and Windsor, and is famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. King's college in Cambridge admits of no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W. of London.

EAVES, [*eaves*] S. [Sax.] the edges of a roof which hang over a house.

To EAVES-DROP, [*eaves-drop*] V. A. to catch what drops from the eaves of a house. Figuratively, to listen under the windows of a person's house, in order to discover secrets.

EAVES-DROPPER, [*eaves-dropper*] S. one who listens under a person's windows, in order to discover the secrets of a family.

EBB, S. [Sax.] the flowing back, or retreat of water towards the sea; a shrinking of water in a river by the turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay; decline; waste; a low condition.

To EBB, V. N. to flow back towards the sea. Figuratively, to decline; to decay; to waste.

EBIONITES, S. a sect of hereticks, who rose in the very beginning of the church; they are distinguished into two kinds; the one believed that Jesus Christ was born of a virgin, and all the other parts of the christian religion, but added the *Jewish* ceremonies to it; and the others believed him to be born after the manner of other men, and denied his divinity.

E'BN, E'BON, or E'BONY, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, a kind of wood, brought

from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy, susceptible of a very fine polish, and on that account used in Mosaic and inlaid works.

EBRI'ETY, S. [Lat.] intoxication occasioned by strong liquors; drunkenness.

EBRIO'SITY, S. [Lat.] habitual drunkenness.

EBULLI'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of boiling with heat. Figuratively, an intestine motion of the particles of the body; the commotion, struggle, fermentation or effervescence occasioned by the mingling together any alkaline and acid liquor.

ECCE'NTRIC, or ECCE'NTRICAL, [*ek-séntrik* or *ek-séntrikal*] Adj. [Lat.] departing or deviating from a center; not having the same center. Figuratively, not answering the design; not tending to the end intended. "Eccentric to the ends of his master." *Brown*. Irregular; not consistent with any rule, or established custom.

ECCENTRI'CITY, [*ek-séntrifity*] S. the departing from, or the state of a thing with a different center from another; excursion from an employment, or proper sphere of action; an improper situation. In Astronomy, applied to the earth, the distance between the focus and the center of its elliptic orbit.

ECCHY'MOSIS, [*ek-y'mosis*] S. [Gr.] in Surgery, extravasation of blood from a vein in the arm betwixt the flesh and skin.

E'CCLESHAL, a town in Staffordshire, whose fairs are held Mid-lent Thursday, Holy-Thursday, August 5, and 1st Friday in Nov. for cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses; the market is on Friday. It is 142 miles N. N. W. of London.

ECCLESIA'STES, S. a canonical book of the Old Testament, the design of which is to shew the vanity of sublunary things.

ECCLESIA'STIC, or ECCLESIA'STICAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating or appropriated to the service of the church.

ECCLESIA'STIC, S. a person devoted to the service of the church; a clergyman.

ECCOPRO'TICS, [*ekoprótriks*] S. [Gr.] in Physic, medicines which purge gently.

E'CHINATE, or E'CHINATED, [*ékinaté* or *ékinated*] Part. or Adj. [Lat.] bristled like a hedge-hog; set with prickles.

ECHINUS, [*ékinus*] S. [Lat.] a hedge-hog; a shell-fish set with prickles. In Botany, the prickly head or cover of the seed or top of any plant. In Architecture, a member or ornament near the bottom of the Ionic, and other capitals, next to the abacus, taking its name from the roughness of its carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, or the prickly coat of a hedge-hog: it is called *ovolo* by the Italians, and *eggs* and *anchors* by English workmen, because carved with anchors, darts, and ovals, or eggs.

E'CHO, [*ékô*] S. [Gr.] a sound reverberated or reflected to the ear from some solid body.

body. In Music, it is the repeating some parts of the strain in a very low or soft tone. By the Poets, *Echo* is supposed to be a nymph, who pined into a sound.

To **E'CHO**, [*ékó*] V. N. to resound; to be sounded back a second time. Actively, to multiply a sound.

ECCLAIRCISSEMENT, [*eklaírsesmáŋg*] S. [Fr.] the act of clearing up, or explaining any affair by word of mouth.

ECLA'T, [*ekláw*] S. [Fr.] splendor; lustre; or glory.

ECLE'TIC, Adj. [Gr.] selecting; or having a power of chusing or preferring.

ECLIPSE, S. [Gr.] in Astronomy, a darkening of one of the luminaries, by the interposition of some opaque body between it and the eye, or between it and the moon. The sun is eclipsed by the moon's intervening between the earth and the sun. An eclipse of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth being between the sun and moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a *total eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a *partial one*. A state of darkness, or want of knowledge, applied to the mind.

To **ECLIPSE**, V. A. to darken any luminary. Figuratively, to destroy any light; to drown a lesser light by superior splendor; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLIPTIC, S. [Gr.] in Astronomy, is a great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn thro' the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about $23^{\circ} 30'$, which is the sun's greatest declination; or, more strictly speaking, it is the path or way among the fixed stars, that the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. Some call it the way of the sun, because the sun, in his apparent annual motion, never deviates from it, as all the other planets do, more or less. It is called *ecliptic*, by reason all eclipses happen when the planets are in or near its nodes. In Geography, it is a great circle on the terrestrial globe, not only answering to, but falling within the plane of the celestial *ecliptic*.

E'CLOGUE, [*éklog*] S. [Gr.] a pastoral poem, whose scenes are confined to rural life, and whose personages are shepherds.

ECONOMY. See **OECONOMY**.

ECPHRA'TICS, [*ekfráktiks*] S. [Gr.] such medicines as open the vessels through which the humours are to pass, or which render tough humours thin, and thereby promote their discharge.

E'CTASY, S. [Gr.] any sudden passion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time absorbed; excessive joy or rapture; enthusiasm.

E'CTASIED, Adj. enraptured; elevated; or absorbed.

ECSTA'TIC, or **ECSTA'TICAL**, Adj.

enraptured; or elevated to an ecstasy. Tending to external objects: "I find in me a great deal of *ecstatic* love."

E'CTYPE, S. [Gr.] a copy.

E'CURIE, [*ekurée*] S. [Fr.] a covered place wherein horses are housed.

To **E'DDER**, V. A. to bind or interweave a fence.

E'DDER, S. such fence wood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other.

E'DDY, S. [Sax.] water which is beat and returns back again to the place from whence it flowed. Figuratively, a whirlpool; a circular motion; a whirlwind.

E'DDY, Adj. whirling; moving in a circular manner. *Eddy water*, among mariners, implies dead water.

EDE'MATOSE, Adj. [Gr.] swelling; full of humours. See **OEDEMATOUS**.

EDGAR, (son of Edmund) succeeded his brother in 959, when he was 16 y. of age. His reign was one continued calm, without any wars or commotions, which was owing to his vast preparations both by sea and land, so that none dared to attack him, and, without striking a stroke, obliged the kings of Wales, Ireland, and the isle of Man, to acknowledge him for their sovereign; and it is said, that he was rowed down the river Dee by 8 kings his vassals, he himself sitting at the helm. There was another circumstance also which tended to keep things quiet during all Edgar's reign, and that was, his being the greatest patron of the monks, who had it in their power to preserve peace. He recalled Dunstan, and made him archbishop of Canterbury. The secular priests were expelled the monasteries, and the regulars put in their room; these latter were also again put in possession of the ecclesiastical benefices, and the seculars ejected. He contrived a good expedient to clear the country of wolves, which were then very numerous and made terrible havock among the flock. Instead of the tributes of gold, silver, and cattle, paid him by the Welsh, he ordered them in 961, to bring him every year 100 wolf heads; and published throughout England a general pardon to all criminals, on condition they brought him by such a time a certain number of wolves tongues, in proportion to their several crimes; so that in 3 years there was not one left. He also freed the nation from the worst kind of wolves, corrupt and unjust judges and magistrates. This king married Elfrida, the daughter of the earl of Devonshire; the story contains somewhat extraordinary. Edgar hearing that Ordgar earl of Devonshire had a daughter, named Elfrida, esteemed the greatest beauty in England, was resolved to make her his wife, if she answered the description, and sent earl Ethelwold, his favourite, to bring him an account of her. Ethelwold, upon seeing the young lady, was desperately in love with her himself, and

vately married her. Upon his return he told the king, there was nothing extraordinary in her, whereupon the king laid aside his design of marrying her. Ethelwold one day represented to the king, that, tho' Elfrida was not fit for a king, yet she was so great a fortune that it would be a vast advantage to a subject, and so got the king's leave to marry her; upon which his marriage was solemnized publicly. However, Edgar was informed of Ethelwold's treachery; upon this he was resolved to see her himself, and going into those parts where Ethelwold kept her, upon some pretence or other he told Ethelwold he desired to see his wife. Ethelwold was quite confounded at this; but he could not prevent it. As soon as the king saw her, he was quite enamoured with her beauty, and was resolved to be revenged on the perfidious earl. Soon after Ethelwold was found murdered in a wood. Edgar shortly after was married to Elfrida, by whom he left one son, Ethelred, who succeeded his brother Edward. Edgar died 975, in the 32d year of his age, having reigned about 16 years after Edwy's death; he was buried at Glastonbury. Edgar was a prince of a very mixed character, in which the vicious passions very often predominated. Though we grant him to have been a sound politician, an excellent legislator, and a monarch whose abilities were employed for the benefit of his country, we must own at the same time that he ascended the throne of Mercia by the most flagrant injustice; that he was superstitious in his religion, lawless in his passion, and bloody in his revenge; for, exclusive of the vengeance upon Ethelwold, he destroyed the whole isle of Thanet with fire and sword, because a few of the inhabitants had been concerned in plundering some merchants from York. He extended his liberality to men of learning and genius; his court was hospitable and magnificent, and generally filled with a concourse of foreigners, who were charmed with his elegance and politeness: and from the tranquillity of his reign, he acquired the denomination of Edgar the Peaceful.

EDGE, S. [Sax.] the sharp side of any cutting instrument; a narrow part arising from one which is broader; the extremity, border, or outside of a thing; intenseness of desire; keenness; acrimony of temper. *To set the teeth on edge*, means to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To **EDGE**, V. A. to sharpen, or make an instrument cut better; to border, or put something round the extremities of a thing; to exasperate; to excite; to put in such a position as to make way or give room; to advance beyond a line, or situation. Neuterly, to advance, or move forward against any obstacle, or body moving in an opposite direction; to go close upon a wind, and sail slow.

EDGED, Part. sharp, opposed to blunt.

EDGING, S. something added by way of

ornament; a narrow lace. In Gardening, rows of shrubs or plants, placed round the extremities of a bed, instead of borders.

EDGELESS, Adj. not fit to cut with; blunt.

EDGEWISE, Adv. with the edge placed in a particular direction.

EDGWORTH, or **EDGWARE**, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on May 4, for horses and cows. Near to this stood the fine seat of the duke of Chandos, called Canons, which after his death was pulled down and sold by piece meal, as a purchaser could not be found for the whole. It is 8 miles N. W. of London.

EDIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] fit to be eaten; fit for food.

EDICT, S. [Lat.] in matters of civil polity, is an order or instrument signed and sealed by a prince, to serve as a law to his subjects. In France, an *Edict* is much of the same nature as a proclamation is with us, but with this difference, that the former has the authority of a law in itself; whereas the latter is only a declaration of a law to which it refers, and has no power in itself.

EDIFICATION, S. [Lat.] improvement; the act of advancing a person in religion.

EDIFICE, S. [Lat.] a building or house, generally applied to signify some large or pompous building.

EDIFIER, S. one who improves another by instruction.

To **EDIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to build; to improve by instruction; to instruct, or teach.

EDILE, S. [Lat.] the title of an officer among the Romans, who resembled the city marshal in London, or a surveyor.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, where, for some ages before the Union, the kings of Scotland had their usual residence at Holy-rood-house. It consists principally of one street, with lanes, or wynds running from it; the ground rising gradually from Holy-rood-house to the Canongate-head, which is the suburb, and from thence to the castle, which is the highest part of the city. The principal street, besides this, is called the Cowgate, and is on the S. side of the other; from this several lanes run up the hill, towards the university, and Herriot's hospital. From the castle to the palace is usually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth the city is no where above half a mile. The houses are built of stone, and are, in the high-street, six or seven stories high, each story being a distinct house; and near the parliament-cloze they are 14 stories high, or upwards; but then they are built on the side of a hill, and on the other side they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. side, and every where else is surrounded by a strong wall. The castle is very strong both by nature and art, and was kept by the king's forces in the last rebellion, though the city itself was taken.

taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is seated in the most plentiful part of this kingdom; and water is conveyed to it by leaden-pipes, from excellent springs. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-house, with a large court called the Parliament-cloze, in the middle of which is the statue of king Charles II. On the W. side of it is the council-house, and to the S. the sessions-house, where the supreme courts of judicature are held. The high-church, which was the cathedral, is now divided into four, which, with the rest, and the chapel in the castle, make twelve in all. Heriot's-hospital is a stately structure, designed for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. side, which has large precincts, inclosed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the public schools are large and commodious; and here are houses for the professors. It was built by king James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Gray-Friars-church-yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The castle is seated at the W. end, and is inaccessible, except on the side next the city. The palace, called Holy-rood-house, was formerly an abbey, and is a handsome, convenient structure. This city is governed by a Lord-Provost, four bailiffs, and a common-council. It sends two members to parliament, one for the city, and another for the shire. It is 392 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 55. 57. N.

EDITION, S. [Lat.] the publication or impression of a book.

EDITOR, S. one who prepares a manuscript for the press, and corrects the errors of the proof-sheet while it is printing.

EDMUND I. the eldest of Edward the Elder's legitimate sons, was about 18 years of age when he came to the crown of England. No sooner had Edmund begun his reign, but the restless Dane prepared for a revolt; and Anlaff, who had fled to Ireland after his late defeat, returned; being furnished with troops from Olaus, king of Norway, he recovered Northumberland, and marched into Mercia; and by the assistance of his countrymen got possession of several places, which Edw. had taken from them. K. Edmund marched towards the north, and engaged Anlaff near Chester, and was preparing to renew the fight next day; but the archbishops of Canterbury and York, who were in the two armies, obtained a treaty to be concluded by break of day, by which Edmund yielded up to the Dane all the country north of Watling-street. K. Edmund did not like this treaty, but was forced by the nobles to comply with it. Some time after, Anlaff and Reginald, who had likewise been elected kings, the Mercians, Danes, and the king of Cumberland, with one consent, took up arms, in order to shake off the English yoke,

As soon as Edmund had intelligence of these proceedings, he marched into Mercia, and took some towns, and put the Danes into such consternation, that the two kings fled out of the island. The Danes upon this threw down their arms, and swore allegiance to Edmund. Then he subdued Cumberland, and gave it to the king of Scotland to fix him in his interest; but reserved the sovereignty of it to himself, and obliged the Scotch king to do him homage for it. Edmund did not long enjoy the fruits of his victories; as he was celebrating the festival of the conversion of the Saxons, at Pucklekirk in Gloucestershire, one Leolf, a notorious robber, who had been banished for his crimes, impudently came and seated himself in the hall, where the king was at dinner. Edmund provoked at his insolence, ordered him to be seized; but observing he was drawing his dagger to defend himself, the king started up in a great rage, and taking hold of him by the hair, dragged him out of the hall; and whilst he was wholly engaged in venting his passion, the infamous Leolf stabbed him to the heart with a dagger, so that he fell dead on the spot, in the 8th year of his reign, A. D. 948, leaving behind him two sons, Edwy and Edgar, by Elgiva his wife. Some of this king's laws are still in being, which show how much he regarded the good of his subjects. Among the rest he ordered, that in gangs of robbers, the oldest of them should be hanged; which was the first law in England that punished robbery with death; the punishment before being only pecuniary. Though Edmund reigned but about eight years, yet in that short period he exhibited specimens of extraordinary courage, ability, and regard for the welfare of his subjects.

EDMUND, surnamed Ironside, succeeded Ethelred II. in 1016. Upon his father's death, the city of London, all the lords that were there, proclaimed him king of England, whilst the Danes, and all the places in their possession, declared for Canute; but a great many of the English, who were among them, came over to Edmund. Canute's first attempt was upon London, as being Edmund's chief support, which he besieged three times, but without success. Before the last of these sieges a great battle was fought, in which both kings eminently displayed their courage and conduct, and the two armies parted at last with equal loss on both sides; though the English were in danger of being worsted, by a stratagem of the false Edric, who was now on the side of the Danes; he cut off the head of a soldier who resembled Edmund, held it upon the top of his lance, in sight of the English, and cried, "Fly, fly, you scoundrels, behold the head of your king in whom you trust." This would infallibly have occasioned their defeat, if Edmund had not shewed himself with his helmet off, and so revived the courage of his soldiers, which by Edric's artifice began to droop.

The battle lasted till night, and Edmund prepared to renew it the next morning; but Canute marched off in the night, and went and besieged London a third time. Five pitched battles were fought with various success; in the last, Edric, who had reconciled himself to Edmund, went over to the Danes with the body of forces he commanded, which put the English into such a consternation, that they threw down their arms and fled. Nevertheless Edmund drew together a very powerful army, and marched towards Gloucester, in quest of the enemy; Canute advanced towards him, in order to give him battle. The two kings stood in view of each other, at the head of their respective armies. At last Edmund proposed to Canute, that in order to prevent the effusion of blood, they two should decide the quarrel by single combat. The circumstances relating to this affair are very uncertain. However, the result was, that a peace was concluded, by the partition of the kingdom; Edmund was to have Wessex, *i. e.* all south of the Thames, with London, and a part of the ancient kingdom of Essex; and Canute to have Mercia, Northumberland, and East-Anglia. The valiant and generous king Edmund did not enjoy his share quite a year, being murdered by the procurement of the villain Edric, duke of Mercia, and his brother-in-law, who being conscious what a false traitor he had been, feared the union of the two kings might be destructive to him; he immediately hastened to tell Canute what he had done, who had the greatest abhorrence of so barbarous an action, though he dissimulated it for the present, and promised to advance Edric above all the peers of the realm. He was as good as his word; for, not long after, he ordered him to be beheaded, his body to be thrown into the Thames, and his head to be fixed on the highest gate in London. Edmund left two sons, Edmund and Edward, by his wife Alfhilda. He was buried at Glastonbury; and with him the Saxon Monarchy in England in a manner ended, having lasted 190 years from Egbert's establishment; 432 from the founding of the heptarchy; and 568 from the arrival of Hengist. This prince, during his short reign, exhibited proofs of the most undaunted courage, invincible fortitude, consummate prudence, and sublime generosity.

EDRED succeeded Edmund I. in 948. The Danes, according to their usual custom upon the accession of a new king, began to revolt, and gained over to their side Malcolm, king of Scotland; but Edred marched into Northumberland, and obliged them to sue for peace: Upon which, Malcolm struck up a peace with Edred, and paid him the stipulated homage. But the Danes would not yet be quiet; he therefore marched into the north, and made a terrible slaughter among the rebels, and laid waste the country for several miles; Edric fled into Scotland, and the Nor-

thumbrians cast themselves upon Edred for mercy; he generously replaced Edric on the throne, only imposing a tribute on him, and making him swear allegiance to him. But the perfidious Danes laid an ambush for him, as he was returning towards Wessex, and fell suddenly on his rear. Exasperated to the last degree, he returned, divested Northumberland of its royalty, and reduced it to a province; making earl Osulf, an Englishman, the first governor. Edred, now absolute lord of all England, governed his kingdom in perfect tranquillity; and turned his thoughts wholly to religion, wherein he was implicitly directed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, who had in every thing the ascendant over him; by his advice he rebuilt Glastonbury church and monastery; he also rebuilt Croyland and Abington monasteries. Edred died in the 10th year of his reign in 958; and was the first of all the Saxon monarchs who assumed the title of King of Great Britain.

To EDUCATE, V. A. [Lat.] to bring up a person; to give instruction to a person during his minority.

EDUCATION, S. the care taken of a person in his younger years to adorn his mind with learning, and embellish his conduct with morality.

To EDUCE, V. A. [Lat.] to bring out; to extract; to bring to light; or to bring from a state of concealment.

To EDULCORATE, V. A. [Lat.] to sweeten.

EDULCORATION, S. in Pharmacy, the sweetening of a thing by means of honey, sugar, or syrup. In Chemistry, the act of freshening, or cleansing a thing from its salts by frequent washing in water.

EDWARD the Elder succeeded Alfred, in the year 900. Ethelward, son to Alfred's elder brother Ethelbert, aimed at the crown; but meeting with no encouragement from the English, he applied himself to the Danes, who immediately proclaimed him king of England, pretending, as they were possessed of half the kingdom, they had as much right to make a king as the West-Saxons. Edward marched directly against them, and they were obliged to abandon their new-made king Ethelward, and banish him out of their country. Ethelward went over to France, and in a short time returned with a large body of Normans, landed them in Essex, and soon made himself master of that province. This encouraged the Danes to take up arms again in his favour, Edward obtained many victories in this war, Ethelward was slain in battle, in 905, in which battle (which was very obstinate and bloody on both sides) king Edward lost many of his nobles; and the Danes their king Eolrick: they continued the war two years after, yet they were constrained at last to sue for peace, which they obtained, on condition they would own Edward as their sovereign, and the Normans

Normans should return to France. In 910 the war broke out again, and Edward soon beat the Danes in two engagements, and at last quite expelled them out of the kingdom of Mercia. This war lasted, with some intervals of respite, 12 years, in which time a great number of battles were fought, and the Danes continually lost ground, till Edward obliged them to lay down their arms, and acknowledge him once more as their sovereign. After the peace was concluded with the Danes A. D. 922, Edward marched against the Welch, obtained a signal victory over them, and compelled the Welch king Rees ap Madoc to sue for peace, promising to pay the usual tribute for the future. The Cumberland Britons likewise submitted to Edward. He died in the 25th year of his reign, A. D. 925, and was interred at Winchester.

EDWARD the Younger succeeded Edgar in 975. There were great contentions about the succession. The monks and their party were for Edward; Edgar's eldest son, now about 14 years of age, and the nobles, who were uneasy at the power and great wealth heaped upon the monks, were for Ethelred. In the mean time Dunstan, fearing to be outvoted, taking advantage of the favour of the people, who had an high opinion of his sanctity, rises on a sudden, and leads prince Edward by the hand towards the church, and there anoints him king. The nobles murmured at this, but seeing he had the people to back him, they were forced to acquiesce. Dunstan immediately assumed the regency. King Edward, after he had reigned little more than three years, came to a tragical end in 979. As he was one day returning from hunting, and came near Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck in Dorsetshire, where his step-mother Elfrida and her son Ethelred resided, he rode off from his company to pay her a visit. Elfrida being informed the king was at the gate, ran to receive him, and pressed him to alight. As he only designed to pay his respects to her as he passed by, he desired a glass of wine to drink her health; which being brought to him as he sat on his horse, the innocent king no sooner lifted the glass to his mouth, but a villain, at the private instigation of the cruel queen, stabbed him in the back with a dagger. He was succeeded by Ethelred, 12 years of age.

EDWARD the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma, succeeded Hardicanute, June 3, 1041. He had spent great part of his life in Normandy. Goodwin, who had made him swear that he would marry his daughter, convened a general assembly, and got Edward acknowledged and proclaimed king of England. Edward was a man of a weak understanding, which gave Goodwin an opportunity of rising to an exorbitant height of power. He bore a very great hatred against

Goodwin and his whole family in his heart, which was the reason of deferring his marriage with his daughter Editha as long as possible; however, after a delay of two years, as he really stood in fear of her father, he espoused her, but never consummated the marriage. He went hastily to Windsor, where his mother's treasures lay, seized them all, and stript her of every thing, leaving her only a small pension for her life, and had her confined ten years like a prisoner to Winchester, where she died 1052. Several circumstances concurring, the king and Goodwin came at last to an open rupture; but what brought things to a crisis, was the following incident. Eustace earl of Boloign, having paid a visit to king Edward, was returning to France, and at Dover one of his people picked a quarrel with a townsman, and killed him. This occasioned a great insurrection of the inhabitants, in which 20 of the earl's people lost their lives. Upon this the king ordered Goodwin to go with some troops and chastise the rioters; but he absolutely refused, saying justly, that it was not the custom of England to punish men unheard. Edward now came to a fixed resolution to punish the earl for this disobedience; Goodwin having intelligence of it, raised forces to defend himself. However, by the advice of a general assembly convened at Gloucester, a peace was patched up for the present; but it did not last long. Goodwin and his sons refusing to appear before the general assembly, were banished the realm, and accordingly they passed over sea. They returned in a hostile manner, and entered the Thames with a fleet of ships, but an accommodation was once more agreed on. A little after, William the Bastard, duke of Normandy, arrived in England, to pay a visit to king Edward. In 1051 Edward abolished forever the tax called Danegeld, which amounted to 40,000 l. a year, and had been paid for 38 years. In 1053 earl Goodwin died. In 1054 the Welch made an inroad into England, and plundered Hereford; but earl Harold, son of Goodwin, marching against them with an army he had himself raised, put them to the rout, and drove them out of the country, which raised him very much in the esteem of the people, and they began to talk openly, that no man was so worthy to succeed to the crown as Harold. The king, to defeat Harold's hopes, sent for his nephew Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, out of Hungary. He accordingly came over to England, with his son Edgar Atheling, and his two daughters, 1057; but died soon after his arrival. In 1063 the Welch again renewed their incursions, and were again repulsed by Harold and his brother Toston, who obliged them to dethrone Griffin, and become tributary to England. The Northumbrians being grievously oppressed by Toston their earl,

up in arms, and expelled him their country. Harold was sent to chastise them, and restore his brother; but the people made such remonstrances to him of Toston's ill government, that he obtained their pardon, and procured another governor. This entirely gained him the affections of the whole people, for his equity and justice. Whilst Harold was using all the address he was master of to procure his succession to the crown, king Edward gave himself no trouble about it, but was wholly engaged in building the church and monastery of Westminster. He just lived to see them finished, and the ceremony of their dedication performed, and dying in the 24th year of his reign, A. D. 1065, was buried in the sepulchre he had provided for himself in Westminster abbey, which he built. He was the last king of Egbert's race, though not the last Saxon king, since Harold was of that nation, though not of the blood royal. The mental qualities of Edward did not at all answer to the dignity of his person. He was weak, indolent, and irresolute, and the attachment to his own ease tended in a great measure to the tranquillity of his reign; nor had he been active in his resentment, the nation must have been exposed to the calamities of a civil war, from the measures he would have taken to gratify his hatred towards Goodwin and his family. He seems to have been void of natural affection, and devoid of every other passion that kindles any warm emotion in the human heart. He was equally free of pride and ostentation, moderate in his appetites, complacent in his deportment, charitable to the poor, and extremely punctual in the performance of all religious duties: so that he acquired among the vulgar the title of Saint and Confessor, by which epithet he was canonized by pope Alexander III. about 200 years after his death. His continence, so much extolled by the monkish writers, seems to have been the effect of constitutional frigidity. His prophecies and revelations are no other than the dreams of superstition; and as for his scrophulous tumours and ulcers by the touch, the sensible part of mankind is at this time very well convinced that neither he who exercised this apostolical function, in imitation of the French kings, nor any of his successors, ever contributed to the recovery of one patient, by any inherent personal virtue derived from heaven. The passion of humanity, or rather easiness of his life, seems from some private incidents of his life, which are very often more characteristic than the transactions of importance, which are the effects of council and deliberation. One day, while he reposed himself upon a couch, a page, who little dreamed that he was in the apartment, finding an iron chest open, filled his pockets with the silver it contained; but when satisfied with his booty, he had recourse to it again; when the king thinking him

perhaps too unconscionable, "Boy (said he very deliberately) you had better be satisfied with what you have got; for if Hugolin, my chamberlain, should come in, you will lose the whole, and be severely whipt into the bargain." Another day being at the chase, in which he delighted, a forward peasant crossed the hounds and spoiled his diversion; upon which he rode up to the clown in a great passion, exclaiming, "By God's mother! fellow, I would be revenged on thee, were it in my power." Before the reign of Edward, the countries of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumberland, were governed by their own peculiar laws; but he reduced them all into one body; and ordained they should be observed in common through the whole kingdom. These were called Edward's laws, in contradistinction to those of the Norman kings, which were introduced in the sequel.

EDWARD I. eldest son of Henry III. who succeeded to the crown of England upon the death of his father, Nov. 16, 1272, was at that time on his return from the Holy Land, and was crowned Aug. 19, 1274, with Eleanor his queen, sister of the king of Castile, who attended him in his expedition; Alexander III. king of Scotland, the duke of Bretagne, and all the lords of the realm, being present at the solemnity, on which occasion 500 horses were let loose about the country for all that could catch them to keep them. The first thing he did after his coronation was to rectify the abuses in the administration of justice, and the parliament enacted some good laws, which were called the statutes of Westminster. Afterwards he marched with a great army into Wales, and made Lewellyn their prince, who had attempted to throw off the yoke, sue for peace, which was granted on hard terms; but Edward afterwards generously relaxed them, being satisfied with thus mortifying his enemy. In 1279 the earldom of Ponthieu and Montreuil fell to Edward, in right of his queen, upon the death of the queen of Castile her mother. The coin having been very much adulterated, and information having been given that Jews were chiefly concerned in it, the king caused all that were in the nation to be seized in one day, and 280 of them being convicted of clipping and coining, received sentence of death, and were executed accordingly. About this time the statute of Mortmain passed, to put a stop to the prevailing practice of persons alienating their lands to the church. In 1280 (though some say several years after) the statute of Quo Warranto was passed, occasioned by many persons, during the late troubles, appropriating lands to themselves to which they had no right; by which statute they were obliged to shew their claim; but the king either through ill advice, or the desire of keeping up money, issued out a proclamation for all that held lands of the crown to lay their title before the judges.

The earl of Warren appearing, and being required to shew his title to his lands, drew out an old rusty sword, and said, "It was by this my ancestors gained their estate, and by this I will keep it as long as I live." This brave and bold answer opened the king's eyes, and, thinking better of the matter, he recalled the proclamation. Lewellyn having revolted, at the instigation of his brother David, committed great ravages on the borders, and defeated the king's generals: but Edward, marching with a numerous army into Wales, totally routed Lewellyn's forces in a great battle, in which Lewellyn himself was slain, and the king caused his head, crowned with ivy, to be exposed to view on the walls of the Tower of London. David his brother, the last of his race, was cruelly put to death as a traitor, and his head fixed up by his brother's, and his four quarters sent to York, Bristol, Northampton, and Winchester. After the defeat of Lewellyn, Edward with ease became master of the whole country, and Wales was united to the crown of England in the year 1283. The queen lay in at Caernarvon, where she was brought to bed of a prince, named Edward, who, when he was 17 years of age, was invested with the principality of Wales; and from that time, the king's eldest son has been always prince of Wales. In 1287, king Edward, leaving the regency to the earl of Pembroke, went over to France, where he stayed three years. Being returned into England in 1289, he set about reforming abuses in the administration of justice, punished several judges, who were found guilty of taking bribes, and obliged them to swear that for the future they would take neither money, nor presents, but a moderate breakfast. The next year, the Jews were all banished the kingdom. Upon the death of Alexander III. there arose great disputes in Scotland, about the succession: the chief of the claimants were John Baliol and Edward Bruce, who, in order to prevent a civil war, chose the king of England arbitrator of their differences; but before he would proceed to a decision, he declared that he acted in this affair as sovereign lord of all Scotland, and required the states to own him as such; which though they never expressly did, yet they did not directly oppose his pretensions; however, he was owned as sovereign by all the claimants, and decided in favour of Baliol, whom he declared king of Scotland; upon which he swore fealty, and did homage to king Edward: but Baliol being afterwards absolved from his oath of fealty by the pope, upon the king of England's treating him in an imperious manner, was determined to throw off the yoke, and took the opportunity of Edward's being at war with France, to send a letter to him, renouncing the homage he had paid him, which so exasperated him, that in 1296 he marched his army designed for France, into Scotland,

and made himself master of that kingdom, and Baliol came and resigned his crown to him. Edward returned to England, carrying with him the crown and scepter of Scotland, with the rest of the regalia, and the famous stone of Scone, on which the inauguration of the kings was performed. Prince Edward being left regent on the king's going to Flanders, having assembled the parliament, which granted him a large subsidy, confirmed king John's two charters by an authentic seal, which the king put the great seal to in Flanders. While the king was abroad the Scots revolted, and drove the English out of all their strong places in Scotland, leaving them only the single town of Berwick upon Tweed. Edward, upon this, returned forthwith to England; and met the enemy at Falkirk, where he totally routed them, retook all the strong places he had lost, and returned to England; this was in 1298. The next year the whole kingdom rose, and drove the English once more out of Scotland. Edward enraged at this, entered that kingdom a third time, in 1300, and entirely routed the Scotch army. Edward refusing to accept their offer of submission, the Scots in despair offered the sovereignty of their country to Boniface VIII. who readily accepted of it. But Edward had so little regard to the pope's pretensions, that he swore, if he heard any more of them, he would destroy Scotland from sea to sea; however, at the instance of the king of France he granted the Scots a truce; but on the expiration of it, he sent an army into Scotland, which being divided into three parts to ravage the country, were all routed in one day. Having now concluded a peace with France in 1303, by which Guienne was restored to Edward, he entered Scotland with so numerous an army, that he met with no resistance, and penetrated to the utmost bounds of the island, laying waste the country on all sides, and took Stirling castle. At his return into England he publicly imprisoned prince Edward's son, for having committed some outrage against the bishop of Litchfield. The Scots though often subdued, revolted again, and were again subdued. Edward, upon his return, banished Gaveston, as a corrupter of the prince, and made the prince swear never to recal him. The Scots again took up arms under Bruce, who attacked the earl of Pembroke, the king's general in Scotland, defeated him, and took the earl prisoner, by which he gained several other advantages. Edward was now so exasperated against the Scots, that he made vast preparations to destroy them; but he was seized with a fever at Carlisle, and died at Burgh Sands, in Cumberland, on July 7, aged 68 years, having reigned 34 years, 6 months, and 20 days. When he was at his end, he advised his son to carry his army at the head of his army, assuring him that his betels could never withstand the sight of

He ordered him to send his heart to the Holy Land, with 22000 l. for the maintenance of the holy sepulchre, and commanded him never to recal Gaveston. The constitution of parliament, such as it is at this day, was so well established in his reign, that an additional law was made to the great charter, which enacted that no tax should be levied on the people, without the consent of the commons. He had by Eleanor of Carlisle four sons and nine daughters, but Edward his successor was the only one of the sons who survived him. By Margaret of France, his second wife, he had two sons and a daughter. Eleanor his queen died in 1297, in memory of whom, he erected a cross, wherever her corpse rested in the way from Lincolnshire to Westminster. Edward was a prince of a very dignified appearance; tall in stature, regular and comely in his features, with keen piercing black eyes; and of an aspect that commanded reverence and esteem. His constitution was robust; his strength and dexterity perhaps unequalled in his kingdom; and his shape was unblemished in all other respects but that of his legs, which are said to have been too long in proportion to his body; whence he derived the epithet of Longshanks. In the qualities of the head he equalled the greatest monarchs who have sat on the English throne: he was cool, penetrating, sagacious, and circumspect. The remotest corners of the earth resounded with the name of his courage: and all over Europe he was considered as the flower of chivalry. Nor was he less consummate in his legislative capacity than eminent for his military prowess. He may be stiled the English Justinian: for, besides the excellent statutes that were enacted in his reign, he new-modelled the administration of justice, so as to render it more concise and summary; he fixed proper bounds to the different courts of jurisdiction; settled a new and easy method of collecting the revenue; and established wise and effectual regulations for preserving peace and order among his subjects. Yet, with all these good qualities, he cherished a dangerous ambition, to which he did not scruple to sacrifice the good of his country: witness his ruinous war with Scotland, which drained the kingdom of men and money, and gave rise to that rancorous animosity which in the sequel proved so prejudicial to both nations. That he was arbitrary in his disposition appears in many instances, particularly that of seizing for his own use the merchandize of his subjects; a stretch of prerogative more suitable to the conduct of an eastern emperor than to that of an English monarch. The cruelty of his nature was manifest in every expedition he undertook, either in Wales or Scotland. His severity may be questioned from the nature of his transactions with the competitors of the crown; and the renunciation of the rights he had taken to his subjects. Though

he is celebrated for his chastity and regular deportment, there is not, in the whole course of his reign, one instance of liberality or munificence. He had great abilities, but no genius; and was an accomplished warrior without the least spark of heroism. The title of baron was in this reign confined to such as the king called to parliament, which before was common to all who held lands of the crown. Matthew of Westminster, a Benedictine monk, wrote the history of England in this reign.

EDWARD II. king of England, was about 22 years of age, when he succeeded his father Edward I. and began his reign by recalling Gaveston, a native of Gascony, the debaucher of his youth, contrary to his father's last command, and his own oath; on whom he heaped numberless favours. He married Isabella of France, daughter of Philip the Fair, at Boulogne, and appointed Gaveston guardian of the realm during his absence; which so exasperated the barons, that they entered into a league, to prevent his coronation upon his return; but on his promising, in the next parliament, to grant them all they could desire, he was crowned by the bishop of Winchester, February 24, 1308, when he took an oath to preserve the laws, customs, and liberties granted to the clergy and people by St. Edward. However, Gaveston still governed with an absolute sway, and behaved with great insolence, which so provoked the lords, that they got the parliament to join with them, to demand Gaveston's banishment, which the king finding he could not avoid, made him governor of Ireland. However, he was soon recalled; upon which the barons obliged the king to place the government in the hands of 21 lords (called ordainers) chosen by parliament, who banished Gaveston; but he was soon recalled as before. And now several of the noblemen entering into a confederacy, raised forces, and marched to York, where the king with his favourite was taking their diversions, but upon notice of their approach, he left the place. Gaveston was taken some days after in Scarborough castle, and after a hasty trial beheaded; and an accommodation was afterwards effected between the king and the barons, and peace restored in 1313. The same year the queen was delivered of a son, who was named Edward. The Scots taking advantage of the commotions in England, drove the English out of their country. On June 25, 1314, was fought the battle of Banockbourn, in which the English army was totally routed, with a dreadful slaughter, and the Scots made several incursions into England, and ravaged the borders in a terrible manner, till a truce was made for two years. In 1323, king Edward marched his army into Scotland, but was obliged to retreat for want of provisions, and the Scots pursued him and ravaged the country to the very walls of York; at last a truce

was agreed on for thirteen years. Another war was upon the point of breaking out between the king and the barons, when matters were made up in 1318. The lords, jealous of the king, placed a young gentleman, named Hugh Spencer, about him as a spy, and got him made high chamberlain, but he had the art of insinuating himself so much into the king's favour, as to be made a confidant, and possessed the place of Gaveston in his heart; and he and his father, whom he made earl of Winchester, had the whole management of affairs in their hands. Upon which, the barons entered into a confederacy, levied troops, and then so vigorously petitioned for the removal of the Spencers, that the king durst not refuse their demands, and the parliament passed an act for their banishment, which was accordingly put in execution. But now affairs began to be in a flame again, by means of the queen, who having received some affront from the governor of Leeds, which belonged to one of the associated barons, she spurred the king to revenge against the whole body, who having taken the castle of Leeds, hanged the governor, and then turned his army against the barons. He took Warwick castle and some others, and then thinking himself strong enough to stand against all opposers, he recalled the two Spencers. Most of the confederate barons threw themselves upon the king's mercy; as to those who stood out, many of them were put to death, some fled the kingdom, and others were imprisoned; among whom was Mortimer, whom the Spencers confined in the Tower. The earl of Lancaster, with what troops he could raise, retired into the North, in order to join the Scots; he was taken and beheaded at Pontefract, 9 lords of his party were executed at York, and others in other parts of the kingdom. The Spencers now exercised their exorbitant power without controul, and Mortimer, after having been twice condemned, and twice pardoned, by the influence of the queen, made his escape to France, where the queen soon followed, under pretence of bringing about an accommodation between her brother and her husband, but with a full intention to be revenged on the Spencers, who had taken all occasions to mortify her; and afterwards got her son over, to do homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, which she had persuaded his father to resign to him. Edward sent letter after letter, commanding the queen to return with her son; but she always made some excuse or other, all the while plotting to dethrone her husband. All the English who had taken refuge in France, or had been banished, came in to her; amongst whom was Roger Mortimer, who became her chief counsellor. On Sept. 22, 1326, she embarked with a body of forces, tho' trusting more to her friends in the kingdom. Accordingly she was no sooner landed, than several lords joined her, with a great number of forces; so

that the king being deserted by all, concealed himself in the abbey of Neath. He had left Spencer, the father, in Bristol, which being soon taken, the old man was immediately hung up in his armour, without any formality. The city of London declared for the queen, and the bishop of Exeter, who endeavoured to keep it for the king, was beheaded by the populace. Prince Edward was now declared guardian of the realm: and search being made for the king, he was soon found where he lay concealed, having with him only young Spencer, chancellor Baldock, Simon de Reading, and a few domestics, every body else having deserted him. With these the unhappy king was conducted to Monmouth castle, and the bishop of Hereford was sent to demand the great seal of him; which he delivered up for the queen and prince to make use of it, as they thought proper. The queen having got the great seal, called a parliament in the imprisoned king's name; but before met, she caused Spencer to be hanged on a gibbet 50 feet high, and Simon de Reading on one 10 feet lower. The parliament being met, Jan. 1327, unanimously agreed, that the king should be deposed, and Edward the son made king in his room. The substance of the charge exhibited against him was, that he had not governed according to the laws of the land; in short, that he was found incorrigible, and without hopes of amendment. Prince Edward was immediately proclaimed king in Westminster hall, by the name Edward III. But the generous young prince, vowing he would not accept of the crown without his father's consent, it was thought necessary to send commissioners to oblige him to resign the crown to his son. The king came out in a mourning habit, and faded away; on his coming to himself, they presented to him the ill consequence that might attend his refusal, upon which he delivered the crown, sceptre, and other emblems of royalty into their hands, and made a formal resignation of the regal authority; which sir Tho. Blount the high constable broke his staff, and declared all the king's officers discharged. Thus ended the reign of Edward II. Jan. 20, 1327, in the 20th year, and 43d of his age. Besides Edward, he succeeded him, he had another son, John of Eltham, and two daughters, John married to David king of Scots, and Elizabeth wife of the duke of Guelder. Edward said to have resembled his father in the accomplishments of his person, as well as in countenance: but in other respects he differed to have inherited only the defects of his father; for he was cruel and illiberal, without his valour or capacity. He had levity, licence, and irresolution, in common with weak princes; but the distinguishing part of his character was that unaccountable passion for the reigning favourite, to which he sacrificed every other consideration of policy or convenience.

convenience, and at last fell a miserable victim. Yet his bitterest enemies never alledged that any thing unnatural entered into the composition of that singular attachment which he expressed for Gaveston and the younger Spencer. In this reign there was the most terrible earthquake that had ever been felt in England, and a dreadful famine, which lasted three years, and destroyed a vast number of people. During this time, the brewing any sort of beer was prohibited on pain of death, that the corn which used to be consumed that way, might be applied to the making of bread. This period is also remarkable for the total suppression of the knights Templars, not only in England, but all over Christendom, and their estates were assigned to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, now called knights of Malta. This suppression was said to be owing to their enormous vices.

EDWARD III. was proclaimed king on Jan 20, 1327, and was crowned on the 26th at Westminster, being then in the 14th year of his age. The beginning of his reign gave people room to think they had not changed for the better, which was owing to the bad administration of the queen, who was directed in every thing by Mortimer, who acted more like a sovereign than a subject. And though the parliament had appointed 12 regents, during the king's minority, yet Isabella had seized the government into her own hands. King Rob. Bruce, thinking to take the advantage of Edward's minority, broke the truce with the English, and sent an army of 20000 men to ravage the counties bordering on Scotland. Edward, exasperated at this, marched an army of 60000 men, including the Hainaulters, lately brought over; but just as the king was going to head them at York, a quarrel arose between the English and Hainaulters, which came to blows, and a great deal of blood was spilt. This occasioned their stay at York longer than was convenient, which gave the Scots opportunity of ravaging the country, and posting themselves so that the king could not come to give them battle. The late king was all this time a close prisoner in Kenilworth castle. His harsh treatment began to raise compassion in the people, and Henry of Lancaster entertained some thoughts of setting him at liberty. To prevent this, Lancaster was discharged, and sir John Maltravers and sir John Gurney, 2 men of a brutish disposition, were appointed in his room. They were ordered to remove him from Kenilworth to Berkley castle, where they received orders to put him to death, which they executed in a barbarous manner; they put a pillow on his face, to prevent his crying out, thrust a pipe up his fundament, that no fear might appear, and through it run a red hot iron into his bowels; in which exquisite torture he expired, after he had been deposed about 8 months. The wretches who

perpetrated this horrid murder came to miserable ends; Gurney dying abroad by the hands of the executioner, and Maltravers perishing in exile. His body was buried in a private manner in the abbey church at Gloucester, and it was given out that he died a natural death. In 1328, the young king's marriage with Philippa of Hainault was solemnized, and the same year a treaty of peace was made with Scotland; king Edward renouncing all pretensions to that kingdom, and the princess Joanna, his sister, being given to prince David, the king of Scotland's son. Charles the brother of queen Isabella, dying without issue male, Edward, as next heir, sent to demand the crown of France; but Philip de Valois, cousin-german to the late king, caused himself to be crowned. Edward was obliged to let the matter lie dormant for the present, and went over to France in 1329, to pay homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, having privately protested beforehand against the homage he was going to pay. Upon his return to England, in 1330, the conduct of the queen and Mortimer were represented to him in such a light, that he caused them both to be seized at Nottingham; then calling a parliament, he told them, that with the consent of his subjects, he intended to take upon himself the government, though he was not yet at the age prescribed by the law: to which the parliament readily assented. The first thing he did, was to seize the extravagant dower of the queen, amounting to two-thirds of the revenue of the crown, and then confined her in the castle of Rising, for the remainder of her life, which lasted 28 years; and Mortimer was hanged as a traitor, on the common gallows at Tyburn. The same year the king had a son born to him, who was named Edward. The art of weaving woollen cloth was about this time brought from Flanders into England, by John Kempe, to whom king Edward granted his protection, and invited over fullers, dyers, and other artificers belonging to that manufacture, which has since proved so advantageous to England. Edward now intended to break the dishonourable treaty that queen Isabella and Mortimer had drawn him in to make with Scotland. He set Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, whom Edward I. had made k. of Scotland, upon the throne, and young k. David was obliged to fly into France; soon after which, Baliol was crowned at Scone, and did the same homage to king Edward for Scotland, as his father had done to Edward I. The king of England marched an army to lay siege to Berwick, which was still in king David's hands. The regent of Scotland advanced with a great army to its relief, but Edward met him at Halydon hill, and in a bloody battle, A. D. 1333, entirely routed him: after which, Berwick surrendered, which Edward annexed for ever to the crown of England. However, the Scots drove Baliol out of the king-

kingdom; upon which Edward marched with a numerous army in 1335, and attacked Scotland by sea and land, whereupon they submitted. Edward returned to England, leaving the earl of Athol to command in his absence; who, as he was besieging Kildrummy, was attacked, defeated, and slain by Dunbar and Douglas, who marched to the relief of the place. This occasioned Edward once more to march into Scotland, where he ravaged the counties that had revolted. Then leaving a small army under Baliol, he came back to England, being now bent upon putting his project against France into execution. He maintained that the Salic law, in excluding females, did not exclude their male issue, and he was encouraged in his undertaking by Robert d'Artois, whom Philip had disgusted. In 1337 he called a parliament, chiefly to settle the business of the woollen manufacture. In it he created his eldest son duke of Cornwall, who was the first in England who had the title of duke; and ever since, the eldest son of the king of England is by birth duke of Cornwall. The first step Edward took, was to order the duke of Brabant to demand the crown of France in his name; at the same time, making him his lieutenant-general for that kingdom, and commanding the French, whom he styled his subjects, to obey him. In 1338 he set sail with a considerable fleet, and arrived at Antwerp, where he made a long stay, to settle some matters of importance. The first campaign was not opened till Sept. 1339, which ended without bloodshed. The next year Edward took the title of king of France, using it in all public acts, and quartered the arms of France with his own, adding this motto, Dieu & mon Droit, God and my right. He soon after obtained a great victory over the French at sea; for with a fleet of 300 sail, attacking the French fleet of 400, he took or sunk almost all of them. However, a truce was agreed on, by the mediation of the pope, for three years. Edward also made a truce with David for two years, who was returned into Scotland with troops from France. Whilst these truces subsisted, Edward called a parliament, in which he solemnly confirmed all the liberties contained in the great charter, and created his son Edward prince of Wales. In 1346 Edward landed in Normandy, with his son the prince of Wales, who was now about 16 years of age, and after ravaging the country, encamped at Cressy; and on Aug. 26, 1346, a very obstinate and bloody battle was fought, which proved fatal to the French. The prince of Wales, young as he was, performed wonders. To him the victory was chiefly owing, the king his father leaving him the honour of it. Philip was wounded in the neck and thigh, and being forced to retire, the victory was soon completed. There were slain in this battle, the king of Bohemia, who was

blind; the earl of Alençon, Philip's brother; the duke of Lorraine; the earls of Flanders and Blois; 1500 other eminent noblemen, and 120 knights, and above 80 French standards taken. It is said that in this famous battle the English first made use of cannon, then unknown to the French. After this Edward besieged Calais, which held out a year; and he at last reduced it by famine, and then consented to a year's truce. During the siege of Calais, the king of Scots advanced as far as Durham at the head of a numerous army, but queen Philippa marching against him, defeated him, and took him prisoner. King David remained a prisoner eleven years, and then was released upon giving 20 hostages to pay 100,000 marks, at 10,000 a year, till all was paid. A ten years truce was at this time concluded between the two kingdoms. David died in 1368, and left his crown to Robert Stuart, his nephew. Not long after the taking of Calais, Edward instituted the most famous order of knighthood in the world, viz. that of the Garter. About the same time, the merchants having complained of the depredations committed by some Spanish ships on the English coast, Edward did not disdain to go in person with some ships, and give chase to those corsairs. He took 26 of their large ships, sunk some, and dispersed the rest. Philip de Valois dying in 1350, left his son his successor, who prolonged the truce to 1354, and then to the year following; but it was ill observed on both sides. When it was near expiring, Edward invested the prince of Wales with the duchy of Guienne, and sent him thither to prosecute the war; who having advanced to the gates of Bourges, upon his return, was met by the king of France with an army of 60000 men, near Poitiers; and here a memorable battle was fought, on Sept. 19, 1356, in which the prince of Wales, notwithstanding the vast superiority of the French, gained a complete victory, and took king John prisoner, with Philip, his fourth son. The duke of Bourbon, the constable of France, the marshal de Nelfe, above 50 other great lords, and 800 gentlemen, were slain. A truce for two years was soon after agreed on, and the prince came over to England, bringing the captive king along with him, who was treated with the greatest respect by all the royal family. King John agreed upon a treaty with the king of England, in order to recover his liberty; but the states of France refused to ratify it. Upon which Edward, in 1360, went over to France with an army of 100,000 men, with an intent to subdue that kingdom; but he did not carry his point; for though he ravaged the country to the very gates of Paris, yet he could by no means draw the dauphin and the regent out to an engagement, so that his army mouldering away with sickness, and tired with fruitless attempts, he consented to a treaty of

peace, which was signed May 8, 1360, whereby the king of France was to pay three millions of crowns of gold for his ransom, and the king of England was to hold Guienne, Calais town, castles, and territories, and several other places; and king John was set at liberty, returned to France, and fulfilled the treaty. In 1363, king John came over to England again, about some matters of importance, and was very honourably received by king Edward. The kings of Scotland and Cyprus being in England at the same time, sir Henry Picard, citizen and wine-merchant of London, entertained the four kings and their retinues with a magnificent feast at his own house. King John died in England, April 8 following. In 1365, pope Urban V. in a haughty manner demanded the tribute which king John of England obliged himself and his successors to pay to the holy see, of which there were 30 years due. But both king and parliament so vigorously opposed this imposition, declaring king John's engagement to be null, as without consent of parliament, and contrary to his coronation oath, that the pope thought fit to drop it; and neither Edward nor his successors had any more trouble on that head. In 1368 Edward lost his second son, Lionel duke of Clarence. The year following Charles V. of France, broke the treaty of Bretagne, and declared war against Edward, and the English were so unfortunate as to be deprived of all their late acquisitions in France, except Calais. However, a truce was concluded between the two crowns, in 1374. At the beginning of this war queen Philippa died. King Edward, now in his old age, fell in love with Alice Perrers, one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to queen Philippa, of whom he was so fond as to squander the public money on her. The parliament obliged him to send her away, but he soon recalled her. On June 8, 1376, died Edward, prince of Wales, the delight of the nation, in the 46th year of his age. He was called the Black Prince, from his wearing black armour. The parliament attended his corpse to Canterbury, where he was interred. He had married Joanna, daughter to Edmund earl of Kent, who was beheaded by the intrigues of Isabella and Mortimer, at the beginning of this reign. By her he left one son, Richard, about ten years old, whom the king his grandfather created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, designing him for his successor. King Edward died at Sheen, June 21, 1377, in the 63th year of his age, and 51st of his reign, and was buried in Westminster abbey. This great prince, when he drew near his end, saw himself deserted by every body. Alice, his favourite, when she saw him dying, seized upon every thing that was valuable, even to the ring on his finger. He had, besides his two sons already mentioned, William, who died an infant; John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster;

Edmund surnamed of Langley, earl of Cambridge and duke of York; William of Windsor, who died young; and Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. He had also five daughters. Edward III. was undoubtedly one of the greatest princes that ever swayed the scepter of England; whether we respect him as a warrior or lawgiver, a monarch or a man. He possessed the courage and romantic spirit of Alexander; the penetration, the fortitude, the polished manners of Julius; the munificence, the liberality, the wisdom of Augustus Cæsar. He was tall, majestic, finely shaped, with a piercing eye and aquiline visage. He excelled all his cotemporaries in feats of arms and personal address. He was courteous, affable, and eloquent; of a free deportment, and agreeable conversation; and had the art of commanding the affection of his subjects without seeming to solicit popularity. He was a constitutional knight-errant; and his example diffused the spirit of chivalry thro' the whole nation. In imitation of the youthful monarch, who delighted in tilts and tournaments, every individual betook himself to the exercise of arms, every breast glowed with emulation, every heart panted with the thirst of glory; and when he took the field, there was not a soldier in his army who did not serve from sentiment, and fight for reputation. The love of glory was certainly the predominant passion of Edward, to the gratification of which he did not scruple to sacrifice the feelings of humanity, the lives of his subjects, and the interest of his country. And nothing could have induced or enabled his people to bear the load of taxes with which they were encumbered in this reign, but the love and admiration of his person, the fame of his victories, and the excellent laws and regulations which the parliaments enacted with his advice and concurrence. In this reign lived the famous Dr. John Wickliff, the first celebrated English reformer.

EDWARD IV. earl of March, son of Richard, duke of York, who was slain in the battle of Wakefield, was about 19 years of age when he was proclaimed king, on March 5, 1461, in the room of Henry VI. by virtue of an extraordinary kind of election; for the earl of Warwick having drawn up his troops in St. John's Fields, and caused the people who came out to see them to form a ring, he stood in the middle, and asked them with a loud voice first, whether they would have Henry of Lancaster for king? They all cried, "No, No." Then he demanded of them, whether they would have Edward, son of the late duke of York, for their king? To which the whole multitude answered with loud acclamations, expressing their assent. This done, he assembled a great council of the nobles and magistrates in and about London, who declared the crown was devolved on Edward; and accordingly made him an offer of it, which with
a great

a great shew of modesty he accepted. In the beginning of his reign he caused a tradesman of London to be executed, for saying he would make his son heir to the crown; meaning, as he said, his own house, which had that sign. A few days after his proclamation, he put himself at the head of an army of 40,000 men, in order to march against queen Margaret, whose army was increased to 60,000, and gained a complete victory over the queen's army, in a great battle between Caxton and Tewton, in Yorkshire, which was fought on Palm-Sunday, and continued from morning to night; in which it is said near 37,000 lost their lives. Then he returned to London, where he arrived on June 8, and was crowned the 29th. Shortly after king Edward called a parliament, which approved of his coronation, and confirmed his title, and repealed all the acts which had been made against the house of York. Queen Margaret, having received succours from France, entered Northumberland with Henry and the prince her son, in 1463; but her army was defeated, and Henry, Margaret, and her son escaped, and fled into Scotland. Soon after Edward concluded a truce with France, with the duke of Burgundy, and with Scotland. Henry came privately into England, hoping to conceal himself there, till he should have an opportunity of escaping by sea. But unhappily being discovered, and seized at Waddington-hall in Lancashire, whilst he was at dinner, he was, in an ignominious manner, conducted to London, and confined in the Tower. Margaret went over, with the young prince, to René of Anjou, her father. King Edward granted pardon to all Henry's friends, excepting only Ralph Grey and Humphry Nevil. In 1464 the king fell desperately in love with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey, and made her his wife; and immediately created Sir Richard Woodville, the queen's father, earl of Rivers, and soon after he was made treasurer and high-constable of England; and Anthony Woodville, his son, was married to the richest heiress in England. This marriage displeased the nation, particularly the earl of Warwick who had just concluded a match for the king, with the queen of France's sister, and who was resolved to use his utmost efforts to depose him. In 1469 he fomented an insurrection in Yorkshire, and the malecontents met the earl of Pembroke, with the king's forces near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where a battle was fought, in which Pembroke was defeated, and being taken, was beheaded by the rebels, with Sir Richard Herbert, his brother. In Northamptonshire the rebels went in a tumultuous manner to a mansion-house of the earl of Rivers, the queen's father, seized him, and beheaded him at Northampton. The king, no way suspecting Warwick, granted him and his brother a commission to raise troops, which they did, and declared for the rebels. The king hereupon marched against them in person, and whilst a negotiation was on foot, in order to an accommodation, the earl of Warwick attacked the king's camp in the night, put them in the utmost confusion, and took the king prisoner, who was conducted to Middleham-castle in Yorkshire; this was in 1470. Edward found means to make his escape, by bribing his guard, and went to London; and now both sides prepared for war, Sir Robert Wells went to raise forces in Lincolnshire, and was met by the king at Stamford, who routed his whole army, and Wells himself was taken and beheaded. Warwick and Clarence retired into France, to concert new measures. Lewis having furnished the earl of Warwick with money and troops, he set sail with the duke of Clarence, and landed at Dartmouth, and his army was soon increased to 60,000. He forthwith proclaimed Henry VI. and marched in pursuit of Edward, who fled, and took refuge in Holland; and then, in Oct. 1470, the earl of Warwick released king Henry out of the Tower, after a six years imprisonment, who was solemnly proclaimed on the 14th, as again ascending the throne. A parliament was now called, which met on November 20, and voted Edward a traitor and usurper, and confiscated all his estate, and annulled all the acts made in his reign, and declared all those to be rebels who had borne arms in defence of Edward's pretended right. The duke of Burgundy, to whom Edward had fled for protection, having furnished him with some money, ships, and men, landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, 1471, and having gained over the duke of Clarence, marched to London, and entered the city amidst the acclamations of the people; and Henry, after a seven months phantom of sovereignty, was sent again to the Tower. On April 14, a fierce battle was fought between the king and the earl of Warwick at Barnet, which began early in the morning, and continued till noon; but Warwick's army being overpowered, was put to the rout, great numbers being slain upon the spot, with the earl himself, and the marquis of Montague, his brother. Queen Margaret, who with prince Edward her son was just arrived from France, was very much shocked with the news; and abandoning herself to grief and despair, took sanctuary at the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampshire. But the duke of Somerset, the earl of Pembroke, and the other lords persuading her to try her fortune once more, by putting the prince of Wales, her son, at the head of an army, she consented; and those lords, in a very short time, got together a good number of troops. The king marched against them; and coming up with them at Tewksbury, where they entrenched themselves, eight days after the battle of Barnet, entered their camp, and entirely routed them with a terrible slaughter. The queen

the prince of Wales, and the duke of Somerset, were taken: the last was beheaded; the prince, then 18 years old, was stabbed to death in cold blood; and queen Margaret was imprisoned in the Tower, where she remained till 1475, and was ransomed by Lewis XI. for 50,000 crowns. As to Henry VI. he was murdered in the Tower, in the 50th year of his age. The king, not content with the severity he had exercised against the Lancastrian party, completed the tragedy in the year 1478, by the death of his own brother, the duke of Clarence, being instigated thereto by the queen, the duke of Gloucester, and the rest of Clarence's enemies. And now Edward gave himself up to his pleasures, in which he was extravagantly profuse, which put him upon extorting money from his subjects by very cruel methods. He was seized with a violent fever, which carried him off on April 9, 1483, in the 43d year of his age, and 23d of his reign. He had a great many mistresses, among whom was Jane Shore, wife to a citizen of London. By his queen Elizabeth he had Edward, prince of Wales, who succeeded him; and Richard, duke of York; Elizabeth, who was married to king Henry VII; Cicely, married to lord Wells; Anne, married to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk; Bridget, who was a nun; Mary, who died unmarried; and Catharine, whose husband was William Courtney, lord of Devonshire. Edward was a prince of the most elegant person, and insinuating address; endowed with the utmost fortitude and intrepidity; possessed of uncommon sagacity and penetration: but, like all his ancestors, was cruelly cruel and vindictive, perfidious, lewd, rapacious, and rapacious; without one liberal thought, without one sentiment of humanity.

EDWARD V. then about 12 years old, was proclaimed immediately after the death of his father, though he was never crowned; being deposed by his uncle Richard duke of Gloucester, who got himself to be proclaimed king, June 20, 1483, and afterwards procured the murder of his nephews Edward V. and Richard duke of York, by two ruffians, who took them into their chamber in the Tower, and put them in their bed, and then buried them under the stair-case. This Sir James Tyndal, whom Richard had made governor of the Tower for this purpose, confessed at his execution in the next reign. Edward V. reigned two months and 12 days.

EDWARD VI. the only son of Henry VIII. by his queen Jane Seymour, succeeded his father at the age of nine years and three months, and was a prince of excellent quality. He was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1547, by the name of Edward VI. and crowned Feb. 20. The late king had appointed a regency during his minority, which was fixed to his 18th year. The regency being met, thought proper to chuse a president, with the title of Protector of the realm, and Governor to the King, who was

to do nothing without the consent of the majority. The choice fell upon the earl of Hertford, the king's uncle, who was afterwards made duke of Somerset. In this reign many learned reformers took refuge in England, on whom king Edward bestowed pensions. In 1553, the young king fell into a consumption, and died July 6, being in the 16th year of his age, having reigned six years, five months, and nine days. He was a prince of fine accomplishments. He kept a journal, which is preserved in the British Museum, in which he regularly entered all the important transactions of his reign. He was remarkably pious, and continued firmly attached to those principles of the reformation, which he had imbibed while young, and which made a great progress in his reign. He confirmed his father's grant of Christ's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals, and founded Bridewell, and St. Thomas's hospitals. He also founded several schools, which were mostly endowed out of the church-lands. Edward is celebrated by historians for the beauty of his person, the sweetness of his disposition, and the extent of his knowledge. By that time he had attained the 16th year, he understood the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages; he was versed in the sciences of logic, music, natural philosophy, and master of all the theological disputes; in so much that the famous Hieronymus Cardanus, in his return from Scotland, visiting the English court, was astonished at the progress he had made in learning; and afterwards extolled him in his works as a prodigy of nature. Notwithstanding these encomiums, he seems to have had an ingredient of bigotry in his disposition that would have rendered him very troublesome to those of tender consciences, who might have happened to differ from him in religious principles; not can we reconcile either to his boasted humanity or penetration, his consenting to the death of his uncle, who had served him faithfully, unless we suppose he wanted resolution to withstand the importunities of his minister; and was deficient in that vigour of mind, which often exists independent of learning and culture.

EDWINSTONE, a village in Nottinghamshire, six miles N. E. of Mansfield, with one fair, on Oct. 28, for cattle, horses, and hogs.

EDWY succeeded Edred in 958, and was no sooner on the throne, than he commanded Dunstan, who had been treasurer to the late king, to give an account of the money entrusted to him. Dunstan refused to obey, alledging the money had been expended for pious uses. The king's council were not for pushing this affair any farther, for fear of the people, who had a high notion of Dunstan's sanctity, and an extravagant veneration for the monks and their religious houses; so that they branded every one who spoke against them as impious and profane. However, to mortify the

abbot, the monks were turned out of the benefices they had invaded, and the secular priests restored. Upon this the monks vented the most bitter invectives imaginable. Those of Malmesbury made the greatest outcry of all, and were therefore turned out of their monastery, which was given to the secular priests. William of Malmesbury, who was of this house, says, that after it had been in the possession of monks for 270 years, it was made a stable of clerks. Dunstan, who was supposed to be the chief author of these clamours, was banished; or, as some say, voluntarily retired to a monastery in Flanders. And now the monks with all their might cried down the government of the young king, and represented him as the most impious of men. This soon occasioned an insurrection in Mercia; and Edgar, the king's brother, headed the revolt; and having secured that part of the country, he marched into Northumberland and East Anglia, where the Danes (always glad of any disturbance among the English) joined him. Edwy was unprepared to quell this rebellion, not imagining it was in the power of the monks to do so much mischief, and knowing that neither the people nor his brother had any just cause of complaint. And so the event was, that he could only keep Wessex, which preserved its fidelity to him, and was forced to deliver up all the rest, of which Edgar was at length chosen the head, with the title of King of Mercia. Edwy did not long survive this partition; for being vexed at his being deprived of his dominions, and that the monks had thus got the better of him, he fell into a deep melancholy, which put an end to his life, after he had reigned a little above four years. He was buried at Winchester.

To **BEK**, V. A. [Sax.] to make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency, sometimes including the idea of bungling, or botching; used with the particle *out*.

EEL, S. in Natural History, a fish of the serpentine kind.

EFF. See **EFT**.

To **EFFACE**, V. A. [Fr.] to destroy any painting; to spoil the form of any piece of carving; to blot out; to destroy all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFE'CT, S. [Lat.] that which is produced by an operating cause; a consequence; advantage; avail; profit, or service. The purport, intention, or meaning of a discourse, or speaker. In the plural, goods, furniture, or moveables.

To **EFFE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to bring to pass; to attempt with success; to produce as a cause, or by the application of power.

EFFE'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be produced, done, or performed.

EFFE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power to produce an effect. Actively, proper for action.

EFFE'CTIVELY, Adv. with power powerfully; really; entirely.

EFFE'CTLESS, Adj. without effect without causing any change or alteration by the application of power; without producing any effect.

EFFE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who produces any effect; one who is the cause of a thing.

EFFE'CTUAL, Adj. [Fr.] producing the object, end, or design for which it is intended. **SYNON.** With respect to these two words that of *efficacious* seems not so powerful as that of *effectual*. The first gets the better of most obstacles; the last, of all. By an *efficacious* remedy we put an *effectual* stop.

EFFE'CTUALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to produce the end for which it is applied.

To **EFFE'CTUATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to bring to pass; to accomplish.

EFFE'MINACY, S. the acting like a woman; softness, or want of those qualities which distinguish and become a man. Figuratively, lasciviousness.

EFFE'MINATE, Adj. [Lat.] void of the qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex; acting, or behaving like a woman; voluptuous, or luxurious.

To **EFFE'MINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make womanish.

EFFE'MINATION, S. the quality, or cause of rendering a person womanish.

To **EFFERVE'SCE**, [effervesci] V. A. [Lat.] to grow warm, or produce heat by fermentation, or the motion of the particles of a body among themselves.

EFFERVE'SCENCE, S. [Lat.] the production of heat by intestine motion. Among Chemists, it is that intestine motion existing in various fluids, either by the mixture of fluids with others of a different nature, or dropping salts or powders of various kinds into fluids.

EFFE'TE, Adj. [Lat.] barren; worn out with age.

EFFICA'CIOUS, [effikáshions] Adj. [Lat.] producing the effect or end intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, [effikáshionsly] Adv. in such a manner as to produce the effect or end intended.

EFFICACY, [effikáshy] S. the power producing the end or effect intended. Applied to speech, persuasion.

EFFI'CIENCE, or **EFFI'CIENCY**, [effishiensis, or effishiensy] S. [Lat.] the acting producing effects or changes in things or persons; agency.

EFFI'CIENT, [effishiens] S. [Lat.] a cause, one that makes or causes things to be what they are.

EFFI'CIENT, [effishiens] Adj. [Lat.] having the power to produce or cause alteration or change in things, either by altering the qualities, or introducing the new ones.

EFFIGY, S. [Lat.] the resemblance, representation.

representation of any thing drawn, painted or carved. An idea, applied to the mind. *SYNON.* Corporeal representation is the common idea of these words; but an *effigy* is to supply the place of the real thing; an image is to shew the attitude and design, but in miniature; a *figure* the same, but as large as life.

EFFLORESCENCE, or **EFFLORESCENCY**, *S.* [Lat.] in Botany, a production of flowers. In Natural History, an excrescence in form of flowers. In Medicine, a breaking out of some humours, &c. in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, *Adj.* [Lat.] shooting out in the shape of flowers. In Medicine, appearing in pimples or other eruptions on the skin.

EFFLUENCE, *S.* [Lat.] that which flows from some principle.

EFFLUVIA, or **EFFLUVIUM**, *S.* [Lat.] the small particles continually emitted by, or flowing from a body, which, though they do not sensibly decrease the body from whence they proceed, have perceptible effects on the senses.

EFFLUX, *S.* [Lat.] the act of flowing out; effusion; spreading; or the visible effect of some cause; that which flows from something else; an emanation.

TO EFFLUX, *V. N.* [Lat.] to flow from; to move in succession.

EFFLUXION, *S.* [Lat.] that which flows out. The act of flowing out.

EFFORMATION, *S.* the act of giving form to, or making.

EFFORT, *S.* [Fr.] a struggle; a labour; or vehement endeavour or exertion of power.

EFFOSSION, *S.* [Lat.] the act of digging from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, *S.* [Fr.] an immodest and undaunted boldness, by which a person is capable of undertaking any action, including the idea of impudence and daring.

EFFULGENCE, *S.* [Lat.] splendor, or a glorious degree of light.

EFFULGENT, *Adj.* [Lat.] shining with a superlative degree of light or splendor.

TO EFFUSE, [*effuse*] *V. A.* [Lat.] to pour out; to spoil.

EFFUSION, *S.* [Lat.] the act of pouring out; shedding; the act of uttering or pronouncing with fluency; profusion, or generous giving. Figuratively, the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, [*effusive*] *Adj.* pouring out.

EFT, *S.* [Sax.] called likewise an *evert* a small kind of animal, having four feet and a long tail, resembling the lizard, or crocodile, and to be found in watery places.

EFTSOONS, *Adv.* soon afterwards. Obsolete.

EGBERT, king of Wessex, became monarch of England, by the conquest of the other kingdoms, in the year 827 or 828. Before the reduction of the heptarchy, he sub-

dued the Britons in Cornwall, and also those of Venedotia, which was one of the three kingdoms Wales was divided into. After he was crowned king of England (being the first) he reigned in peace for some time, enjoying the fruits of his victories. In 833, the Danes arrived at Charmouth in Dorsetshire, with 35 vessels, and meeting with no opposition, furiously ravaged the country. Egbert marched against them, and was entirely defeated, after a long and bloody battle; and Egbert himself narrowly escaped, by the favour of a dark night. In 835, another body of Danish pirates landed near Hengston-hill in Cornwall, over whom Egbert gained an entire victory. Egbert reigned in all 37 years as king of Wessex only; seven years as monarch, or chief of the seven kingdoms; and 10 years as real monarch or king of all England. He died in 838, and was buried at Winchester.

E'GDEAN, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Sept. 4, for horses; and horned cattle.

E'GER, *S.* [See **EAGER**] an imperious and irregular tide.

EGG, *S.* [Sax.] in Natural History, a part formed in the females of certain animals, which under a shell, more or less spherical, includes the young of the same species.

PROV. Neither good egg nor bird.—You come with your five eggs a penny, and four of them be rotten.—Set a fool to roast eggs, and a wise man to eat them.

TO EGG, *V. A.* [Sax.] to incite; to instigate; to induce a person to prosecute an action with vigour.

EGL'ANTINE, *S.* [Fr.] a kind of wild rose.

EGL'WISFACH, a village in Denbighshire, with four fairs, on Feb. 24, May 11, Aug. 24, and Nov. 24, all for cattle.

EGL'WISWREW, a village in Pembroke-shire, with two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and on the 1st Monday after Nov. 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

E'GOTISM, *S.* [Lat.] a fault committed in writing or discourse, including too frequent and ostentatious an use of the pronoun *I*; too frequent mention of a person's self in writing or conversation.

E'GOTIST, *S.* [from *ego*, Lat. *I*] one who often repeats the word *I*; a person who mentions himself too frequently, and with ostentation.

TO E'GOTIZE, *V. N.* to mention one's self too frequently, and too ostentatiously.

EGRE'GIOUS, *Adj.* [Lat.] somewhat above the common or ordinary run; remarkable; worthy of notice, or extraordinary either in a good or bad sense, but generally used in a bad one.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, *Adv.* better or worse than ordinary; uncommonly better or worse; prodigiously; extremely.

E'GREMOND, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on

Sept. 19, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated not far from the sea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges; and on the top of a peaked hill a strong castle. It is 14 miles S. W. by S. of Cockermouth, and 297 N. W. of London.

E'GRESS, S. [Lat.] passage out of a place; liberty to go out.

EGRE'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of coming out.

E'GRET, S. a fowl of the heron kind, with red legs.

E'GRETTE, S. [Fr.] an ornament of ribbon, worn by ladies on the front-part of their hair.

EGTON, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Gisborough, with four fairs, on Tuesday before Feb. 15, Tuesday before May 11, Sept. 4, and Tuesday before Nov. 22, for horned cattle, boots, and shoes.

EGYPT, a celebrated and considerable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broadest. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red-Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the kingdom and desert of Barca. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him there are inferior governors in the several parts of this country; those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand-Seignior, and make presents to the bashaw, living like little tyrants, and are frequently at war with each other. Besides these, there are several Sheiks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. The inhabitants are of four sorts, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Christians, Cophts, or Cophtis, besides Greeks, Jews, and other foreigners. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it is tawney, and the farther S. the more dark, inasmuch that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are most of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; besides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. It rains very seldom in Egypt, but that want is happily supplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known to almost every one. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largest of them takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly of large square stones of unequal sizes, and the height of it about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this respect. The caverns out of which they get the embalmed dead bodies is another curiosity much taken notice of; they are found in coffins set upright in the niches of the walls,

and have continued there 4000 years, at least. Egypt lies between 29 and 38 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude.

To EJA'ULATE, V. A. [Lat.] to dart out; to shoot. Neuterly, to breathe a short occasional prayer.

EJACULATION, S. in its primary sense, the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occasional, extemporary, short, and pious prayer.

EJA'CLATORY, Adj. suddenly darted out; expressed in short, abrupt, or unconnected sentences.

To EJE'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to throw, cast, or dart out with force. Figuratively, to expel or drive from a place or possession; to drive away with hatred; to exclude; to sling away, or reject.

EJE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of expelling, or driving from a place or possession. In Medicine, a discharge made by vomit, stool, or any emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT, S. in Law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded and obliged to depart.

EIGH, Interjection, a sudden expression of delight.

EIGHT, [this word and its compounds is pron. like *ait*] Adj. a number consisting of twice four.

EIGHTEEN, Adj. a number consisting of ten and eight units added together, or of twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, Adj. the order of a thing either in place or succession, which is removed the distance of seventeen from the first; or twice as much, or as far as, nine.

EIGHTH, Adj. [Sax.] a word expressing the order in which a thing stands from the first, and is next beyond the seventh.

EIGHTIETH, Adj. [Sax.] an ordinal, implying that a thing or succession is removed eighty times, including the first.

EIGH'TSCORE, Adj. eighty times twenty, or 160.

EIGHTY, S. a number consisting of eight times ten added together.

EIGNE, [aine] Adj. [Fr.] in Law, the elder, or first-born; not alienable; entailed.

EI'SEL, S. [Sax.] vinegar; any acid.

EITHER, Pron. [Sax.] one or other of two persons indifferently; both, or each. Adverbially, and in distribution, to distinguish between two or more things.

EJULATION, S. [Lat.] an outcry of affecting and penetrating grief.

EKE, Adv. [Sax.] likewise; also; besides. Obsolete, unless in poetry.

To EKE. See **To ESK**.

To ELA'BORATE, V. A. [Lat.] to produce with difficulty and labour. To exalt, or improve the nature of a thing by successive changes or improvements.

ELABORATE, Adj. [Lat.] finished with great

great elegance and labour; performed with pains and diligence.

ELABORATELY, Adv. in such a manner as to bespeak elegance, owing to pains and diligence.

ELABORATION, S. the improving, or exalting the nature of a thing by successive changes and alterations; the producing with great care and industry.

To **ELANCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to dart; to throw out.

To **ELAPSE**, V. N. [Lat.] to let slip; to suffer to pass without notice or improvement, applied to time.

ELASTIC, or **ELASTICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] having the property of returning to its own form or shape, after having lost it by some external force; springing.

ELASTICITY, S. a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the same dimensions or form they were of before compression, or before their having lost it by that force.

ELATE, Adj. [Lat.] flushed, puffed up, haughty, on account of success.

To **ELATE**, V. A. to puff up, or make proud with praise, prosperity, or success; exalt, or heighten.

ELATERIUM, S. in Pharmacy, imports a purging medicine, but particularly applicable to those which operate by violence.

ELATION, S. haughtiness, or pride occasioned by success.

ELBOW, [*elbō*] S. [Sax.] the joint or ending of the arm next below the shoulder. Figuratively, any bending or angle. Prov. *she hath broken her elbow*; that is, she hath had a bastard.

To **ELBOW**, [*elbō*] V. A. to push with the elbow. Figuratively, to struggle for room; to encroach upon. Neuterly, to jut out in angles.

ELBOW-ROOM, [*elbō-room*] S. room to stretch out the elbows on each side. Figuratively, freedom from restraint, or confinement.

ELD, S. [Sax.] old age; decrepitude.

ELDER, [the comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old*] Adj. [Sax.] one who surpasses another in years; one who is born before, or who survives another.

ELDERS, S. [plural, Sax.] persons whose names give them a claim to honour and respect; those who are born before others; ancestors.

Among the Jews, the rulers of the people, answering to the word *senator* among the Romans. In the New Testament, such of the apostles as had some authority in the church on account of their years. Among the Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk as elders, in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

ELDER, S. in Botany, the name of a tree. The inner bark is by some esteemed good for fevers; the leaves are outwardly used for the cure of inflammations, and form an oint-

ment. The flowers are inwardly used to expel wind; and when made into an ointment, used outwardly as a cooler. The berries are esteemed cordial, and useful in hysteric disorders.

ELDERLY, Adj. bearing the marks of old age; advanced in years.

ELDERSHIP, S. a claim founded on being born before another; seniority, or being born before another; presbytery, or an assembly consisting of elders invested with supreme authority in church government.

ELDEST, [the superlative of *old*, which is compared thus, *old, elder, oldest*] Adj. [Sax.] exceeding others in years; born before others; one who has lived or enjoyed any thing longer than another.

ELECAMPANE, S. a plant which Botanists rank among the star-worts. It is reckoned a stomachic, alexipharmic, and sudorific; and therefore prescribed in crudities of the stomach, the cough, asthma, plague, and other contagious diseases. Externally it is recommended against the itch, convulsions, and rheumatism.

To **ELECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to chuse a person for the discharge of some post or office; to take in preference of others. In Divinity, applied by some divines, to signify choice made of some persons by the Deity as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELECT, Adj. [Lat.] chosen; taken by preference from other things proposed as objects of choice; chosen to supply an office or place, but not yet in possession.

ELECTION, S. [Lat.] the act of chusing a person from other competitors, to discharge any office or employ; choice. Figuratively, the power of chusing; the privilege of electing a person to discharge an employ; the ceremony of a public chusing of a person to discharge an employ. In Divinity, the state of a person who is chosen by God as an object worthy of his favour, or fit for his mercy.

ELECTIVE, Adj. exerting the power of choice; regulated; bestowed, or conferred by free choice or votes.

ELECTIVELY, Adv. by choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, S. one who has a vote in the choice of an officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor of Germany.

ELECTORAL, Adj. having the title, dignity, and privilege of an elector.

ELECTORATE, S. the territory, dominion, or government of an elector.

ELECTRE, or **ELECTRUM**, S. [Lat.] amber; which having the quality when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*; and to the bodies that so attract, the epithet of *electric*.

ELECTRICITY, S. in Physiology, is that property of certain bodies, whereby, after being rubbed, excited, or heated in some particular degree,

degree, they acquire a power of attracting and repelling other remote bodies; and frequently of emitting sparks and streams of light.

To **ELECTRIFY**, V. A. to communicate or endue with the electric virtue.

ELECTUARY, S. [Lat.] a medicinal composition made to the consistence of a conserve.

ELFEMO'SYNARY, S. living upon alms; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, or **E'LEGANCY**, S. [Lat.] a symmetry of parts which rather soothes than pleases, and carries with it rather the idea of neatness than beauty.

ELEGANT, Adj. [Lat.] pleasing, or causing pleasure by meaner beauties; neat; nice. **SYNON.** *Genteel* implies something above the common run; *elegant* means beautiful without grandeur. By a house *genteelly* furnished is understood a house containing every necessary, good and creditable; by *elegantly* furnished is meant *genteelly*, and in such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEGANTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to please by neatness and exactness.

ELEG'CIAC, Adj. [Lat.] used in elegies; mournful; sorrowful.

E'LECY, S. [Lat.] a poem written on some mournful subject; a poem on any subject wrote in a simple, plaintive stile, without any points or turns; a funeral song.

E'LEMENT, S. [Lat.] the first or constituent principle out of which any thing is made; a principle into which any thing is resolved, and which will admit of any further resolution. The *elements of the Peripatetics* are fire, water, air, and earth, of which they imagine all things to be composed. The *Cartesians* hold three elements, their *materia subtilis*, and two others of a denser kind. The chemical elements are seven, those of the *Peripatetics*, to which they add salt, sulphur, and mercury. Figuratively, the letter of any language; the lowest or first rudiment or grounds of any art or science.

To **E'LEMENT**, V. A. to compound of elements.

ELEMEN'TAL, Adj. composed of, or produced by, some of the elements; arising from some first principle.

ELEMEN'TARY, Adj. uncompounded; simple; without mixture; having only one principle or element for its essence.

E'LEMI, S. is a drug improperly called gum *Elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *Elemi* is brought from *Æthiopia*. The American *Elemi*, almost the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree.

E'LEPHANT, S. the largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse. He is naturally gentle. He is supplied with a trunk, or a long hollow cartilage, which serves him

for hands. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe.

ELEPHANTIASIS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations, like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE, Adj. [Lat.] pertaining or belonging to an elephant; partaking of the qualities of an elephant. Likewise a title given to certain books among the Romans, which contained an account of the actions of the emperors, and the laws made by the senate; supposed to be so called, either from their vast size, or their being composed of ivory.

To **E'LEVATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to raise aloft, on high, or at a distance from the ground; to exalt or dignify; to raise the mind with great and sublime ideas; to elate, or make proud.

E'LEVATED, Part. or Adj. raised or situated on high.

ELEVATION, S. [Lat.] the act of raising on high. Exaltation, applied to dignity or preferment. The raising the thoughts to contemplate lofty and sublime subjects. In Astronomy and Geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In Architecture, a draught of the principal side or face of a building, called its *upright*. In Perspective, a draught or representation of the whole body of a building. In Gunnery, the angle which the chase of a piece of ordnance, or the axis of its hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a raiser or lifter up.

E'LEVEN, Adj. [Sax.] one more than ten; twice five, and one added.

E'LEVENTH, Adj. [Sax.] an ordinal expressing the next in order beyond the tenth.

ELF, S. [plural *elves*]; for most nouns ending in *f*, in the singular, change the *f* into *ves* in the plural; [Brit.] a wandering spirit, frequenting solitary places, a fairy; an evil spirit or devil.

E'LGIN, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, seated on the river Lofay, 5 miles S. of Murray Frith, and 3 E. of Inverness.

E'LGIN, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which sends one member to parliament.

E'LHAM, or **E'LTHAM**, a town in Kent with a market on Mondays, and four fairs on Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and October 10, for horses, cattle and pedlars ware. It is 11 miles S. of Canterbury, and 7 S. E. of London.

To **ELI'CITE**, V. A. [Lat.] to strike, find out, or discover by dint of labour and art.

ELI'CIT, Adj. [Lat.] brought from a state of bare possibility to that of real existence; brought into act; internally acted; exerted by the will.

To ELI'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to cut in pieces.
 ELIGIBILITY, S. worthiness of being
 chosen.

ELIGIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] fit to be chosen;
 worthy of choice; preferable; possessing all
 those qualities and excellencies which are
 sufficient to set a thing above others, and re-
 commend it.

ELIMINATION, S. [Lat.] banishment;
 rejection.

ELISION, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, the
 cutting off a vowel or syllable in a word, as
 "in *the attempt*," where *e* is cut off, because
 coming before a vowel. This is called *syn-
 alypha*, frequently practised in English poe-
 try, and always observed in Latin verse. A di-
 vision, cutting, dividing, attenuating, or a se-
 paration of parts.

ELIXIR, S. [Arab.] a medicine made
 by strong infusion, where the ingredients are
 almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give
 it a thicker consistence than a tincture; the
 extract or quintessence of any thing; any
 cordial or invigorating fluid or substance.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII.
 and Anne Bolen, ascended the throne Nov. 17,
 1558, being then 25 years old, pursuant to
 the order of succession settled by that king's
 will, and authorized by act of parliament, and
 was crowned Jan. 15, 1559. As there were
 many troubles then in foreign states chiefly on
 account of religion, she assisted the protestants
 in Scotland, France, and the Low Countries,
 against their respective sovereigns, or the go-
 verning party by whom they were cruelly op-
 pressed and persecuted. The queen of Scots,
 and the dauphin her husband, had by order of
 Henry II. of France taken the arms of Eng-
 land with the titles of sovereigns of that king-
 dom; this made Elizabeth look on Mary as a
 dangerous rival, whereupon she entered 1560,
 into a treaty with the Scotch male-contents,
 in pursuance of which, she sent an army into
 Scotland to break the measures of her enemies,
 which had the desired success. Some time
 after she assisted the Huguenots in France. By
 these means queen Elizabeth kept both France
 and Scotland so employed, that they could
 find no opportunity to put their schemes in
 execution of dethroning her. The pope was
 desirous of sending a nuncio to England, who
 was arrived in Flanders, and demanded per-
 mission to continue his journey to England,
 but could never obtain it; the queen saying,
 she had nothing to do with the pope, who had
 no more authority than other bishops; and as
 a security against the disturbance the pope
 might cause to be given from any quarter, she
 always kept a good fleet in readiness against
 any invasion, and secured more and more the
 affections of her subjects, which she looked
 upon as her only support. The queen of Scots,
 being defeated in 1568 by the forces raised by
 the male-contents in that kingdom, was oblig-
 ed to fly into England, where the queen kept

her prisoner many years. The persecution of
 the protestants in the Low Countries occa-
 sioning several Flemish families to fly for re-
 fuge to England, the queen settled them at
 Norwich, Colchester, Sandwich, and several
 other places, which turned greatly to the ad-
 vantage of the nation, they being the first who
 brought hither the art of making bays and
 laces, and other linen and woollen cloths of the
 like sort. A rebellion broke out in the north,
 under the earl of Westmoreland and North-
 umberland, and Dacres, a northern gentleman,
 who intended to have set Mary queen of Scots
 on the throne, and to have restored the popish
 religion. This rebellion queen Elizabeth sup-
 pressed, and the earl of Northumberland was
 beheaded: as was also the duke of Norfolk in
 1572, who had been released out of the Tower,
 and engaged again in a conspiracy against the
 queen. The year 1571 passed chiefly in a
 negotiation for a marriage between queen Eli-
 zabeth and the duke of Anjou, second son to
 Catherine de Medecis, and brother to Charles
 IX. of France. Both Charles and Elizabeth
 found their account in this negotiation, though
 neither of them intended it should take effect.
 Charles's design was to amuse the protestants,
 particularly the Huguenots, with whom he had
 made a perfidious peace, till he had drawn
 them into the snare, in order to destroy them
 by treachery, when he found it difficult to do
 it by open force. Queen Elizabeth entered
 into the negotiation of the match to please her
 ministers, who were continually pressing her
 to marry, in order to cut off all hopes from
 the queen of Scots, and to dishearten her
 enemies. However, a defensive alliance was
 concluded between the two crowns. Charles
 died, and was succeeded by the duke of Anjou,
 by the name of Henry III. with whom queen
 Elizabeth renewed the league between the two
 crowns, but under-hand supplied the prince of
 Condé with money for the Huguenots; so
 that she might justly be called the support of
 the protestant religion, both abroad and at
 home, having in the beginning of her reign
 removed all the zealous catholics from the
 councils and from all posts of authority, and
 put protestants in their room, and published a
 proclamation allowing divine service to be per-
 formed and the holy Scriptures to be read in
 the vulgar tongue. Some time after another
 negotiation was carried on for a marriage be-
 tween her and the duke of Alençon, now duke
 of Anjou, Henry's brother, even to the sign-
 ing of her marriage articles, and the duke
 came over in person, but it was all broke off
 on a sudden. One Stubbs had his right hand
 cut off on a scaffold for writing against the
 marriage; when he pulled off his hat with
 his left, and cried, God save the queen! In
 1577, she assisted the people of the Low
 Countries, who were grievously oppressed by
 the duke of Alva, the king of Spain's general,
 and who was endeavouring to extirpate the pro-
 testants;

bestants; she lent them 100,000*l.* sterling, to enable them to carry on the war. Next year several companies of volunteers were formed in England, who went over to serve the State, with the queen's approbation. Some years after she sent a good body of forces under the earl of Leicester, but he not being agreeable to the States, was recalled, and lord Willoughby was appointed general of the English forces in his room; this war at last concluded in the total revolt of seven of these provinces from the dominion of Spain, which now make the most considerable republic in the world. The pope excommunicated the queen; and the king of Spain and the duke of Guise were in a league with the pope to invade England, dethrone Elizabeth, and set up the queen of Scots in her room. In the mean time, several plots were set on foot by the popish emissaries to take away her life; for which several priests, Jesuits, and others were executed. A general association was also formed in England, to prosecute to death such as should attempt any thing against her person or government. The parliament approved and confirmed this association, and passed a severe act against popish priests and Jesuits, whereby they were required to depart the kingdom, and if any returned, they were to be guilty of high-treason, and those who harboured them, of felony. A little after the queen made an alliance with the king of Scotland for their mutual defence, and the security of the protestant religion. In 1585, she sent sir Francis Drake to America, who took several places in the Spanish West Indies. This year died the learned and ingenious Sir Philip Sidney, of a wound he received in a battle in the Low Countries. In 1586, Babington's conspiracy, in which were engaged several popish priests from the seminaries abroad, was discovered, and they were, to the number of 14, arraigned, condemned, and executed. It was laid for an invasion, to kill the queen, free the queen of Scots, and set her on the throne. As the queen of Scots appeared by letters and otherwise to have a hand in this conspiracy, it was resolved now to prosecute her on an act of parliament made the preceding year, whereby the person, for whom, or by whom, any thing should be attempted against the queen, was liable to death. Commissioners were accordingly sent to try her at Fotheringham castle, in Northamptonshire, where she was then in custody; who in the end passed sentence upon her on the 25th of Oct. Four days after it was approved and confirmed by parliament. On December 6th it was proclaimed in London, and then throughout the kingdom; and on February following, the sentence was executed upon her in the hall of the said castle, by severing her head from her body, which she suffered with great calmness and resolution. Queen Elizabeth endeavoured by all methods to prevent the odium of this action

falling upon her, fixing secretary Davison, with whom the warrant was lodged, 10,000*l.* (and he was also imprisoned during her pleasure) and ordering her privy-counsellors to be examined in the Star-chamber. In 1588, the king of Spain, encouraged by pope Sixtus V. sent a great fleet, to which they had given the title of the Invincible Armada, to invade England. It consisted of 130 great ships, 23 caravels, and 10 galleys, having above 20,000 soldiers on board, with seamen, ammunition, and provision in proportion. To oppose which, 20,000 men were dispersed along the southern coasts, an army of 22,000 foot, and 1000 horse was encamped at Tilbury, where the queen reviewed them, and made a very engaging speech to them: There was another army of 34,000 foot, and 2000 horse, to guard the queen's person. Her subjects shewed the utmost readiness to stand in her defence; and she fitted out a considerable fleet, under the command of lord Howard as admiral, Drake, Hawkins, and Forbisher vice admirals; and sent Seymour with 40 English and Dutch ships to the coast of Flanders to hinder the prince of Parma from joining the Spanish fleet. On the 19th of July the Spanish fleet, commanded by the duke of Medina Celi, entered the channel, when the English fleet kept close to them, and soon took some of their ships. On July 24, there was a brisk engagement. On the 27th, the Spanish fleet came to an anchor off Calais, expecting in vain the prince of Parma to put to sea with his army, and make a descent on England as it had been agreed. The English fleet, now consisting of 140 ships, several of which were fitted out by private persons, followed them, and the English admiral in the night sent 8 fireships among them, which so terrified them that they cut their cables and put to sea in the utmost confusion; the English admiral took the Galleas, and the commander of it was slain. In short, the whole fleet was dispersed, and the Spaniards resolved to make the best of their way home. Of this prodigious armament, only 60 ships returned home, and those in a shattered condition. Queen Elizabeth went in state to St. Paul's, to thank Almighty God thanks for this great victory. In 1590, sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, departed this life; he died so poor, that he was buried privately to save expences. Sir Robert Cecil, son to the lord treasurer Burleigh, succeeded him as secretary of state. In 1594 Roderigo Lopez, a Jew, who was the queen's physician, two Portuguese, and Patrick Cullen, an Irishman, were bribed by the Spanish governors of the Netherlands, to take her away by poison, or otherwise; but the plot being discovered, the conspirators were seized and executed; as were Edmund York, and Richard Williams, the next year for undertaking to commit the same crime, on the promise of 40,000 crowns from the said Spanish

Spanish governors. In 1596, the queen sent a fleet and army under Howard, the earl of Essex, and Raleigh, to the coasts of Spain, which plundered Cadiz, and burnt the merchant ships at Port Real, and took and destroyed 13 Spanish men of war, and did them other considerable damage. In 1598, Henry IV. of France having made a separate peace with the king of Spain, queen Elizabeth and the States entered into a new treaty to carry on the war against that monarch by themselves. Lord Burleigh died this year, as did Spenser the poet. On February 25, 1601, Robert Devereux earl of Essex was beheaded. Towards the end of the year, complaints having been brought before the commons of certain monopolies authorized by her letters patent, as soon as she understood that the parliament deemed them so many infringements of the people's privileges, without saying to be addressed, she annulled most of them, and left the rest to the laws, upon which the commons waited upon her with an address of thanks. This year the earl of Tyrone, who had raised a rebellion in Ireland, was defeated, and obliged to cast himself upon the queen's mercy. In the beginning of the year 1603, queen Elizabeth falling sick, and her illness increasing every day; when she was near her end, the council sent some of their body to desire her to name her successor, when she named the king of Scots. She died the 24th of March, in the 70th year of her age, after a glorious reign of 44 years, 4 months, and 8 days. She was buried in Westminster abbey. Elizabeth, in her person, was masculine, tall, straight, and strong limbed, with an high round forehead, brown eyes, fair complexion, fine white teeth, and yellow hair. She danced with great agility; her voice was strong and shrill; she understood music, and played upon several instruments. She possessed an excellent memory, understood the dead and living languages, had made good proficiency in the sciences, and was well read in history. Her conversation was sprightly and agreeable, her judgment solid, her apprehension acute, her application indefatigable, and her courage invincible. She was the great bulwark of the protestant religion: she was highly commendable for her general regard to the impartial administration of justice; and even for her rigid œconomy, which saved the public money, and evinced that love for her people, which she so warmly professed: yet she deviated from justice in some instances when her interest or passions were concerned; and notwithstanding all her great qualities, we cannot deny that she was vain, proud, imperious, and in some cases cruel: her predominant passions were jealousy and avarice; though she was also subject to such violent fits of anger as overwhelmed all regard to the dignity of her station, and even hurried her beyond the bounds of common decency.

She was wise and steady in her principles of government; and, above all princes, fortunate in a ministry. She established the protestant religion in her dominions, notwithstanding all the endeavours used to prevent it, and caused trade and commerce, which always met with her protection, to flourish. The Royal Exchange was built in her time by sir Tho. Gresham; and the present method of maintaining the poor, and choosing overseers in every parish, was established in this reign.

ELK, S. an animal of the deer-kind, with the horns palmated and without a stem. It is a native of the Northern parts of Europe, and is a large and strong animal, being equal in size to a horse, but much less beautiful.

ELL, S. [Sax.] a measure of length different in different countries; but those mostly used in England, are the English and Flemish ells; the former of which is 3 feet 9 inches, or one yard and a quarter; the latter only 27 inches, or three quarters of a yard; in France, one yard and a half; and in Scotland, 37 two tenths English inches.

E'LES'DON, a town of Northumberland, whose market is neglected; but it has one fair, on August 26, for horned cattle, sheep, and linnen and woollen cloth. It is 301 miles N. N. E. of London.

E'LES'MERE, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on the third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 25, and November 14, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is 172 miles N. W. of London.

ELLI'PSIS, or ELLEI'PSIS, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, or Rhetoric, a figure by which something left out in a sentence, is to be supplied by the reader or hearer. In Geometry, a regular continued curve line, including a space, which is longer than broad, vulgarly called *oval*.

ELLI'PTIC, or ELLI'PTICAL, Adj. having the form of an ellipsis; of an oval form.

ELM, S. a timber very serviceable in places where it may lie continually dry, or wet, in extremes.

E'LMHAM, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is on April 5, for horses, cattle, and petty chapmen.

E'LMSET, a town in Suffolk, whose fair is on Whitfun-Tuesday, for toys.

E'LMSTEAD, a town in Essex, whose fair is on May 4, for toys.

ELOCUTION, S. [Lat.] the power of expressing one's ideas with fluency of speech; eloquence; the power of expression or diction; the choosing and adapting words and sentences to the things or sentiments to be expressed.

E'LOGY, S. [Fr.] praise or panegyric bestowed on a person on account of his merit.

To ELO'NGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to stretch; to lengthen or draw out, applied to the surface

face or dimensions of a thing. Neuterly, to go farther off from a thing or place.

ELONGA'TION, S. the act of stretching or lengthening; the state of a thing stretched. In Astronomy, the digression or recess of a planet from the sun, with respect to an eye placed on our earth. Also distance; departure; removal.

To **ELOPE**, V. A. [Belg.] to run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint. In Law, to quit or leave a husband.

ELOPEMENT, S. departure, or withdrawing from just restraint, or lawful power. In Law, the voluntary departure of a wife from a husband, who, providing the elopement subsists for twelve months, is liable to lose her dower, or jointure.

ELOQUENCE, S. [Lat.] the art of speaking with elegance, so as to move the affections; the power of speaking with fluency; a figured and elegant stile or diction, adapted to warm the imagination, and move the passions.

ELOQUENT, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of speaking with elegance, fluency, and in such a manner as to move the passions.

ELSE, pron. [Sax.] other; one besides that which is mentioned.

ELSE, Adv. otherwise; excepting the person or place mentioned.

ELSEWHERE, Adv. in some other place; in any other place.

E'LISTOW, a village in Bedfordshire, a mile S. of Bedford, with two fairs, on May 14, and November 25, for all sorts of cattle.

To **ELUCIDATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to cast light upon a difficult or intricate subject; to explain; to clear; to make clear.

ELUCIDA'TION, S. the act of rendering a difficult subject plain; an explanation.

ELUCIDA'TOR, S. a person who explains difficulties; a commentator.

To **ELUDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice; to mock or disappoint the expectation by an unforeseen escape.

ELU'DIBLE, Adj. possible to escape by artifice; possible to be defeated or disappointed.

ELU'SION, S. [Lat.] an artifice which is concealed from the knowledge of another; a fraud.

ELU'SIVE, Adj. using artifice to escape or avoid.

ELU'SORY, Adj. fraudulent.

To **ELU'TRIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to strain off.

E'LY, a city of Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are, on Ascension day, for horses; on Thursday in the week that St. Luke's day falls, that is, October 18, for horses, cheese, and hops. It is seated on an island of the same name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouse, which renders it very unhealthy. The bishop here has the same power as in a county palatine, for he

appoints a judge, holds the assizes, gaol-delivery, and quarter-sessions of the peace, for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place; though the cathedral is a stately structure, and has a lantern of curious architecture. The city consists of only about 600 good houses, and has but one good street, well paved, the rest being not paved, and very dirty. The assizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade. It is 68 miles N. by E. of London.

E'LY, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on July 22, for cattle.

ELY'SIAN, [elyzian] Adj. [Lat.] pertaining to elysium; pleasant; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELY'SIUM, [elyzium] S. [Lat.] in the Ancient Mythology, a place in the lower world, furnished with pleasant fields, &c. and supposed to be the receptacle for the souls of the departed.

To **EMA'CIATE**, [emaciate] V. A. [Lat.] to make a thing waste, or grow lean. Neuterly, to grow lean; to pine; to waste away.

EMACIA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of making lean; the state of a person grown lean, wasted away, or in a consumption.

E'MANANT, Adj. [Lat.] issuing or flowing from something else.

EMANA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of proceeding or flowing from something else; that which flows from substance, like effluvia.

EMA'NATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] issuing, flowing from.

To **EMA'NCIPATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to free from slavery of any sort; to restore liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, S. the act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

To **EMA'SCULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to deprive of that property which distinguishes two sexes; to castrate, or geld; to render soft, effeminate, or womanish.

EMASCULA'TION, S. the act of castrating; effeminacy; a soft and luxurious habit.

To **EMBA'LM**, V. A. [Fr.] to impregnate a dead body with gums and spices, to prevent its putrefying.

EMBA'LMER, S. one who preserves bodies of the dead in such a manner as to prevent their putrefying.

EMBA'LMING, S. the preparing the bodies of the dead so as to prevent their putrefaction.

To **EMBA'R**, V. A. to shut, inclose, or block up.

EMBA'RGO, S. [Span.] a prohibition or restraint laid upon vessels by a sovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out or from entering into a port, for a certain time.

To **EMBA'RK**, V. A. [Fr.] to go aboard, or into a ship. Figuratively, to engage another in an affair. Neuterly,

on ship-board. Figuratively, to engage as a party in an affair.

EMBARKATION, S. the act of putting on board a ship; the act of going on board a ship.

To **EMBARASS**, V. A. [Fr.] to perplex or confound a person with an affair of difficulty and trouble.

EMBARASSMENT, S. perplexity or confusion, arising from some difficult affair, subject, or undertaking.

To **EMBASE**, V. A. to deprave, or lessen the worth or quality of a thing; to degrade or vilify.

EMBA'SSADOR, or **EMBA'SSADOUR**. See **AMBASSADOR**.

EMBA'SSADDRESS, S. a woman sent on a public message.

EMBASSAGE, or **EMBASSY**, S. [It may be observed, that though our authors write indiscriminately *ambassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*, yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *ambassy*.] a mission of a person from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their respective states. Figuratively, any solemn message; an errand or message, in an ironical sense.

To **EMBATTL**, V. A. to range in battle array.

To **EMBA'Y**, V. A. [from *bay*] to inclose in a bay or port. To bathe; to wet; to wash; from *baigner*, Fr.

To **EMBE'LLISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to adorn; to beautify; to grace or set out with ornaments.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, S. ornament; any thing which gives a grace to the person or mind.

EMBERS, [émbers] S. [plural; not used in the singular. Sax.] wood or coals half burnt, and not extinguished; ashes which retain fire, though not visible on their surface.

EMBER-WEEK, S. [ymbren, Sax. circular days, because they returned periodically four times a year. Skinner derives it from *ember*, because it was a season for fasting, when it was usual to scatter *ashes* on the [head] the time set apart by the Church for public ordinations, at the four seasons of the year wherein some *ember* day falls, viz. the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent; the feast of Pentecost; September the 14th, and December 13th.

To **EMBE'ZZLE**, V. A. [perhaps derived from a corrupt pronunciation of *imbecil*, Fr.] to turn to one's own use what belongs to, and is intrusted by, another. Figuratively, to waste; to consume in riot; to squander.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, S. the act of making use of what belongs to, and is intrusted by, another. Figuratively, the thing dishonestly made use of.

To **EMBLAZE**, V. N. [Fr.] to adorn

with glittering ornaments. In Heraldry, to blazon or paint a coat of armour.

To **EMBLAZON**, V. A. [Fr.] to adorn with bearings in heraldry. Figuratively, to deck in gaudy colours; to display with pomp and ostentation.

EMBLEM, S. [Gr.] inlay; any thing inserted in another; an hieroglyphical device or picture, representing some history, or moral instruction.

EMBLEMA'TIC, or **EMBLEMA'TICAL**, Adj. containing an emblem; or conveying some truth under an hieroglyphical or pictorial description.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, Adv. after the form of an emblem, riddle, or hieroglyphic; in a figurative or allegorical manner.

EMBLEMATIST, S. a writer or maker of emblems.

EMBOLISM, S. [Gr.] in Chronology, the addition of a certain number of days to make the lunar year, which is but 354 days, equal to the solar, which is 365. Figuratively, the days which are added, or intercalated.

EMBOLUS, S. the moveable part of a pump or syringe, named likewise the piston, and by the vulgar, the *sucker*.

To **EMBO'SS**, V. A. [Fr.] to form into knobs, protuberances, or unevennesses of surface. Figuratively, to adorn with embroidery, or other raised work. To inclose; to cover. In Carving, to form in relieve. In Hunting, to inclose in a thicket, from *emboscure*, Ital. To hunt a deer hard, so as to make it foam at the mouth, or run a hound so hard, as to make his knees swell.

EMBO'SSMENT, S. any thing jutting, or standing out. In Carving, relieve, or figures which stand out beyond the ground, and swell to the sight.

To **EMBO'TTLE**, V. A. to inclose in a bottle; to bottle.

To **EMBO'WEL**, [the *ow* is pron. as in *now*] V. A. to take out the bowels or entrails of any creature.

To **EMBRA'CE**, V. A. [Fr.] to hold or clasp fondly in the arms. Figuratively, to seize on eagerly; to make use of, and accept willingly. To admit; to receive or assent to as truth, applied to the mind.

EMBRA'CE, S. a fond clasp, or hug.

EMBRA'CEMENT, S. the act of encircling and fondly pressing a person with one's arms. Figuratively, the state of a thing contained, or encompassed by another; conjugal caresses and endearments.

EMBRA'CER, S. the person who clasps another fondly within his arms.

EMBRA'SURE, S. [embrázure] S. [Fr.] in Fortification, the hole or aperture through which cannon are pointed, either in casemates, batteries, or in the parapets of walls.

To **EMBROCAT**, V. A. [Gr.] to rub any diseased part with medical liquors.

EMBROCA'TION, S. the act of rubbing

bing any diseased part with medical liquor; the lotion with which any diseased part is rubbed.

To EMBROIDER, V. A. [Fr.] to border with ornaments; to adorn silk, velvet, or other stuff with ornaments, wrought with a needle, either in gold, silver, silk, or thread of the same colour.

EMBROIDERER, S. one who works a thing with flowers, or other ornaments, of raised needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, S. the enriching with figures wrought with the needle; figures raised or wrought on a ground with a needle. Figuratively, the different colours which adorn the fields in summer.

To EMBROIL, V. A. [Fr.] to disturb; to set persons at variance; to excite quarrels; to involve in confusion and trouble by civil discord and commotion.

EMBRYO, or EMBRYON, S. [Gr.] the first rudiments of an animal which is not come to its state of perfection. In Botany, the grain, or seed of a plant; or the gem or first sprout appearing out of the seed. Figuratively, the state of any thing not finished or come to maturity.

EME'NDABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being made better by change or alteration.

EMENDATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making a thing better by alteration, change, or correction; an alteration made in the reading of an author by a critic.

EMENDATOR, S. [Lat.] one who improves, or renders a thing better by alteration or correction; a corrector.

EMERALD, S. [Fr.] in Natural History, a precious stone, usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, always of a pure and beautiful green, without admixture of any other colour, and of all the various shades from the deepest to the palest.

To EMERGE, V. N. [Lat.] to rise out of any thing with which it is covered, or depressed; to issue, or proceed; to rise from a state of obscurity, distress, or ignorance.

EMERGENCE, or EMERGENCY, S. the act of rising from any thing which covers; the act of rising from a state of obscurity and distress; any pressing necessity; a sudden occasion; an unexpected incident.

EMERGENT, Part. [Lat.] rising from that which covers, conceals, obscures, or depresses. Proceeding or issuing from, used with *from*. Sudden, or pressing, joined to *occasion*.

EMERODS, S. [corrupted from *hemorrhoids*] the piles. "Smote them with emerods." 1 Sam. v.

EMERSION, S. [Lat.] in Physics, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid into which it is violently thrust. In Astronomy, the appearance of a star, after its having been obscured by too near an approach to the sun; or after having been

eclipsed or hid by the interposition of the moon, earth, or other body.

EMERY, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, an iron ore, of a dusky, brownish red on the surface, used in cleaning and polishing steel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut their stones with.

EME'TIC, S. [Gr.] a remedy which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, or EME'TICAL, Adj. having the quality of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, S. [Lat.] sparkling; flying off in small particles.

EMICTION, S. [Lat.] urine.

To E'MIGRATE, V. N. [Lat.] to remove from one place to another.

E'MINENCE, or E'MINENCY, S. [Lat.] loftiness; height from the ground upwards; the summit, or highest part of a thing. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; or the state of being exposed to public view and notice; a supreme or superior degree. A title of dignity and honour, peculiar to cardinals; hence it is used for respect, notice, reverence, or all the submissions due to superior rank.

E'MINENT, Adj. [Lat.] high, lofty applied to situation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conspicuous on account of place, rank, or merit.

E'MINENTLY, Adv. conspicuously; in such a manner as to attract notice; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, S. [low Lat.] one sent out on private messages; a spy, or secret agent. In Anatomy, that which emits, or sends out the same as *excretory*.

EMISSION, S. [Lat.] the act of sending out; vent; the act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within outwards; the expulsion or ejection of the secret.

To EMIT, V. A. [Lat.] to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth. In Law, issue out according to the form prescribed.

EMME'NAGOGUES, [Emmenagogæ] [Gr.] medicines that promote the menses.

E'MMET, S. [Sax.] See ANT.

EMO'LLIENT, Part or Adj. [Lat.] softening, or rendering pliable.

EMO'LLIENTS, S. in Medicine, soft remedies as sheath the acrimony of humours and at the same time soften and supple the solids.

EMO'LUMENT, S. [Lat.] profit arising from an office or employ; gain, or advantage. *SYNON.* Some persons are so particularly rigid as to condemn all gain arising from play. Many will idly call that profit which has accrued by illicit means. It is low and sordid to be ever led by *lure*. We do always find the greatest honour in offices where there are the greatest emoluments.

EMOTION, S. [Fr.] a violent stir

or disturbance in the mind; a strong and vehement sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing or a painful object.

To EMPA'LE, V. A. to fence with pales; to fortify, inclose, shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPA'LEMENT, S. in Botany, the cup or outmost part of a flower, which encompasses the petals, or the foliation of the attire.

EMPA'NNEL, S. [from *panne*, Fr. a skin or parchment] the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, V. A. to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, S. [Fr.] in Law, motion or desire for a day of respite, to consider of the result of a cause; the conference of a jury in a cause committed to them.

EMPA'SM, S. [Gr.] in Pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill smell.

To EMPA'SSION, V. A. to move with a strong affection or passion; to excite the passions vehemently.

EMPEROR, S. [Fr.] a title of honour among the ancient Romans, conferred on a general who had been victorious, and now made to signify a sovereign prince, or supreme ruler of an empire. The title adds nothing to the rights of sovereignty; it only gives pre-eminence over all other sovereigns. The Emperors, however, pretend that the imperial dignity is more eminent than the regal. It is disputed whether emperors have the power of disposing of the regal title; however this may be, they have often taken upon them to erect kingdoms. Thus it is, that Bohemia, Prussia and Poland are said to be raised to that dignity. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by Pope Leo III. in 800.

EMPERY, S. [Lat.] the command of an emperor; sovereign command; empire.

EMPHASIS, [émfásis] S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In Grammar, a remarkable stress of the voice placed on any word or syllable.

EMPHA'TIC, or EMPHA'TICAL, [emfátik or emfátikal] Adj. forcible, strong, striking, or of great energy; striking the sight.

EMPHA'TICALLY, [emfátikally] Adv. strongly, forcibly; full of energy, power, or significance; spoken with a great stress of voice. According to appearance, opposed to reality.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, [emfysématous] Adj. [Gr.] bloated; swelled; puffed up.

EMPIRE, S. [Fr.] the territory or extent of land under the jurisdiction or command of an emperor; imperial power; sovereign authority or command; command over any thing.

EMPIRIC, S. [Gr.] one whose skill in medicine depends purely on practice and ex-

periment, without any deduction of reason from the mechanical operation of medicines, or the nature, cause, and effects of diseases; a quack.

EMPIRIC, or EMPI'RICAL, Adj. dealing, or versed in experiments. Belonging to, or resembling a quack.

EMPIRICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a quack, or one who is not regularly bred to physic.

EMPIRICISM, S. quackery.

EMPLA'STER, S. [this word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaster*] [Gr.] in Surgery, a medicine of a stiff, glutinous consistence, composed of several ingredients, spread on paper, linen, or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLA'STER, V. A. to cover with a plaster.

EMPLA'STIC, Adj. viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

To EMPLÉ'AD, [empleéd] V. A. in Law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against.

To EMPLO'Y, V. A. [Fr.] to set a person about a thing; to keep at work or exercise; to use as an instrument or means, or materials; to commission, or intrust with the management of an affair; to fill up time with study or undertaking; to pass or spend in business.

EMPLO'Y, S. the object which engages the mind, or is the subject of action; a person's trade, business; a public office.

EMPLO'YABLE, Adj. capable of being used; fit to be applied or used.

EMPLO'YER, S. a person who sets one about any undertaking; one who uses, or causes a thing to be used.

EMPLO'YMENT, S. business; the object of labour or industry; a person's trade, office, or post; an affair intrusted to the management of another.

To EMPO'ISON, [empoízon] V. A. [Fr.] to destroy by poison, venom, or any deadly or mortal drug; to taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the ideas or principles of a person by bad advice or seditious counsels.

EMPORE'TIC, Adj. [Gr.] that which is sold at common markets; belonging to goods, commodities, or merchandize.

EMPO'RIMUM, S. [Gr.] a place of merchandize; a great city or market town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

To EMPO'VERISH, V. A. [Fr.] to make poor. Figuratively, to render a soil unfertile or barren.

EMPO'VERISHMENT, S. the act of exhausting money; the cause of poverty. The lessening riches, or fertility, when applied to ground or vegetables.

To EMPO'WER, V. A. to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking.

EMPRESS, S. the wife of an emperor; a female

a female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

EMPRIZE, S. [Fr.] an undertaking which is attended with hazard and danger, and shews boldness.

EMPTIER, [*emptier*] S. one who makes any place or thing void by taking out that which was in it.

EMPTINESS, [*emptiness*] S. without having any thing in it, applied to space, or vessels. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding; incapacity to satisfy one's wishes or desires.

EMPTION, [*emption*] S. [Lat.] the act of buying; a purchase.

EMPTY, [*empty*] Adj. having nothing in it. Void of body, applied to space, place, or any vessel. Not possessing, furnished with, or using; devoid. Unsatisfactory; or unable to content the desire or expectation; void of judgment or understanding; void of substance, solidity, or real existence.

TO EMPTY, [*empty*] V. A. to exhaust, drink up, take, or pour out whatever is contained in a vessel or receptacle.

TO EMPURPLE, V. A. to make of a purple colour.

TO EMPUZZLE, V. A. to perplex and confound the mind with a difficulty which it cannot solve or explain.

EMPYEMA, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast, which is discharged therein on the bursting of some abscess or ulcer in the lungs, or membranes that inclose the breast.

EMPYREAL, Adj. [Gr. accented by Tickell on the penult.] formed of ether, or pure and celestial fire; belonging to the highest region of heaven.

EMPYREAN, S. the highest heaven; the scene of the beatific vision, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is supposed to exist.

EMPYREUMA, S. [Gr.] in Chemistry, used when, in boiling or distilling, any thing burns to the bottom of the vessel, or alembic; a smell or taste of burning. In Medicine, the heat remaining upon the declension of a fever.

EMSWORTH, a town in Hampshire, whose fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and July 18, for toys.

TO EMULATE, V. A. [Lat.] to rival, or propose as an object for imitation; to imitate with an endeavour to surpass. Figuratively, to copy; to resemble; to rise to an equality with.

EMULATION, S. [Lat.] a noble jealousy between persons, whereby they endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence. Envy; contention; discord.

EMULATIVE, Adj. inclined to contest superiority with another, either from a love of excellence, or a principle of envy.

EMULATOR, S. [Lat.] one who endeavours to surpass another in good qualities; one who envies another's success or reputation; a rival.

EMULGENT, Part. or Adj. [Lat.] milking out. Used substantively, in Anatomy, applied to those arteries which bring the blood to the kidneys, and to those veins which carry what is superfluous to the venæ cavae.

EMULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] rivalling; contending with another for superiority in fame, riches, interest, or virtue.

EMULOUSLY, Adv. in the manner of a rival or competitor; with a desire of surpassing another.

EMULSION, S. [Lat.] a soft liquid medicine, of the colour and consistence of milk.

EMUNCTORIES, S. [plural, Lat.] In Medicine and Anatomy, a part of the body wherein some humour, which is useless, or noxious, is separated and collected in readiness for ejection, or expulsion.

EN, an inseparable particle at the beginning of the words derived from the French, who borrowed it of the Latin *in*; hence words are indifferently wrote with either, as they are supposed to be derived from each of those languages.

TO ENABLE, V. A. to make able, or give power sufficient for the performance of a thing.

TO ENACT, V. A. to do, act, or perform. To play, or act a character on the stage. Both these senses seem now obsolete. To make a law; to establish by law.

ENACTOR, S. one who forms decrees; one who founds or establishes laws.

ENALLAGE, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the order of words in a sentence is inverted. In Grammar, a figure whereby one part of speech, or accident of a word, is put for another, as when a pronoun possessive is put for a relative, or one mood or tense of a verb for another.

ENAM'EL, S. a kind of metalline colour, by the Latins called *encaustum*, consisting of the finest crystal glass, made of the best kalk from Alicant, and sand vitrified together; to which are added tin and lead in equal quantities, calcined by a reverberatory fire, besides other metallic or mineral substances, intended to give them the colour required; any thing painted with enamel.

TO ENAM'EL, V. A. to paint, or adorn a thing with amel, or enamel; to lay colour upon a body, so as to adorn and vary it.

ENAM'ELLER, S. one who paints in enamel.

ENAM'ELLING, S. the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c. either after the method of painting, or by the lamp called likewise the encaustic art, or encaustic painting.

TO ENAMOUR, V. A. [Fr.] to raise

the affections or love of a person; to make a person fond.

To ENCA'GE, V. A. to shut up, or confine in a cage.

To ENCA'MP, V. N. to pitch tents, or settle in a place for a time, applied to an army. Actively, to form a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT, S. the act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, or tents pitched in proper order.

To ENCA'VE, V. A. to conceal, or hide as in a cave.

ENCE'INTE, S. [Fr.] an inclosure, or ground inclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'IN, V. A. [Fr.] to fasten with a chain. Figuratively, to confine, or keep in bondage or confinement.

To ENCHA'NT, V. A. [Fr.] to subdue, or influence by magic or sorcery; to delight irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTER, S. one who practises magic, or other spells; one who delights or pleases irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to attract love irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTMENT, S. magical charms or spells; that which has an irresistible influence, or can impart an overpowering delight.

ENCHA'NTRESS, S. a woman who exercises magic, or spells. Figuratively, a woman whose beauty cannot be resisted.

To ENCHA'SE, V. A. [Fr.] to set jewels in gold, silver, &c. Figuratively, to adorn.

To ENCIRC'LE, V. A. to surround, encompass, or inclose in a ring or circle.

ENCLITICS, S. in Greek and Latin Grammar, certain particles or syllables joined to words, which, when united, seem to form but one word, and on that account remove or throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable, as *us* in Lat. *decessus*.

To ENCLO'SE, [enkłóze] V. A. [Fr.] to part or surround common ground by a fence; to surround, or encompass on all sides.

ENCLO'SER, [enkłózer] S. one who encloses, or parts off any parcel of common ground by pales or other fences; any thing in which another is inclosed.

ENCLO'SURE, [enkłózure] S. the act of encompassing common ground with a fence; the appropriation of things which have been common; the space contained within any fence, or limits; ground inclosed.

ENCO'MIAST, S. [Gr.] one who bestows praise on another; one who speaks in praise of another.

ENCOMIA'STIC, or ENCOMIA'STICAL, Adj. containing, or bestowing praise.

ENCO'MIUM, S. [Gr.] an advantageous representation of the virtues and excellencies of another; praise; panegyric.

To ENCO'MPASS, V. A. to inclose; to surround on all sides; to shut in; to go round any thing.

ENCORE, [pron. *avungkóre*] Adv. [Fr.]

again; over again. A word used at public shows to testify the highest approbation, and to desire the person to repeat the part.

ENCOUNTER, S. [Fr.] in its primary sense, a combat, or fight between two persons only. Figuratively, a battle, or attack, wherein enemies rush with violence against each other. Eager and warm conversation, relating either to love or anger.

To ENCOUNTER, V. A. to go to meet; to meet face to face; to attack an enemy; to meet with proofs. To oppose, or engage with; to meet by accident or chance.

ENCOUNTERER, S. an enemy, or antagonist in war. Figuratively, an adversary, or opponent with respect to opinions.

To ENCO'URAGE, [enkúraje] V. A. [Fr.] to animate, or reciprocally exhort to a practice; to animate, or support the spirit and courage of a person to undertake and accomplish an affair; to countenance; to supply with authority, or confidence.

ENCO'URAGEMENT, [enkúrajement] S. an incitement to any action or practice. Figuratively, favour; countenance; support.

ENCO'URAGER, [enkúrajér] S. one who incites a person to do a thing; one who favours, or gives countenance to a person or an undertaking.

To ENCRO'ACH, [enkröch] V. N. to invade the right and property of another; to advance gradually by stealth to that which a person has no right to.

ENCRO'ACHER, [enkröcher] S. one who gradually seizes upon the possessions of another.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, [enkröcbment] S. in Law, an unlawful trespass upon a man's grounds, or the act of inclosing the ground of another to one's own use; extortion, or the insisting upon payment of more than is due; a gradual seizure and lessening of the rights and privileges of another.

To ENCUMBER, V. A. [Fr.] to load; to hinder, or clog by any weight from action, or from the free use of one's limbs. Figuratively, to embarrass and distract the mind by variety of difficulties; to load with, or bring to great difficulties by debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, S. any thing which is troublesome by its weight; an useless addition and burthen; a burthen upon an estate; that which abates from the profits of an estate, generally applied to debts and mortgages.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, or ENCYCLOPE'DY, S. [Gr.] the circle of the sciences; applied by the Greeks to the seven liberal arts, and all the sciences.

ENCYSTED, Adj. [Gr.] inclosed in a bag. *Encysted tumours*, in Anatomy, borrow their name from a bag in which they are contained.

END, S. [Sax.] the extremity of any thing which is extended in length; the last period or moment of time. The conclusion, or last part, applied to action or writing. A final determination; conclusion of a debate. Death.

Abso-

Abolition; total loss; consequence. The cause of a person's death. A piece or fragment. "Odd ends." *Shak.* Design; purpose; intention; or the object of a person's designs and actions. *An end* is used instead of *on end*, and signifies upright, perpendicular, or erect. "His hair stands *an end*." *Most an end* is used for *commonly*, or at the conclusion of a thing.

To **END**, V. A. to perfect, or finish an undertaking; to destroy, or put to death. Neuterly, to come to a conclusion; to cease; to conclude; to terminate.

To **ENDA'MAGE**, V. A. to prejudice; to lessen the value of a thing; to affect with loss; to spoil, mischief, or do harm.

To **ENDA'NGER**, V. A. to expose to danger, risk, or hazard.

To **ENDE'AR**, [*endeér*] V. A. to make dear, or beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, [*endeérment*] S. any thing which causes love; the state of a person or thing which is beloved.

ENDE'AVOUR, [*endévoir*] S. an attempt, trial, or exertion of power to perform any thing.

To **ENDE'AVOUR**, [*endévoir*] V. A. to exert power, in order to gain some end; to make an attempt; to try.

ENDE'AVOURER, [*endéveurer*] S. one who exerts power to attain some end; one who attempts or tries to do any thing.

ENDE'CAGON, S. [*Gr.*] a figure having eleven sides.

ENDE'MIAL, **ENDE'MIC**, or **ENDE'MICAL**, Adj. [*Gr.*] peculiar to a country. Applied in Medicine to a disease peculiar to a certain country, or climate.

To **ENDITE**, V. A. to draw up, compose, or relate, applied to history.

ENDIVE, S. [*Fr.*] in Botany, a species of succory.

ENDLESS, Adj. [*Sax.*] without coming to a conclusion. Without bounds, applied to extent, or space. Without ceasing, applied to action. Continual, or eternal, applied to time.

ENDLESSLY, Adv. without ceasing; without limits.

ENDLESSNESS, S. want of bounds or limits, applied to time, or space.

ENDLONG, Adj. with the end or point foremost; in a straight line.

ENDMOST, Adj. farther off; at the farthest end.

To **ENDO'RSE**, V. A. [*Fr.*] in Commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, in order to pay it away, to negotiate it, or to discharge the person who pays it from any future claim on account of it.

ENDO'RSEMENT, S. in Commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, to signify that the contents are received, or to direct it to be paid to a person mentioned.

To **ENDO'W**, [*the o is pron. as in cove*]

V. A. [*Fr.*] to give a portion to a person; to assign, or alienate any estate or sum of money to the support or maintenance of any charity, or any alms-house. To enrich, or adorn with any natural excellence.

ENDO'WMENT, S. wealth bestowed on a person, or devoted to any particular use; the setting apart, or securing a sum of money for the perpetual support of a vicar, or alms-house; the gifts of nature.

To **ENDU'E**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to supply, or furnish with internal gifts, virtues, or excellencies. To give as a portion or dowry.

ENDU'RANCE, S. continuance; lastingness; the act of supporting, or bearing troubles without complaint, or dejection.

To **ENDU'RE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to suffer, undergo, bear, or support. Neuterly, to last, remain, or continue; to bear patiently, or without resentment.

ENDURER, S. one that hath strength to support any fatigue or hardship; one who is unaffected with any hardship.

ENDWISE, Adv. on end; upright, or perpendicular.

ENEMY, S. [*Fr.*] one who is of an opposite side in war; one who opposes the interest or welfare of another; one who has a strong dislike to a person or thing. In Divinity, the foe of mankind; the devil.

ENERGE'TIC, Adj. [*Gr.*] acting so as to perform or produce. Active, operative, or working.

ENERGY, S. [*Gr.*] power in the abstract, or considered without being exerted or brought into action; vigour, force, or efficacy. Strength, or force of expression, applied to language; spirit; life.

To **ENERVATE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to weaken; to deprive of strength; to render effeminate.

ENERVA'TION, S. the act of weakening, or rendering effeminate; the state of person or thing whose strength is lessened.

To **ENERVE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to weaken; to lessen force or strength; to render effeminate.

To **ENFEE'BLE**, V. A. to weaken, or deprive of strength.

To **ENFE'OFF**, V. A. [*low Lat.*] in Law, to invest any title or possession.

ENFE'OFFMENT, S. in Law, the whereby a person is invested with any dignify or possession; the instrument, or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

ENFIELD, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 25, and Nov. 29, for horses, cows, and cheese. It lies in Enfield-Chase, and is 10 miles N. of London.

ENFLA'DE, S. [*Fr.*] a series, or collection of things disposed as it were in a straight line. In War, applied to those trenches, which are ranged in a right line, and may be swept or scoured by the cannon lengthwise, in the direction of a line, and rendered fenceless.

To **ENFILADE**, V. A. to pierce or sweep in a right line.

To **ENFORCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to give strength to; to strengthen; to sling with strength, violence, or force. To animate; to incite to action; to urge an argument strongly; to compel to do a thing against one's will; to press with a charge or accusation. Neuterly, to prove; to evince.

ENFORCEDLY, Adv. by violence, or compulsion, opposed to *voluntarily*.

ENFORCEMENT, S. an act of violence; force offered; compulsion. A sanction, or that which gives force, applied to laws; an evidence, proof, or confirmation; a motive of conviction; a pressing occasion, or exigence.

ENFORCER, S. one who causes any thing by force, strength, or violence.

To **ENFRANCHISE**, V. A. to incorporate a person into a body politic; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to naturalize or adopt a foreign word.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, S. the act of incorporating a person into any society or body politic; a release from imprisonment or slavery.

To **ENGAGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to give as a security for, or be liable to make good, a debt; to stake or hazard. To bind a person by any obligation to espouse the cause of a party; to bring into a party; to embark or take part in an affair; to employ one's self in an attempt; to unite by some attraction or amiable quality. Neuterly, to encounter; to fight. **SYNON.** To *oblige* implies rather something of force: To *engage*, rather something agreeable. Duty and necessity *oblige* us; promises and good manners *engage* us. Convenience often *obliges* those who are abroad in the world to do things they very much dislike. Compliance *engages* those who are not very nice in their company, sometimes to enter upon bad actions.

ENGAGEMENT, S. the act of giving security, or making a person liable to discharge a debt; an obligation by promise, agreement, or contract; affection or adherence to any party; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, or battle; a strong motive, argument, inducement, or obligation.

To **ENGARRISON**, V. A. to protect or defend as by a garrison.

To **ENGENDER**, V. A. [Fr.] to beget between different sexes. Figuratively, to form or produce; to excite; to cause; to bring forth. Neuterly, to be caused or produced. Used contemptuously for an agent for another.

ENGINE, S. [Fr.] a compound instrument consisting of a complication of mechanic powers, such as wheels, screws, levers, &c. united, and conspiring together to effect the same end; a military machine; an instrument for raising water to great heights, in order to discharge fires,

ENGINEER, S. [Fr.] one who makes or works at engines; an officer in an army, whose employ is to inspect the works, attacks, defences, &c. to point and discharge the great artillery.

ENGINEERY, S. the art of managing artillery; artillery, or ordnance.

To **ENGIRD**, V. A. [preter and part. passive, *engirt*] to surround, or encompass.

ENGLAND, [pronounced *Ingland*; so called from the Angles, who settled in these parts in the year 449, and were situated on the continent between the Saxons and Jutes] a considerable country of Europe, and the principal part of the island of Great Britain, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except, where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 measured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chichester; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the southern coast to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to consult a good map. It is happily situated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the sea-coast, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholesome, except in the hundreds of Essex and Kent, the fens in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and some other low marshes near the sea. The winters indeed are sometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is subject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accustomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent instances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshireman, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, who was 157, and might have lived longer, if he had not been sent for up to court as a curiosity. The frequent rains, tho' they may sometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good pastures throughout the year. There are thunder-storms, hurricanes and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, less violent, and do less damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouse; besides a great number of others. England is a level and open country; for what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reason, it is extremely proper for the diversion of hunting. There are some remarkable forests; as Windsor Forest, the Forest of Dean, and the New Forest; which last was made by William the Conqueror, who demolished several towns and villages, and thirty-six parish churches,

in order to make it. The soil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs and barren places, which, however, generally produce grass enough to feed flocks of sheep: besides, it is thought that the care and diligence of good husbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all sorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it must be acknowledged there are no vines that are so fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes, that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer, or ale. The English wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might also be excellent linen-manufactures, if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly supplied from thence: what linen we have made amongst us, is generally the coarser sort, known by the name of Dowlais. Here are all sorts of materials for building; and there are excellent stone-quarries in several parts. The firing is pit-coal, wood, and turf, which last is used where coals are dear; but in most countries there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally said that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with horses of all sorts, and for every use; and particularly with regard to race-horses, they are seldom equalled by those of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull-dog; for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more strange, when any of them are transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in some places silver, besides others of less note. As for the curiosities, they are mentioned in their proper places, when the countries in particular are treated of. As for the manners, customs, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be said, because they

fall under every one's own observations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of N. America, settled by the English. It comprehends four parts, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantation. It is bounded by Canada on the N. W. by Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the ocean on the E. and S. and by New-York on the W. being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. As it lies between 41 and 46 degrees of latitude one would imagine the air should be temperate at all times of the year; and yet we find the winters are far more severe, and longer, than in Old England; the ground being covered with snow, and the frost continuing for several months. This renders the summers more short, but then they are much hotter than with us. However, we do not find but the climate is as healthy as most of our American plantations; and we have reason to believe, that they all will be without exception in this respect, when the woods are in some measure cleared away, and the countries become more open, that they may have a more free circulation. The parts above-mentioned have all distinct charters and have generally different governors. The governor of the Massachusetts colony is appointed by the crown, as well as all the officers of the ministry; and all the judges, justices, sheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council. The governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; nor any act of government valid, without the governor's consent in writing: besides, the laws of the general assembly are sent to England to receive the approbation of the council. The colonies of Connecticut, Rhode-Island are distinct governments, independent of each other; but their constitution is much the same. They have power to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council and assembly; to appoint officers both civil and military; and to make their own laws. The colony of Hampshire depends immediately on the crown, and the king appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, and council, magistrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their representatives in a lower house. However, the laws of all the colonies are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of Great Britain. We shall say nothing of the productions of this country, as they have nothing different from the colonies round about them. And as for uncommon animals, they must be more numerous than in other parts of America, because England is in a manner surrounded by other plantations, and as they take no care of the breed of any creatures but what have been brought from Europe. The land the sea is generally low; but farther

why there are a few hills, and the N. E. part is rocky and mountainous. When the wind is at N. W. it must needs blow over a vast tract of land covered with snow and ice, which is the principal reason that the winter is so very severe in these parts. Nothing need to be said of the manners or disposition of the inhabitants, as they all originally came from England. With regard to their religion, they are of the Independent persuasion; and they at first persecuted every other sect that differed from them; nor would they suffer them to have any posts or places under the government. However, at present, there is a greater harmony among Christians of all persuasions.

ENGLISH, [gen. pron. *Inglish*] Adj. [Sax.] belonging to England. Substantively, the language spoken by the people of England; the natives of England.

To **ENGLUT**, V. A. [Fr.] to swallow up. To glut; to pamper.

To **ENGRAFT**, V. A. [Fr.] in Gardening, to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, in such a manner as both shall unite, and grow together.

ENGRAFTING, S. in Gardening, the act of taking a shoot from one tree, and inserting it into the stock of another, in such a manner as both shall unite, grow together, and bear fruit.

To **ENGRAIL**, V. A. [Fr.] in Heraldry, to represent a thing with its edges ragged or notched circularly, as if something had fallen on and broken it: it differs from *indented*, because the edges are in that in a straight line, but in this semicircular.

To **ENGRAIN**, V. A. to dye deep; to dye in the grain.

To **ENGRAVE**, V. A. [Fr.] to cut copper, iron, other metals, or stone, so as to represent figures thereon. Figuratively, to make a deep impression on the mind.

ENGRAVER, S. one who cuts figures on metals, marble, or stones.

ENGRAVING, S. the act or art of cutting metals and precious stones with a tool called the graver, in order to represent figures or other ornaments thereon.

To **ENGROSS**, V. A. [Fr.] to thicken or increase in bulk; to seize upon the whole of any thing; to purchase or buy up any commodity, in order to sell it again at an advanced price. In Law, to copy writings, in a large hand, on parchment.

ENGROSSER, S. he who purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price; one who seizes or appropriates the whole of any thing to himself.

ENGROSSMENT, S. an exorbitant accumulation; the act of encroaching or seizing upon the whole of any thing.

To **ENHANCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to raise the value or price of a thing; to heighten the value or degree of any quality.

ENHANCEMENT, S. increase of esteem of value, or of degree.

ENIGMA, S. [Gr.] a proposition delivered in obscure, remote, and ambiguous terms, in order to puzzle or exercise the wit.

ENIGMATICAL, Adj. of the nature of an enigma; obscurely, darkly, or ambiguously expressed; obscurely or imperfectly conceived or apprehended.

To **ENJOIN**, V. A. [Fr.] to order. It implies something more authoritative than *direct*, somewhat less than *command*, and includes the idea of superiority in the person requiring any thing to be done.

ENJOINER, S. a person who gives directions, including the idea of superior rank, or authority.

ENJOINMENT, S. the order of a person of superior rank and authority.

To **ENJOY**, V. A. [Fr.] to feel a flow of joy in the fruition of a thing; to obtain possession of it; to gladden, to delight, used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. Neuterly, to be in fruition, or possession; to live happily.

ENJOYER, S. one who has a thing in his possession; one who makes use of or receives satisfaction from the consciousness of using or possessing a thing.

ENJOYMENT, S. pleasure arising from possession or fruition; possession, use, or fruition.

To **ENKINDLE**, V. A. to set on fire; to inflame; to rouse or inflame the passions.

To **ENLARGE**, V. A. to make greater in quantity, dimensions, quality, or appearance. Figuratively, to make a thing appear greater than it is by representation or discourse; to magnify; to extend the capacity of the mind; to be very minute in a description, or copious in speaking on a subject; to free from confinement or constraint. Neuterly, to expatiate, or speak much on any subject. **SYNON.** The word *enlarge* is properly used to signify an addition of extent. *Enlarge* is critically applicable only to number, height, and quantity. We *enlarge* a town, a field, a garden. We *encrease* the inhabitants of a town, our expences, our revenues.

ENLARGEMENT, S. encrease of dimension, quality, or degree; release from confinement; a representation of a thing beyond what it really is; a magnifying description; a minute, long, and copious discourse on a subject.

ENLARGER, S. one who encreases any thing; one who magnifies a thing in discourse.

To **ENLIGHT**, [*enlit*] V. A. to communicate light or knowledge. "Wit—*enlights* the present, and shall warm the last." *Pope*.

To **ENLIGHTEN**, [*enliten*] V. A. to supply with light. Figuratively, to supply with knowledge not before acquired, and sufficient

sufficient to clear up some difficulty, which was previously inexplicable; to cheer, or gladden; to supply with a greater perfection of sight.

ENLIGHTENER, [*enlightener*] S. one that gives light, Figuratively, an instructor.

To **ENLINK**, V. A. to join, or connect, in like manner as the links of a chain are fastened to each other.

To **ENLIVEN**, V. A. to make alive. Figuratively, to inspire with new vigour; to animate; to make sprightly or gay; to give a thing a gay and cheerful appearance.

ENLIVENER, S. that which gives motion, or communicates action, spirit, or vigour, to a person or thing.

ENMITY, S. [from *enemy*; as if *enemity*] a disposition of mind which excites a person to contradict and oppose the interests, inclinations, or sentiments; a state of irreconcilable opposition; malice.

ENNEAGON, S. [Gr.] a figure having nine angles.

ENNEATICAL, Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, *enneatical days* are every *ninth* day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every *ninth* year of a person's life.

To **ENNOBLE**, V. A. [Fr.] to raise a person to a higher rank, or from being a commoner to be a peer. Figuratively, to communicate worth; to dignify; to raise, exalt, or elevate.

ENNOBLEMENT, S. the act of raising to the degree of a peer or nobleman; a quality which dignifies and exalts our nature; elevation, exaltation, dignity.

ENORMITY, S. a departure from any rule or standard; an irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, used for great crimes, or such as shew a great degree of villainy and guilt.

ENORMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] irregular; not confined to any stated rule; without restraint. "Wild above rule or art, *enormous* blifs." *Par. Lost*. Exceedingly wicked; exceeding the common bulk, applied to size, including the ideas of dislike, horror, or wonder.

ENORMOUSLY, Adv. prodigiously; beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, S. excess of guilt or wickedness.

ENOUGH, [*enuff*] Adj. [Sax.] sufficient; that which will answer any purpose, wish, or design. It should be observed, that though other adjectives are placed in English before their substantives, yet this always follows it. **SYNON.** The object of the words *sufficient* and *enough* is quantity; but with this difference, that *enough* relates more to the quantity one desires to have, and *sufficient* to that quantity one really wants to employ. Thus the avaricious man never has *enough*; let him accumulate ever so much, he still desires more; and the prodigal never

has *sufficient*, he still wanting to expend more than he has.

ENOUGH, [*enuff*] S. that which is sufficient to answer a person's expectations or wishes; a quantity answerable to any design, or proportionable to a person's qualities and abilities.

ENOUGH, [*enuff*] Adv. in such a manner as to give content or satisfaction. When used after an adjective it denotes a diminution, or that a thing is not perfectly so, and is used to express great indifference or slight. "The song was *well enough*;" i. e. not so well as it ought to be, or as it might be expected. When repeated, it is used as an interjection, implying that there is already more than a sufficiency, and that a person is desirous to desist. "Henceforth I'll bear affliction, till it do cry itself—*enough, enough!*" *Shak.*

ENOW, [*enew*] Adj. [the plural of *enough*, according to Johnson] a sufficient number. In this number it is used before its substantive, but in the singular after it.

EN-PASSANT, [*ong-passang*] Adv. [Fr.] by the way.

To **ENRAGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to put a person in a violent passion of anger.

To **ENRANK**, V. A. to place in order.

To **ENRAPT**, V. A. to transport to great degree of ecstasy, or enthusiasm.

To **ENRAPTURE**, V. A. to transport and affect with the highest degree of delight and pleasure.

To **ENRAVISH**, V. A. to throw into a ecstasy; or to affect with the most exalted degree of joy.

To **ENRICH**, V. A. to give riches or money to a person. Figuratively, to make fat or render fruitful, applied to ground. To adorn, or improve the mind with new ideas of knowledge.

ENRICHMENT, S. an augmentation or increase of wealth. Amplification or improvement, applied to soil, books, or to understanding.

To **ENRIDGE**, V. A. to form with high eminences or ridges.

To **ENRING**, V. A. to bind round; surround as with a ring; beautifully applied by Shakespear.

To **ENRIPEN**, V. A. to make ripe.

To **ENROBE**, V. A. to dress; to clothe.

To **ENROLL**, V. A. [Fr.] to enter a list, or roll; to record, or commit to writing. To involve; to inwrap.

ENROLLER, S. a person who writes another's name in a list.

ENROLLMENT, S. a writing in which any thing is recorded; the act of registering.

To **ENROOT**, V. A. to fix by the roots. Figuratively, to fasten, or implant deeply.

ENS, [*enz*] S. [Lat.] in Metaphysics, any thing which the mind apprehends,

of which it affirms, denies, proves, or disproves; something that is, and exists, some way further than barely in conception; that to which there are real attributes belonging; or that which has a reality not only out of the intellect, but likewise in itself. *Ens rationis*, is that which depends wholly on the mind, or which exists only in the imagination. In Chemistry, the most efficacious part of any natural mixt body, containing or comprehending all its qualities or virtues in a small compass.

ENSAMPLE, S. [Ital.] example; pattern; copy; subject of imitation.

To ENSHRINE, V. A. to preserve in a sacred or hallowed place.

ENSIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, [*énfin*] S. the flag or standard of a regiment; a signal to assemble; a mark, or badge of distinction and authority. The officer among the foot who carries the flag, or ensign.

To ENSLAVE, V. A. to deprive of liberty. Figuratively, to betray to another as a slave.

ENSLAVEMENT, S. the state of a slave. Figuratively, a state of mean and sordid obedience to the violence of any passion or appetite.

ENSLAVER, S. one who deprives of liberty.

To ENSUE, V. A. [Fr.] to follow; to pursue; to practise for a continuance.

ENTABLATURE, or ENTABLEMENT, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, that part of an order of a column, which is over the capital, and comprehends the architrave, frieze and cornice.

ENTAIL, S. [Fr.] in Law, a fee estate entailed, i. e. abridged and limited to certain conditions, at the will of the granter, or donor.

To ENTAIL, V. A. in Law, to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed, at pleasure, by a person who succeeds to it; to fix unalienably on any person or thing.

To ENTAME, V. A. to tame; to conquer, or subdue.

To ENTANGLE, V. A. to ensnare, or involve in something which is not easily got clear from, as briars; and not easily extricated from, as a net; to twist or knot in such a perplexed manner, as cannot be easily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuse with difficulties; to ensnare by captious questions; to distract with a variety of affairs, which a person cannot easily free himself from; to increase the difficulties of a work or undertaking.

ENTANGLEMENT, S. that which involves a thing in intricacies, or with such things as are not easily got rid of; the confused state of thread, which requires great

patience to unravel and undo; an obscurity, difficulty, or ensnaring argument, which involves the mind with confusion and perplexity.

ENTANGLER, S. one that ensnares, or involves in difficulties and perplexities.

To ENTER, V. A. [Fr.] to make one's appearance, or go into any place. In Commerce, to set down, or write any article in a book; to give notice at the custom-house, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity; to begin or engage in, used with *on* or *upon*.

ENTERING, S. an avenue by which a person may go into a place; the act or motion by which a person goes into a place.

To ENTERLA'CE, V. A. to interweave; to intermix.

ENTERO'CELE, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a rupture, wherein the intestines, and particularly the ilium, fall into the groin.

ENTEROLOGY, S. [Gr.] a treatise on the bowels, or an anatomical description of all the internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS, S. [Gr.] a disorder wherein the intestines having fallen out of their place, occasion a tumour in the navel.

ENTERPRISE, [*énterprize*] S. [Fr.] an undertaking attended with hazard and danger.

To ENTERPRISE, [*énterprize*] V. A. to attempt; to undertake, or to try to perform.

ENTERPRISER, [*énterprizer*] S. one who undertakes or engages himself in important, dangerous, and hazardous designs.

To ENTERTA'IN, V. A. [Fr.] to communicate improvement, or employ a person's time in agreeable discourse; to treat at table; to receive hospitably; to retain or keep a person as a servant. To reserve or conceive, applied to the mind. To please, amuse, or give pleasure.

ENTERTA'INER, S. one who keeps others as servants; he that treats others with food, or at his table; he that amuses, diverts, and communicates pleasure.

ENTERTA'INMENT, S. a conversation, wherein time is spent agreeably; a feast; hospitable reception. The state of being hired or in pay, applied to soldiers and servants. Amusement, or diversion; a farce, a low species of comedy, or a pantomime.

To ENTHRO'NE, V. A. to place on a throne, or the seat of a sovereign. Figuratively, to invest with the dignity or authority of a king.

ENTHU'SIASM, [*enthusiazem*] S. [Gr.] a transport of the mind, whereby it is led to imagine things in a sublime, surprising, yet probable manner. This is the *Entbusiasm* felt in poetry, oratory, music, painting, sculpture, &c. In a Religious sense, it implies a transport of the mind, whereby it fancies itself inspired

spired with some revelation, impulse, &c. from Heaven.

ENTHUSIAST, [*entúziast*] S. in Divinity, one who vainly imagines he is immediately inspired by God; one of a warm imagination, or violent passions; also one of an elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTIC, or ENTHUSIASTICAL, [*entúziástik*, or *entúziástikal*] Adj. strongly, but vainly persuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity; violent in any cause; of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

To ENTICE, V. A. to seduce, allure, or draw by blandishments or hopes to something bad.

ENTICEMENT, S. the act or practice of drawing or alluring a person to do ill; the alluring means by which a person is drawn to commit something ill.

ENTICER, S. one that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to charm or allure.

ENTIRE, Adj. [Fr.] whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; having all its parts; full; firm; fixed; solid; unmingled; honest; faithful.

ENTIRELY, Adv. wholly; without exception, reserve, or abatement.

ENTIRENESS, S. the state of a thing which has all its parts.

To ENTITLED, V. A. [Fr.] to grace a person with a title of honour; to call by a particular name; to give a claim or right; to superscribe; to make use of the name of a person or thing as a sanction. To grant as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, S. [low Lat.] the being, or rather actual existence of any thinking thing; a particular collection of qualities which constitute the species or nature of a thing.

To ENTOMB, [*entóom*] V. A. to shut up in a tomb.

ENTRAILS, [has no singular] S. [Fr.] the intestines, guts, or inward parts of an animal. Figuratively, the inmost parts of a cave, den, the earth, or a country.

ENTRANCE, S. [Fr.] the passage, or avenue by which a person may go into a place. Figuratively, the power, act, or liberty of going in; the beginning, or first rudiments of a science or art. Beginning, applied to time.

To ENTRANCE, V. N. [Fr.] to reduce to such a state that the soul seems to be absent from the body, while the latter has no apparent signs of life; to hurry away, or exalt to such a pitch of ecstacy, as to be insensible to external objects.

To ENTRAP, V. A. [Fr.] to catch in a trap, or snare. Figuratively, to betray, or subject insidiously to dangers and difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, [*entreat*] V. A. [Fr.] to ask with humility and earnestness; to treat, or use well or ill; to make a petition, or request

for a person in an humble manner. To entertain; to amuse.

ENTREATY, [*entreaty*] S. [in the plural *entreaties*, nouns ending in *y* in the singular making *ies* in the plural] a request made for some favour in an humble manner.

ENTRY, S. [Fr.] the passage by which a person goes into a house; the act of going in. In Law, the taking possession of an estate. In Commerce, the act of writing or registering an article in a book. *Double entry* is the entering an article on different sides in different accounts. A public or solemn procession to a place.

To ENVELOP, V. A. [Fr.] to inwrap; to cover, or inclose in a covering. Figuratively, to surround, or hide from the sight.

ENVELOPE, S. [Fr.] a wrapper; a cover; an outward case of a letter, &c.

To ENVENOM, V. A. to mix with poison; to make poisonous.

ENVIER, S. one who is affected with grief at the prosperity of another.

ENVIOUS, Adj. infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to shew displeasure or ill will, on account of the happiness or excellence of another.

To ENVIRON, V. A. [Fr.] to surround; to encompass. Figuratively, to hem in, or surround in an hostile manner; to inclose; to invest.

ENVIRONS, S. [Fr.] the neighbourhood, or places situated round about any town or city.

To ENUMERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to reckon up, or count over singly and distinctly; to give a minute account of all the circumstances of a thing.

ENUMERATION, S. [Lat.] the act of numbering, or counting over singly and distinctly; a minute detail.

ENUNCIATION, S. [Lat.] a simple expression, or declaration of a thing, either in affirmative or negative words, without any application, called by the schoolmen, the second operation of the mind, which they enumerate thus; apprehension, *enunciation*, reasoning; from whence it seems to be equivalent to judgment. A declaration, proclamation, or public attestation.

ENUNCIATIVE, Adj. declarative; expressing either affirmatively or negatively.

ENUNCIATIVELY, Adv. declaratively.

ENVOY, S. [Fr.] a person deputed to negotiate an affair with some foreign prince or state. Those sent from Britain, France, Spain, &c. to any petty prince or state, go in quality of envoys, not ambassadors, to whom they are inferior in dignity, though they have the same right to protection, and enjoy the same privileges with ambassadors, except in ceremonies.

To ENVY, V. N. [Fr.] to grieve at the excellencies, prosperity, or happiness of another; to hate another for excellence, prosperity, or happiness; to grudge.

ENVY, S. that pain which arises in the mind

mind from observing the prosperity of those especially with whom a person has had a rivalry; anger and displeasure at seeing another possessed of any good we want.

To **ENWOMB**, [*enwóom*] V. A. to conceive, or bear in the womb.

EOLIPILE, S. [from *Æolus*, the pagan god of the winds, and *pila*] a hollow ball of metal, with a narrow pipe, which, when filled with water, and placed over a fire, ejects vapours of steam with a prodigious noise and force.

E'PACT, S. [Gr.] in Chronology, a number, whereby is noted the excess of the common solar above the lunar year, and thereby may be found out the age of the moon every day of the year, &c.

EPAU'LE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, the shoulder of the bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPAU'LEMENT, or **EPAU'LMENT**, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a sidework of earth hastily thrown up, of bags filled with sand, or of gabions, fascines, &c. with earth, to cover the men or cannon; likewise a demibastion, or little flank placed at the point of a horn or crownwork.

EPE'NTHESES, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, the interposition or insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as *Religio* for *Religio*; *Induperator* for *Imperator*.

EPHA, [*éfa*] S. a Hebrew measure containing fifteen solid inches.

EPHE'MERA, [*eféméra*] S. [Gr.] a fever that terminates in one day. In Nat. Hist. an insect which lives only a single day. In Botany, such flowers as open and expand themselves at sun-rise, and shut and wither at sun-setting.

EPHE'MERIS, [*eféméris*] S. [Gr.] a journal, or account of daily transactions. In Astronomy, a table calculated to shew the present state of the heavens, or the places of the planets at noon.

EPHE'MERIST, [*efémérist*] S. one whose knowledge of the places of the planets does not flow from his own observations, but is entirely taken from an ephemeris; a word of reproach.

EPHOD, [*éfed*] S. [Heb.] an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewish priests when they attended at the temple; It was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and then hanging down before, was crossed upon the stomach, and thence carried round the waist twice, like a girdle, having its two ends brought before, which hung down to the ground. That of the high-priest was embroidered with blue, purple, crimson, twisted cotton, and gold. Upon that part which came over the two shoulders were two large precious stones, on each of which were engraved the names of six tribes; where it crossed the priest's breast was a square ornament called the breast-plate, set with twelve precious stones, on each of which was engraven the name of a different tribe. That of the other priests consisted of linen only.

E'PIC, Adj. [Lat.] narrative, or consisting of relation, in opposition to *dramatic*, or that which consists in action. An *Epic poem* is an heroic poem, or discourse delivered in verse, invented with art to form the manners by instruction, disguised under the allegory of an important action, in a probable, entertaining, and surprising manner.

EPICE'DIUM, S. among the Greeks and Latins, a poem rehearsed during the funeral solemnity of persons of distinction.

E'PICURE, S. [Lat.] a person abandoned, or given wholly to luxury.

EPICURE'AN, S. [Lat.] a disciple of Epicurus, who held that pleasure was the summum bonum, or chief good of man. The word is used at present for an indolent, effeminate, and voluptuous person, who only consults his private and particular pleasure.

EPICU'REAN, Adj. luxurious in eating and drinking; contributing to luxury.

E'PICURISM, S. [See **EPICUREAN**.] the sentiments, doctrine, or tenets of Epicurus. Figuratively, luxury in eating. Voluptuousness; sensual enjoyments, or gross pleasures.

EPICY'CLE, S. [Gr.] in Astronomy, a little circle, whose center is in the circumference of a greater, which being carried along with it, is called its *deferent*. This is ascribed by ancient philosophers to all planets, excepting the sun.

EPICY'CLOID, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the circumference of a circle along the convex, or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIC, or **EPIDE'MICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] that which affects a great number of people at the same time, applied to diseases, and especially the plague.

EPIDE'RMIS, S. in Anatomy, the cuticle, or scarf-skin. It receives its name from its covering the *derma*, or true skin, is insensible, and has neither veins, arteries, nor nerves.

E'PIGRAM, S. [Lat.] in Poetry, a short poem, susceptible of all kinds of subjects, and ending with a lively, just, and unexpected thought.

EPIGRA'MMATIC, or **EPIGRAMMA'TICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] having the nature or properties of an epigram; dealing in, or writing epigrams.

EPIGRA'MMATIST, S. one who writes epigrams.

E'PILEPSY, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a convulsion either of the whole body, or some of its parts, attended with a loss of sense and understanding, and returning from time to time in fits and paroxysms. The English call it the falling-sickness, because persons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

EPILE'PTIC, Adj. affected with an epilepsy, or the falling-sickness; convulsed.

E'PILOGUE, [*épilóg*] S. [Lat.] a poem, or speech pronounced after a play.

EPINY'CTIS, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a sore at the corner of the eye.

EPIPHANY, [*epifany*] S. [Gr.] a festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the Gentile world by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, or meteor, which directed the Magi to the place where he was born.

EPIPHONE'MA, [*epifonéma*] S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a sententious exclamation, frequently added after a narrative, or relation of any thing remarkable, containing an useful and spirited reflection on the subject to which it is subjoined; such is that of St. Paul: "O the depth of the wisdom and knowledge of God!"

EPIPHORA, [*epifora*] S. [Gr.] a preternatural defluxion of the eyes.

EPIPHYSIS, [*epifysis*] S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, a bony substance, or as it were a lesser bone, affixed to a larger or principal bone, by the intervention of a cartilage.

EPI'SCOPACY, S. [Lat.] the government of the church by bishops.

EPI'SCOPAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or vested in a bishop.

EPI'SCOPATE, S. [Lat.] the government of a bishop; or bishopric.

E'PI'SODE, S. [Gr.] a separate incident, story, or action, which an historian or poet inserts and connects with his principal action, to furnish the work with a greater variety of events.

EPISO'DIC, or **EPISO'DICAL**, Adj. contained in, or partaking of, the nature of an episode; swelled with unnecessary incidents, or episodes, which are not connected with the main action.

EPISPA'STIC, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a topical remedy, which being applied to the external parts of the body, attracts the humours to that part.

EPI'STLE, S. [Lat.] a letter, applied generally to the letters of the antients, and particularly those of the inspired writers. **SYNON.** Custom has made the word *letter* of more general use than *epistle*; *letter* being quite familiar; *epistle* rather pedantic. *Letter* appears more proper when the matter relates to private correspondence; *epistle* when the business is public.

EPI'STOLARY, Adj. relating, suitable to, or transacted by letters.

E'PITAPH, [*épitaf*] S. an inscription on a tomb, or grave-stone.

EPITHALA'MIUM, S. [Gr.] a poem of compliment wrote on the marriage of a person.

E'PITHEM, S. [Gr.] in Pharmacy, a kind of fomentation, or remedy of a spirituous or aromatic kind, applied externally to the regions of the heart, liver, &c. to strengthen and comfort them, or to correct some intemperature in those parts.

E'PITHET, S. [Gr.] an adjective, denoting the quality of the word to which it was joined; a title, or surname; a phrase, or expression.

EPI'TOME, S. [Gr.] an abridgement, or

reduction of the substance of a book into fewer words, and less compass.

To **EPI'TOMIZE**, V. A. to abridge; to reduce the substance of a book or writing; to cut short, or curtail.

EPI'TOMIZER, or **EPI'TOMIST**, S. one who abridges a work; the first word is the most proper.

E'POCH, or **EPO'CHA**, [*épok*, or *épila*] S. [Gr.] in Chronology, a fixed point or period of time, from whence the succeeding years are numbered or counted.

EPO'DE, S. [Gr.] in Lyric Poetry, the third or last part of the ode; the antient lyric poem being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. The latter was sung by the priests standing still before the altar. As this was called the end of the song or ode, and finished the singing, in process of time it was applied to any conclusive song or ode; hence Horace styles those pieces which follow his odes, the *epodes*.

EPOPE'E, S. [Gr.] the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

E'PPING, a town of Essex, with two markets, on Thursdays for cattle, and on Fridays for provisions; and two fairs, viz. on White Tuesday, and Oct. 13, for horses, cows, and sheep, which are kept in Epping-street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. It is the principal place upon Epping-Forest, and is 17 miles N. by E. of London.

E'PSOM, a town in Surry, much frequented on account of the waters; and in the season it is well supplied with provisions every day, but it has only one fair, on Aug. 5, for toys. It lies in a pleasant situation, is full of houses of entertainment for those that resort to the wells; and on the neighbouring Downs are horse-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 15½ miles S. W. by S. of London.

E'PSWORTH, a village in Lincolnshire, eight miles S. S. W. of Burton, with one fair on Sept. 9, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

EPULA'TION, S. [Lat.] a feast, or banquet.

EPULO'TIC, Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, applied to drying, astringent remedies, proper to harden, cicatrize, and incarnate wounds.

E'QUABLE, Adj. [Lat.] even; alibi consistent with itself.

E'QUABLY, Adv. uniformly; in the same proportion.

E'QUAL, Adj. [Lat.] resembling, or like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality, which admits a comparison; even, uniform. Unruffled by passion, or undisturbed by accidents, applied to the mind. In proportion impartial; indifferent; upon the same terms.

E'QUAL, S. one neither inferior nor superior to another in any circumstance, excellence, title, or other quality; one of the same age.

To **EQUAL**, V. A. to make one thing, or person, like another. Neuterly, to resemble; to be equal; to answer; to recompense.

To **EQUALISE**, or **EQUALIZE**, V. A. to make even; to be equal to, or in the same proportion.

EQUALITY, S. likeness with respect to any quality; the same degree of quality.

EQUALLY, Adv. in the same degree with any other person or thing; alike; impartially.

EQUANGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, S. [Lat.] a state of mind which is neither elated nor depressed; evenness of mind.

EQUANIMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] even; neither elated nor dejected.

EQUATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making one thing equal to another. In Algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar but equal terms. *Equations* are likewise considered as the ultimate conclusion we arrive at in the solutions of problems, or the means by which we arrive at those conclusions. In Astronomy, the reducing the apparent unequal times or motion of the heavenly bodies to equable or mean time.

EQUATOR, S. [Lat.] a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres; passes through the E. and W. points of the horizon, and at the meridian is divided above the horizon, as many degrees as the complement of the latitude of any given place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUATORIAL, Adj. belonging to, taken or measured on the equator.

EQUERRY, S. [Fr.] in the British army, is an officer of state, under the master of the horse. There are five equerries who go abroad with his majesty; for which purpose they give their attendance monthly, one at a time, and are allowed a table.

EQUESTRIAN, Adj. [Lat.] appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship. Belonging to the second rank of dignity, or that of knights, in ancient Rome.

EQUIDISTANT, Adj. at the same or an equal distance.

EQUIFORMITY, S. [Lat.] equality, or uniformity.

EQUILATERAL, Adj. having its sides equal.

To **EQUILIBRATE**, V. A. to balance equally; to keep even with equal weights on each side.

EQUILIBRATION, S. equipoise; the act of keeping a balance even.

EQUILIBRIUM, S. [Lat.] equipoise; equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any sort.

EQUINOCTIAL, [equinoctial] S. a great circle on the celestial globe, the same as the equator on the terrestrial; to which when the sun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, [equinoctial] Adj. pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line, or subject to the inconveniences of those parts which lie near the equator.

EQUINOX, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the precise time when the sun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra: the former, being the 21st of March, is called the vernal equinox; and the latter, on the 23d of September, the autumnal equinox. Figuratively, an equal measure. A monsoon, or equinoctial wind, in Poetry.

EQUINUMERANT, Adj. [Lat.] having an equal, or the same number; consisting of an equal number.

To **EQUIP**, V. A. [Fr.] to furnish a horseman with furniture for riding. Figuratively, to furnish, accoutre, or dress out.

EQUIPAGE, S. [Fr.] furniture for a horse; a carriage. A set of china. "Tea equipage." Attendants or retinue. "Think what an equipage thou hast in air." *Pope*. Furniture, accoutrements. "I will retort the sum in equipage. *Shak*.

EQUIPENDENCY, S. [Lat.] freedom from any bias, applied to the will or mind.

EQUIPMENT, S. the act of accoutring or dressing; accoutrement or equipage.

EQUIPOISE, [équipoise] S. [Lat.] equality, or evenness of weight; equality of force; that state of a balance, wherein the weights on each side are so equal, that neither scale will descend.

EQUIPOLENCE, S. [Lat.] equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLENT, Adj. [Lat.] having equal power or force. Having the same signification, applied to words; synonymous.

EQUIPONDERANCE, or **EQUIPONDERANCY**, S. [Lat.] equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, Adj. being of equal or the same weight.

EQUITABLE, Adj. [Fr.] just; impartial; mitigating the rigour of a law, so as to be consistent with justice.

EQUITABLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with justice and mercy.

EQUITY, S. [Lat.] justice; a correction or abatement of the severity of some law; a temperament which, without being unjust, abates the rigour of the law. Impartiality, applied to opinions, or private determinations. Also, the rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, or **EQUIVALENCY**, S. [Lat.] equality of power, or worth.

EQUIVALENT, Adj. [Lat.] equal in value, force, power, importance, weight, or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, S. a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, Adj. [Lat.] of doubtful signification; having different senses or meanings; uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways. *Equivocal generation*, in Natural History, is the opinion of the production of plants without seed, or of insects, or animals, without parents; called by some spontaneous generation, and universally exploded by reason and experiments.

EQUIVOCAL, S. a word of doubtful meaning.

EQUIVOCALLY, Adv. in a doubtful or double sense, applied to words. By spontaneous, equivocal, or irregular birth; by a generation or production out of the common and stated order of nature, applied to natural history.

EQUIVOCALNESS, S. the ambiguity, or double meaning of a word.

To EQUIVOCATE, V. N. [Fr.] to use words of a doubtful or double meaning, with an intention to deceive or impose on another; to quibble.

EQUIVOCATION, S. [Lat.] the using a term or word which has a double signification, used generally in a bad sense.

EQUIVOCATOR, S. one who uses words in doubtful, or double meanings, in order to conceal the truth, and impose on another.

ER, in the middle or end of words, especially those which signify the names of places, comes from *wer* or *were*, Sax. a man, and signifies, when joined to common nouns, an agent, or when joined to appellatives, or the names of places, an inhabitant. Thus *finger*, from *fin* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, denotes a fingering man. *Londoner*, from *London* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, signifies a London man, or a native and inhabitant of London.

E'RA, S. [Lat.] an account of time reckoned from any particular period, term, or epoch. See *ÆRA*.

To ERA'DICATE, V. A. [Lat.] to pull, or pluck up by the roots. Figuratively, to extirpate, or destroy entirely.

ERADICATION, S. the act of pulling or plucking up by the roots; extirpation; total destruction; the state of a thing plucked up by the roots.

ERA'DICATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] in Medicine, that which expels a disease to the very root; that which cures radically; that which drives entirely away.

To ERA'SE, [*erāze*] V. A. [Fr.] to scratch out any thing written; to expunge.

ERA'SEMENT, [*erāzement*] S. applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting and scratching out.

ERA'TO, S. one of the nine Muses that presides over love-poems; she is generally represented like a young maiden of a gay humour, crowned with myrtle and roses, hold-

ing a harp in the right hand, and a bow in the other; with a little winged Cupid placed by her, armed with his bow and arrows.

EREBUS, S. called by the poets the god of hell, born of Chaos and Tenebræ: it is likewise the name of one of the infernal rivers.

ERE, Adj. [Æt. Sax. *er*, Fie. English writers unacquainted with its etymology, write it *er*; as if a contraction of *ever*, which is a mistake; before *ever*, it is written either *er* or *or*; promiscuously, or and *er*, in Sax. being used promiscuously] before; sooner than.

To ERE'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to raise in a straight line; to place perpendicular to the horizon. In Geometry, to *erect* a perpendicular is to raise a right line upon another, so that they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build; to exalt; or assume an office without being authorized, used with *into*. "I am not to *erect* myself *into* a judge." Dryd. To assume a principle; or found a doctrine; to raise from a state of dejection. "Why should not hope as much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them"? *Demb.*

ERE'CT, Adj. [Lat.] upright, opposed to leaning; or looking downwards; lifted upwards; vigorous; bold; unshaken.

ERE'CTION, [*erékshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of raising; or the state of a thing raised upwards; the act of building or raising houses. Establishment. Elevation.

ERE'CTNESS, S. uprightness of posture or form.

EREMITE, S. [Lat.] the same as *Hermit*, which see.

ER'GOT, S. in Farriery, a sort of the like a piece of soft horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.

ER'INGO, S. [Lat.] a plant known by the name of the sea-holly.

ER'MINE, S. [*Armenius*, Lat. from the place whence it is brought, i. e. Armenia] in Natural History, an animal found in countries, which nearly resembles the weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of its tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. Though this, in heraldry, represented as having black spots, yet it is confidently asserted, that the skin of the animal has none, and that it is so much an enemy to the least mixture of that kind, that it would die, if its skin were soiled ever so little. In Heraldry, a white field, or fur, powdered or interspersed with black spots. *Ermines* used by some English writers for the reverse of ermine, i. e. a black field with white spots.

ER'MINED, Adj. clothed in ermine.

ER'MINGTON, a village in Devonshire with one fair, on February 3, for horse and cattle.

ER'NE, at the end of words which signify repository or receptacle, is derived from Sax. a place.

To **ERO'DE**, V. A. [Lat.] to canker, eat away, or corrode.

EROSION, S. [Lat.] the act of eating away; the state of being eaten away, or corroded.

To **ERR**, V. N. [Lat.] to wander or move without any certain direction; to stray, or miss the right way. To commit an error; to mistake.

ERRAND, S. [Sax.] a message; something to be done or told by a person sent from one man to another. Used at present only in familiar discourse.

ERRANT, Adj. [Lat.] wandering without any certain direction; roving, rambling, applied to a particular order of knights celebrated in romance, who went about in search of adventures. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See **ARRANT**.

ERRANTRY, S. the condition of a wanderer. The employ or profession of a knight-errant.

ERRATA, S. [Lat.] the faults of the printer, inserted generally in the end or beginning of a book by the editor.

ERRATIC, Adj. [Lat.] keeping no certain order of motion; holding no established course; irregular; changeable.

ERRATICALLY, Adv. without rules, or without any established method or order.

ERRHINE, S. [Gr.] something snuffed up the nose, causing sneezing.

ERRONEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] wandering, or going without any particular direction; irregular, or leaving the right way or road; mistaken, or mistaking.

ERRONEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to err, or mistake.

ERRONEOUSNESS, S. mistake; want of conformity to truth.

ERROR, S. [Lat.] a mistake of the judgment in giving assent to that which is not true; an act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not; a blunder; a roving excursion; a wandering beyond bounds. In Theology, sin. In Common Law, a fault or oversight, either in pleading or in process. A writ of error is that which is brought to remedy either of these faults, or to reverse a false judgment.

ERST, Adv. [Teut.] at first. Formerly; till now. Used at present only in poetry.

ERUBESCENCE, S. [Lat.] redness; blushing.

To **ERU'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to belch, or break wind upwards.

ERUCTION, S. the act of breaking wind upwards; the wind broken from the stomach by the mouth; any sudden burst of wind, or matter cast upwards.

ERUDITION, S. [Lat.] learning, or knowledge acquired from reading, especially that which is acquired from studying the ancients. **SYNON.** Learning implies simply that knowledge which we acquire by our

common study at school. *Literature* denotes polite learning, or an acquaintance with the **BELLES LETTRES**, and is rather practical; but *Erudition* signifies great depth of knowledge, with a particular relation to that which is speculative.

ERUGINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] partaking of the substance or qualities of copper.

ERUPTION, [erupshon] S. [Lat.] the act of breaking or bursting from any confinement. A burst of combustible matter, or gunpowder. A sudden excursion of an enemy. A violent exclamation, applied to the voice. A breaking out of pustules or pimples on the skin.

ERUPTIVE, Adj. bursting with force and violence from an inclosure or confinement.

ERYSIPELAS, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder, generated by hot serum in the blood, affecting the superficies of the skin with a shining pale-red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed swelling, and spreading from one place to another; generally called St. Anthony's fire.

ESCALADE, S. [Fr.] a furious attack of a wall or fort, by means of scaling ladders, without breaking ground, or carrying on regular works to secure the men.

ESCALOP, S. [Fr.] a fish whose shell is somewhat of the cockle-kind, but rather flatter, and considerably larger, and is irregularly indented.

To **ESCALOP**, V. A. See **SCALLOP**, which is the most common, but the least proper way of spelling.

To **ESCAPE**, V. A. [Fr.] to avoid any inconvenience which surrounds a person; to fly from; to pass unobserved or unnoticed.

ESCAPE, S. an avoiding, or flight from danger, pursuit, or confinement; subterfuge, or evasion; a fall, or irregular flight or start of passion or genius. "Thousand *scapes* of wit." *Shak.* In Law, a violent or private evasion from some lawful restraint, confinement, or custody.

ESCHALOT, [pron. shallot] S. [Fr.] a plant having a tunicated bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is increased after the same manner as garlick, but set earlier, because it springs sooner, and taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither. They give a fine relish to most sauces, and though strongly aromatic, do not make the breath so offensive, after eating, as onions do.

ESCHAR, [pron. shar] S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a hard crust or scab formed on the surface of the flesh by means of a burning hot iron, or caustic medicine, or some sharp corrosive humour within.

ESCHAROTIC, [askarotik] Adj. having the power to produce a scab by its caustic quality, applied to medicines. **Caustic.**

ESCHE'AT, [escheet] S. [Fr.] in Law, any lands or other profits that fall to a lord of the manor by forfeiture, or the death of his

tenant, without heir general or especial; the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants; a writ which lies, where the tenant dies as above, without heir general or especial, against him that possesses the lands of the deceased.

To ESCHE'AT, [*eschett*] V. A. in Law, to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

ESCHE'ATOR, [*eschettor*] S. in Law, an officer that takes notice of the escheats of the king in the county to which he belongs, and certifies them to the Exchequer.

To ESCHE'W, V. A. [old Fr.] to fly, avoid, shun, or decline. A word almost obsolete.

ESCORT, S. [Fr.] a company of soldiers, or ships of war, attending others, to keep them from falling into the hands of an enemy.

To ESCORT, V. A. [Fr.] to guard or convoy by sea or land, with an armed force, to prevent a person or thing from falling into the hands of an enemy.

ESCO'T, S. [Fr.] a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, called vulgarly scot and lot.

To ESCO'T, V. A. to pay a man's reckoning; to support.

ESCRIT'VOIR, [commonly pron. *scrutore*] S. [Fr.] a kind of bureau, or chest of drawers, the top of which is furnished with conveniences for writing.

ESCU'AGE, S. in our old customs, a kind of knights service, called service of the shield, by which the tenant was bound to follow his lord to the war at his own charge; also, a sum of money paid to the lord in lieu of such service.

E'SCULENT, Adj. [Lat.] eatable.

E'SCULENTS, S. such plants or roots as may be eaten; such as beets, carrots, artichokes, leeks, onions, parsnips, potatoes, &c.

ESCU'RIAL, S. a palace of the king of Spain, 21 miles N. W. of Madrid; being one of the largest and most beautiful in the world. It has 11,000 windows, 14,000 doors, 1800 pillars, 17 cloisters or piazzas, and 22 courts; with every convenience and ornament that can render a place agreeable in so hot a climate; with an extensive park, groves, fountains, cascades, &c.

E'SDRAS, S. the name of two Apocryphal books, usually bound up with the Scriptures. They were always excluded the Jewish Canon, and are too absurd to be admitted as canonical even by the papists themselves.

ESCU'TCHEON, [*eskutchen*] S. [Lat.] in Heraldry, the shield whereon coats of arms are represented; taken from a custom of the ancients, who were wont to have their shields painted with some particular device or fancy; which was a token of honour, some not being permitted to have them till they had performed some honourable action.

E'SHER, a town in Surry, whose fair is held on September 4, for horses.

ESPA'LIER, S. [Fr.] in Gardening, rows of trees planted round a garden, plantation, or in hedges, for the defence of tender plants against violence and injury of wind and weather; commonly applied to hedges of fruit-trees, which are trained up regularly to a lattice-work of wood, formed of ash poles, or square long timbers of fir, &c. The trees chiefly planted for *espaliers*, are apples, pears, and sometimes plums.

ESPE'CIAL, [*espefbial*] Adj. [Lat.] principal; chief; eminently serviceable in effecting any end.

ESPE'CIALLY, [*espefbially*] Adv. principally; chiefly.

ESPLANA'DE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, the empty space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of a town.

ESPOU'SALS, [*espoûzals*] S. [it has no singular, Lat.] the act of affiancing or contracting a man and woman to each other. Figuratively, a wedding.

ESPOU'SAL, [*espoûzal*] Adj. used in, or belonging to, the ceremony of betrothing.

To ESPOU'SE, [*espoûze*] V. A. [Fr.] to contract in marriage, or to betroth to another; to marry; to adopt or engage in a thing as a principal; to defend or maintain an opinion, cause, or party.

To ESPY', V. A. [Fr.] to see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be concealed; to see unexpectedly; to discover, or make discoveries in the character of a spy.

ESQUIRE, [pron. *squire*] [Fr.] the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. A title of dignity next to that of knight. The title is now given to all the sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four *esquires* of the king's body; the eldest sons of baronets, and of knights of the Bath, and their heirs male in the right line; to those that serve the king in any worshipful employment, &c. and to such as his majesty gives arms, and creates *esquires*, with a collar of SS. of silver, who were formerly called *robite squires*. The chief of some families enjoy this title by prescription, and those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, and he who is justice of the peace, together with under barristers, and graduates of the university during their residence at college.

To ESSA'Y, V. A. [Fr.] to attempt, try, or endeavour; to make an experiment; to try the purity of metals. This latter sense is now confined to, and spelt, *assay*.

ESSAY, [the accent is used on either syllable] S. an attempt, endeavour, or trial; loose fally of the mind; an irregular piece, wherein the thoughts are set down as they occur to the mind, without any regard to method.

ESSENCE

ESSENCE, S. [Lat.] in Logic, the very nature of any being, whether it be existing or no; that which determines and constitutes the nature of a thing, or which is absolutely necessary to its being what it is. Figuratively, being, or a person which has existence. In Medicine and Chemistry, the chief properties or virtues extracted from any simple, reduced to a narrow compass. A perfume, or odour.

To **ESSENCE**, V. A. to scent with any perfume.

ESSE'NES, or **ESSE'NIANS**, in Jewish Antiquity, one of the three ancient sects among that people, who outdid the Pharisees in their most rigorous observances. They allowed a future state, but denied a resurrection from the dead. Their way of life was very singular; they did not marry, but adopted the children of others, whom they bred up in the institutions of their sect; they despised riches, and had all things in common; and never changed their cloaths till they were entirely worn out.

ESSENTIAL, [*essēnsial*] Adj. [Lat.] a property necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Important in the highest degree. Pure; highly rectified.

ESSENTIAL, [*essēnsial*] S. being or existence. Nature, or constituent principles. A chief or principal point.

ESSENTIALLY, [*essēnsially*] Adv. principally.

ESSEX, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, and on the E. by the sea. It contains 34,800 houses, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 parishes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fish, fowls, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marshes, near the sea, produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It sends 8 members to parliament. The county-town is Chelmsford, but Colchester is the largest and most famous. *Prov. Essex files, Kentish miles, Norfolk wives, many men beguiles.*—For stiles *Essex* may well vie with any county in England, it being wholly divided into small closes, and not one common field in the whole county. Length of miles we know not what reason *Kent* hath to pretend to; for, generally speaking, the farther from London, the longer the miles; but for cunning in the law and wrangling *Norfolk* is greatly noted.

ESSO'IGN, or **ESS'OIN**, S. [Fr.] in Law, an excuse allowed for the absence of a person who is summoned to appear in a court of justice; the person who is excused for absence from a court of justice.

To **ESTA'BLISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to settle firmly; to fix unalterably; to settle, fix, or confirm in any privilege; to make firm, or ratify a law; to found, build, or place in such a manner, as not to be subject to fall or move. **SYNON.** To *institute*, is to create and form things, having some relation to the author, or him who first contrived, or laid down the plan. To *found*, is to give birth to such plan. To *establish*, is to fix that plan upon a lasting basis. To *endow*, is to provide the necessaries for its subsistence.

ESTA'BLISHMENT, S. [Fr. a confirmation or ratification of something already done; a settled form of regulation, or management of a government or family; a fundamental principle, or settled law; allowance, salary.

ESTA'TE, S. [Fr. formerly applied to the general interest or business of a government, which is now written *State*] condition, circumstance, or rank of life, with regard to prosperity, affluence, nobility, wealth, or their contraries; fortune, generally applied to a person's possessions in land, rank, or quality.

To **ESTEE'M**, V. A. [Lat.] to set a value on a thing; to compare, or fix the value of a thing by comparison; to prize; to value; to regard as an object of worth and reverence; to respect, or account. **SYNON.** When we entertain a good opinion of a man, we are said to *regard* him; when that regard increases, we call it *esteem*; we testify that *esteem* by *veneration*, and prove it by submission through *respect*.

ESTEE'M, S. the act of respect paid to a person or thing on account of real or supposed worth; the value, respect, or reputation of a person or thing.

ESTEE'MER, S. one who regards a person or thing as an object of worth, and claiming respect.

E'STHER, S. a canonical book of the old Testament, containing the history of a Jewish virgin, dwelling with her uncle Mordecai at Shushan in the reign of Ahasuerus, one of the kings of Persia.

E'STIMABLE, Adj. [Fr.] valuable; worthy of honour, respect, or esteem.

E'STIMABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing worthy of regard and respect.

To **E'STIMATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to judge of a thing from comparing it with something else; to calculate, or compute.

E'STIMATE, S. a calculation or computation; value; the act of valuing, or valuation; the assignment of proportion; a judgment formed from comparing one thing with another.

ESTIMA'TION, S. the assigning the proper proportion or share of a thing; a calculation or computation regarding value, or number; judgment, or opinion formed on comparing;

comparing; that degree of value or respect paid a person or thing, which arises from considering their merits.

ESTIMATIVE, Adj. having the power of making a comparison or calculation, and thereby determining the surplus or preference between two or more things.

ESTIMATOR, S. a person, who, from considering the nature of things, settles their respective importance, worth, preference, or value.

ESTIVAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the summer.

ESTRADE, S. [Lat.] an alcove or bedroom; an even or level place; a public road or highway.

To **ESTRANGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate or divert a thing from its original use. To alienate, or change from kindness to coldness and indifference, applied to the affections. To withdraw; to withhold.

ESTRANGEMENT, S. diffuse; removal; the act of considering a thing with indifference or coldness.

ESTREATE, [*estreit*] S. [Lat.] in Law, is a true copy, or duplicate, of an original writing or record, especially fines, amercements, penalties, &c. set down and imposed in the rolls of a court, to be levied by a bailiff, or other officer.

ESTREPEMENT, S. [Fr.] in Law, any waste or spoil made upon lands by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of a person who has them in reversion.

ESTUARY, S. [Lat.] an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, which communicates with the sea; a strait. See **ESTUARY**.

ESUKINE, Adj. [Lat.] corroding; sharp; eating.

ETATE, S. [Fr.] in War, the provisions and forage allowed an army in their route through a country.

ETC. a contraction of *et cetera*, Lat. implying, and so on; and the like; and the rest; or, and others of the same kind.

To **ETCH**, V. A. [Teut.] to engrave on copper with aqua fortis. Figuratively, to sketch or draw; supposed to be used, by mistake, for *et*. To move forwards by altering the direction from one side to another. In this sense it is evidently mistaken for *edge*.

ETCH, S. in Husbandry, a first crop, or a crop taken off ground which is fallow.

ETERNAL, Adj. [Lat.] applied to the existence of the Deity, without beginning or end; endless; immortal. Figuratively, perpetual; constant; without intermission. That which has been and always will be unchangeably the same.

ETERNAL, S. [Fr.] one of the appellations of God, implying his necessary existence, or his existence before all time.

ETERNALIST, S. one who holds that the world was never created, but existed from all eternity.

To **ETERNALIZE**, V. A. to make eternal, immortal, or to exist without end.

ETERNALLY, Adv. without beginning or end; without change; from eternity to eternity; perpetually; constantly; or without intermission.

ETERNITY, S. [Lat.] duration, without beginning or end.

To **ETERNIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to render perpetual, or endless; to render immortal; to immortalize.

ETHEL BALD had reigned 2 years as king of Wessex during his father's life; continued to possess that throne after his decease, and reigned but about 2 years and a half after his father's death; no remarkable event happened in his reign; he is handed down to us as a luxurious debauched prince. He died in 866.

ETHELBERT, already in possession of the kingdom of Kent, succeeded to the whole monarchy, according to Ethelwulf's will. His reign of about six years is remarkable for nothing but the incursions of the Danes. He died in 866, and was buried at Sherborn.

ETHELRED I. succeeded Ethelbert in the kingdom of Kent, 866. In this reign the Danes became masters of Northumberland and East-Anglia, and resolved to push their conquests further, hoping in the end to subdue all-England. With this view, Ivar king of Denmark turned his arms against Wessex, and resolved to attack Ethelred; he landed his troops in that country, and advanced as far as Reading. Ethelred marched that way with his army; a war hereupon ensued, and Ethelred, within the space of one year, fought nine pitched battles with the Danes, in some of which he was victorious, in others not, but in all gave signal proofs of his courage and conduct; but unhappily in the last, which was fought near Wittingham, he received a mortal wound, of which he died in 871, in the 6th year of his reign. Ethelred has the character of a good prince.

ETHELRED II. succeeded Edward the Younger, in 979; he was then about 12 years of age. In 981 the piratical Danes landed at Southampton, and, in short, for 10 years together, with now and then a little intermission, there was nothing to be seen but plunderings, conflagrations, murders, and all the miseries imaginable. During this time the crops of the monks went down apace; the people began to wonder, that they who could do so many miracles (as they pretended) on their own account, could not, by their merits and prayers, prevent the calamities of the nation. Ethelred shewed them no manner of respect. In 990, Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury died. The Danes continually ravaged the kingdom, and Ethelred always bought them off, when his forces had been defeated. The last money he paid them was 30,000l. which was levied by way of tax called Dane-geld, and was the first land-tax in England. Upon

the Danes ceased their ravages, and most of them returned home; but as a great many of them, liking the country, staid behind, and England was well stocked with them before, they began now to take upon themselves to domineer over the English, who were perpetually in dread of new invasions. They lived in ease and pleasure, while the English were forced to labour and toil to satisfy their demands. Hence they gave them the name of *Lord Danes*; and, to this day, in some parts of England, a rich, idle, imperious man is called in derision a *Lurdane*. Ethelred having married Emma, sister to the duke of Normandy, and depending on his assistance when required, resolved on a general massacre of the Danes. He privately sent orders to all parts of the kingdom for this purpose, which were executed with such fury, that in one day, viz. Nov. 13, 1002, all the Danes were slain; though some think, that by all the Danes are meant only those lately settled in England, and dispersed in *Wessex* and *Mercia*. King Sweyn's sister, who was a Christian, and married to a noble Dane, who had been settled some time in England, fell among the rest. Ethelred was so cruel as to have her beheaded, after he had ordered her children to be killed before her face. Sweyn, king of Denmark, no sooner heard of this bloody tragedy, and the cruel murder of his sister, but he swore he would never rest till he had revenged so monstrous an outrage. He therefore equipped a fleet of 300 sail, and came not for plunder as before, but to destroy the country with fire and sword. He landed in Cornwall with a powerful army, marched to Exeter, and having put the inhabitants to the sword, reduced it to ashes. Ethelred, who was betrayed on all hands, imprudently entrusted the command of the army with the duke of *Mercia*, whom he had formerly banished, and whose son's eyes he had ordered to be put out; and he, in revenge, betrayed it to the Danes, as soon as he came in sight of them. The following spring, Sweyn landed and burnt Norwich and Thetford: soon after he engaged Ulfskettle, duke of East-Anglia, the bravest of all Ethelred's subjects, and entirely defeated him. In 1005 there was a famine in England, which obliged the Danes to return home for want of subsistence; but they returned again. In 1012, the Danes, in 1013, made themselves masters of the whole kingdom, and Ethelred retired into Normandy with his whole family. Sweyn being now proclaimed king of England without any opposition, he layed a most heavy tax on the nation, for paying the Danish troops. He died suddenly in 1014. Upon Sweyn's death, the Danes proclaimed his son Canute king of England; but the English recalled Ethelred, and flocked to him from all parts, so that he soon found himself at the head of a numerous army. Canute on a sudden embarked his troops, to assert his right to

that crown. In the mean time Ethelred governed as bad as ever. Canute having settled affairs in Denmark, returned in about a year, and landed with a numerous army at Sandwich. Edmund, the king's eldest son, and his brother-in-law Edric, commanded the army against him; but Edric, in a little time, openly declared for Canute, and carried off with him a considerable body of troops, and 40 ships. After which Canute became master of several counties in *Wessex*, and Edmund marched into the north to join Uthred, earl of Northumberland. Canute followed him, and upon his coming, Uthred submitted to him; but Canute thinking him not to be trusted who changed sides by compulsion, caused him to be put to death. Ethelred died in 1016, in the 50th year of his age, after a most inglorious reign of 37 years.

ETHELWULPH, Egbert's only surviving son, succeeded his father in 838. In 840 a body of Danes landed on the coast of *Wessex*. Ethelwulph, notwithstanding he was averse to fighting, marched against them in person, but had the misfortune to be beaten. About this time the nation of the *Picts*, so formidable heretofore to the southern Britons, were entirely extirpated by their neighbours the Scots, after a long war between them. Ethelwulph, wearied with the repeated incursions of the Danes, delivered up to Athelstan, his natural son, Kent, *Essex*, and *Sussex*, with the title of king of Kent, contenting himself with the kingdom of *Wessex*, and the sovereignty of all England. In 852 the Danes came up the Thames, with a fleet of 300 ships, and pillaged London and other places; but Ethelwulph and Athelstan engaged them, near Okely in Surrey, in which the English gained the day, and made such a terrible slaughter of the Danes, that but few escaped. The victory of Okely having delivered him from the fear of the Danes, he now had an opportunity of indulging his natural bent to devotion; and by the advice of Swithin, bishop of Winchester, who had always a great ascendant over him, he is said to have granted to the church the tithes of all his dominions. In 855 he paid a visit to the pope in person, to receive his benediction, and extended the tax of Peter-pence all over his dominions, till then levied only in *Wessex* and *Mercia*. Having staid a year at Rome, he returned home through France, where he married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, not above 12 years old. Whilst Ethelwulph was at Rome, Ethelbald entered into a conspiracy to dethrone his father, and to seize the kingdom; and made so great a party, that Ethelwulph was obliged to give up to him the kingdom of *Wessex*, and to rest contented with that of Kent for himself. Ethelwulph lived but about 2 years after this. He died in 857, after a reign of 20 years, and was buried at Winchester. He left by will his dominions to his

his second son Ethelbert, after him to his third son Ethelred, and then to Alfred his youngest, who all in their turn succeeded to the crown.

ETHER, S. [Lat.] a thin, subtle matter or medium, much finer and rarer than air, which commences from the limits of our atmosphere, and possesses the whole heavenly space.

ETHEREAL, Adj. formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, Adj. [Lat.] formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

ETHIC, Adj. [Gr.] moral; containing precepts of morality.

ETHICAL, Adj. [Gr.] moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, Adv. after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

ETHICS, S. [without any singular. Gr.] the doctrine of morality; or that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as it concerns us, either as members of society, or as men.

ETHNIC, Adj. [Gr.] heathen; pagan; not enlightened with the knowledge of the one and true God, opposed to Jewish or Christian.

ETHNICS, S. heathens; idolaters, opposed to Jews or Christians.

ETHOLOGICAL, Adj. [Gr.] treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY, S. [Gr.] an account of the cause of a thing, generally applied to distempers.

ETYMOLOGICAL, Adj. relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMOLOGIST, S. one who searches out the original, or shews the derivation of words.

ETYMOLOGY, S. [Gr.] that part of Grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary or first signification; the derivation of a word, or the original word from whence another is derived; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

ETYMON, S. [Gr.] the primitive, or original word from whence another is derived.

EVA'CUANT, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant, or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper outlets or emunctories.

To **EVA'CUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to empty or clear a thing of its contents; to throw out as noxious and offensive; to void by stool, or through any of the excretory passages. To make void, or annul. To quit, or withdraw from a place.

EVACUATION, S. [Lat.] a withdrawing, emission, or discharge, which renders a decrease of men sensible; abolition, or annulling; the quitting of a country; a discharge procured by medicines; the practice of emptying the body by medicines.

To **EVA'DE**, V. A. [Lat.] to escape,

elude, or avoid by artifice or stratagem; to decline by subterfuge; to escape or elude by sophistry.

EVAGATION, S. [Lat.] the leaving off, or wandering from, a direct course or line.

EVANESCENT, Adj. [Lat.] vanishing; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

EVANGELICAL, Adj. [Lat.] agreeable to the doctrines of Christianity, as contained in the gospel.

EVANGELISM, S. the act of preaching the gospel.

EVANGELIST, S. a writer of the gospel. The word is of Greek origin, and signifies one who publishes glad tidings, or is the messenger of good news.

To **EVANGELIZE**, V. A. [Lat.] to instruct in the doctrines of Christianity; to convert to Christianity.

EVANID, Adj. [Lat.] faint; weak; vanishing, or growing imperceptible to the sight.

EVAPORABLE, Adj. [Fr.] easily dispersed in fumes or vapours.

To **EVAPORATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to exhale, drive away, or dissipate moisture into fumes, steam, and vapours. Figuratively, to give vent to a sudden folly of the mind.

EVAPORATION, S. [Lat.] the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In Philosophy, the act of exhaling the moisture of a body, or of dissipating it in fumes and vapours. It differs from *exhalation*, because that is practised on dry, and this on moist things. Figuratively, a vent, or discharge.

EVA'SION, S. [Lat.] a stratagem, artifice, or sophistry, made use of as an excuse, or a means of freeing a person from a difficulty.

EVA'SIVE, [evázive] Adj. practising artifices, sophistry, or stratagems, in order to extricate from a difficulty, or avoid coming to the point.

EVA'SIVELY, [evázively] Adv. in such a manner as to be guilty of sophistry, subterfuges, or artifice.

EUCHARIST, [eúkarist] S. [Gr.] the act of giving thanks. Applied by Divines to signify the thankful remembrance of the death of Christ in the Communion, or Lord's Supper.

EUCHARISTICAL, [eúkaristikál] Adj. containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EUCHRASY, [eúkrasy] S. [Gr.] an agreeable or good mixture of qualities and fluids in a human body, which denominates it healthy.

EVE or **E'VEN**, S. [Sax.] the latter part or close of the day; the interval between broad light and darkness; the vigil, or fast to be observed in the church the day before a holiday. In this sense *eve* is only used; in the other *even* or *eve* indifferently.

EVEN, Adj. [Sax.] smooth; level; capable of being divided into equal parts. Calm, applied to the passions.

To **EVEN**, V. A. to make the height of two bodies, or the quantity of two numbers the same, or parallel; to make level. Neuterly, to become even, or out of debt.

EVEN, Adv. [contracted in common conversation and poetry to *ev'n* or *e'en*] a word of strong assertion, implying that a thing is true in a sense which is the most dubious; verily. So much as, when used as a diminutive. When used as an exaggeration or heightening phrase, it implies a tacit comparison, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common discourse, pronounced *e'en*, and used as a word of concession. "I shall *e'en* let it pass." *Collier*.

EVEN-HANDED, Adj. impartial; unbiased. "*Even-handed justice*." *Shak.*

EVENING, S. the close of the day.

EVENLY, Adv. equally; uniformly; levelly; in an impartial manner; without elation or dejection.

EVENNESS, S. applied to surface, the state of being free from ruggedness; smoothness; levelness; the state of a thing when it inclines not more on one side than another; impartiality, or freedom from bias. Calmness, or freedom from any violent perturbation, applied to the mind.

EVEN-SONG, S. a song sung at the close of day; a form of worship performed in the evening.

EVENT, S. [Lat.] an incident, action, or anything which happens either good or bad; the result or consequence of any action; the conclusion, or upshot.

EVENTFUL, Adj. full of incidents; abounding with a variety of actions or incidents.

EVEN-TIDE, S. the time of evening.

EVENTUAL, Adj. happening in consequence of any action; consequential.

EVENTUALLY, Adv. in the event, result, or consequence; consequentially.

EVER, Adv. [Sax.] at any time, when preceded by *if*. Always; at all times past, and at all times to come; to all eternity. In any degree. When repeated, it implies a stronger affirmation that the time or duration of a thing shall never end, or that it shall continue the same to all eternity. Followed by *and*, it implies frequently, successively, or with a small pause. "*Ever and anon* a silver shoe stole down." *Dryd.* It is sometimes used as an enforcement of the word preceding, "As soon as *ever* he had done it;" that is, immediately after he had done it. *Ever a* means any.

"I love thee better than *e'er* a scurvy young boy of them all." *Shak.* When used in composition, it implies always, or constantly; as *ever-green* signifies always green, or green throughout the year.

EVER-GREEN, S. a plant which retains its leaves and green colour through all the seasons.

EVERLASTING, Adj. lasting or enduring for ever, or without end; immortal.

Used to imply time past, as well as time to come, but improperly.

EVERLASTING, S. eternity; eternal duration, whether past or future.

EVERLASTINGLY, Adv. eternally; without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, S. eternity.

EVER-LIVING, Adj. immortal.

EVERMORE, Adv. always; incessantly; eternally.

To **EVERSE**, V. A. [Lat.] to overthrow, subvert, or destroy. To confuse, or explode, applied to argument.

EVERSHOT, a town in Dorsetshire, whose fair is held May 12, for bullocks and toys; the market is on Friday. Distant 132 miles from London.

EVERSLEY, a town in Hampshire, whose fairs are held May 16, and Oct. 18, for cattle and toys.

EVESHAM, a town in Worcestershire, whose fairs are held Candlemas-day, Feb. 2; first Monday after Easter; Whitsun-Monday, and Sept. 24, for cattle and horses; the market is on Monday. It sends two members to parliament. Distant 94½ miles from London.

EVERY, Adj. [Sax.] each individual or single person composing any collection of men. *Every-where*, in all places; in each place.

EVES-DROPPER. See **EAVES-DROPPER**.

EUGH. See **YEW**.

To **EVICT**, V. A. [Lat.] in Law, to cast out of a possession, or to dispossess by due course of law.

EVICTION, S. dispossession by a sentence at law; proof, evidence, or certain testimony.

EVIDENCE, S. [Fr.] the state of being clear with respect to proof; undoubted certainty; testimony; proof; a person who is summoned to prove any point or fact. Used sometimes in the plural without the *s* final, and sometimes with.

To **EVIDENCE**, V. A. to prove; to discover, or shew; to make discovery.

EVIDENT, Adj. plain; proved beyond doubt; notorious.

EVIDENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to appear plain and indubitable.

EVIL, Adj. [Sax.] having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous, or miserable, applied to condition or circumstances. Mischievous, destructive, applied to animals. "*An evil beast*."

EVIL, S. *Natural evil* is that defect or inconvenience which arises from natural causes, without our consent or knowledge. *Moral evil* is that inconvenience which arises from natural causes, by our own consent or choice; or that inconvenience which arises from the abuse of our elections. Applied to a choice, or acting contrary to the moral or revealed laws of the Deity, it is termed *wickedness* or *sin*. Applied to acting contrary to the laws of

government, a *crime*. Applied to acting contrary to the mere rule of fitness, a *fault*. When indulged, or frequently practised, it is termed *malignity*, or *maliciousness*. When applied to the inconveniences resulting from want of wealth or friends, it is termed *calamity* or *misery*; but when to want of health, it is called a *dis temper*, or *disease*. On the whole, *evil* is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any inconvenience, or deprive us of any good. In Scripture, the consequences of sin; an evil angel, or devil, "Deliver us from evil." Prov. *Of two evils the least is to be chosen*. This reason the philosopher rendered, why he chose a little wife.

E'VIL, Adv. not well in whatever respect. Not virtuously; not happily. Injuriouly; not kindly.

To **EVI'NCE**, V. A. [Lat.] to prove, make evident, or establish by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLE, Adj. capable of being proved or established by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to force assent or conviction.

To **EVI'RATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to deprive of manhood.

To **EVI'SCERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to embowel; to draw, or take out the entrails.

E'VITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that may be surmounted or avoided.

EU'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a praise, commemoration, or panegyric; a display or discourse in praise of the virtues of a person.

EUNO'MIANS, heretics in the 4th century, whose manners and doctrines were the same with those of the Arians.

EUNUCH, [*eunuk*] S. [Gr.] a person who has been castrated. In Italy, they make great numbers of children, from one to three years of age, *Eunuchs*, every year, to supply the operas and theatres of all Europe with singers. In the eastern parts of the world, they make *Eunuchs* to be guards and attendants on their women. The seraglios of the eastern emperors are chiefly served and guarded by *Eunuchs*.

EVOCA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of calling out.

To **EVO'LTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to unroll; to unfold; to disentangle.

EVOLU'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of unrolling or unfolding. In Geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle, whereby the circumference gradually approaches to a right line. In Algebra, the extraction of roots from any given power. In Tactics, the divers figures, turns, and motions made by a body of soldiers, either in ranging themselves in form of battle, or in changing their form, whether by way of exercise, or during an engagement.

EUPHO'NICAL, [*eufonikal*] Adj. sounding agreeable; giving pleasure by the sound.

EUPHONY, [*eufony*] S. [Gr.] in Gram-

mar, an easiness, smoothness, and elegance of pronunciation; an agreeable sound.

EUPHO'RBIUM, [*euforbium*] S. in Botany, the burning thorny plant. A gum drawn from the plant is imported from the Canary Islands, and the remoter parts of Africa, and is used in medicine in sinapisms.

EUPHRASY, [*eufra'y*] S. [Lat.] in Botany, the herb called *cyberis*, from its supposed virtue in clearing the sight.

EURO'CLYDON, S. [Gr.] a wind which blows between the east and north in the Mediterranean, and is very dangerous.

EU'ROPE, called by the people of Asia Frankistan, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen or Icy Sea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Western and Northern Ocean, and on the E. by Asia. It lies between 9. 35. W. 72. 20. E. longitude, and between 35 and 72 degrees of N. latitude, though it does not fill up all that space. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Oby, it is near 3600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapatam in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2200 miles in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars; and is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Muscovy; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and silver mines, much less in precious stones; it produces neither sugar nor spices; nor does it nourish jackals, hyenas, lynxes, leopards, tigers, lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruit, sheep, oxen, horses, and all other necessities of life. Besides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated than either Asia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more strong, elegant and commodious, generally speaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, sociable and generous; and consequently are neither savage nor cruel, unless spurred on by the mistaken principles of religion. Whereas in Asia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profession, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With respect to the division of Europe, it contains, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muscovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, besides several small islands in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. Then

There are three Emperors; namely, of Germany, Muscovy, and Turkey, which last is commonly called the Grand Seignior. The Pope is an ecclesiastical prince, and yet has several territories under his dominion. The Kings are those of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and the Two Sicilies. Besides, there is an Archduke of Austria, and a Great Duke of Tuscany. There are four considerable republics; namely, Venice, the states of Holland, the Swiss Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four less, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San-Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Besides these, there are the Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Russian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are those of Constance, in Germany; of Geneva and Guarda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia. The chief mountains are; the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Doirin hills, in Sweden; the Crapach hills, in Hungary; and some of the mountains in Wales. The religions of Europe are the Jewish; and the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; as also the Mahometan.

EUROPEAN, Adj. [Lat. some moderns accent it on the second syllable, but the authority of all the great poets is against them] belonging to, or a native of Europe.

EURUS, S. [Lat.] the east wind.

EURYTHMY, S. [Gr.] harmony of verse or pronunciation.

EUTERPE, one of the nine Muses, to whom the invention of the mathematics, and playing upon the pipe is ascribed.

EUTHANASY, S. [Gr.] easy death.

EUTYCHIANS, in Church History, heretics in the fifth century, who embraced the errors of the monk Eutyches, maintaining that there was only one nature in Jesus Christ. The divine nature, according to them, had been entirely swallowed up the human, that the latter could not be distinguished; insomuch that Jesus Christ was merely God, and had nothing of humanity but the appearance.

EVULSION, S. [Lat.] the act of plucking off.

EW E, S. [Sax.] a female sheep.

EWELL, a town in Surry, with a market

on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Dorking, and 14 S. E. by S. of London.

E'WER, S. [Fr.] a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

E'WHURST, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

EX, a Latin preposition, often prefixed to compound words, sometimes signifying, as in the original, *out*, as to *exhaust*, to *draw out*: sometimes it only enforces the meaning of the word to which it is joined, and sometimes produces a small alteration in the sense.

To EXACE'RBATE, V. A. [Lat.] to make rougher; to exasperate; to heighten any disagreeable quality.

EXACERBA'TION, S. increase of malignity, or any bad quality. In Medicine, the height of a disease; a paroxysm.

EXA'CT, [the *ex* in this word and its derivatives is commonly pronounced like *egz*; as, *egzact*, *egzaktsion*, &c.] Adj. [Lat.] without the least deviation from any rule or standard; accurate; honest; punctual.

To EXA'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to require or demand with rigour and authority; to demand as due; to enjoin, or insist upon. Neuterly, to require more than is the worth of a thing in sales; to require more than is due in debts or contracts; to be guilty of extortion.

EXA'CTER, S. one that claims more than his due; or demands his due with outrage and rigour.

EXA'CTION, S. the act of making a demand with authority; the demanding more than is due, or more than a thing is worth; extortion; a toll; a heavy tax.

EXA'CTLY, Adv. with accuracy; perfectly; with great nicety.

EXA'CTNESS, S. a strict conformity to a rule or standard; a conduct regulated with the greatest strictness according to some rule.

To EXA'GGERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to heighten by description; to represent a thing of good or ill qualities, to be greater than they really are.

EXAGGERA'TION, S. the act of heaping together. A representation, wherein the good and ill qualities of a thing or person are described to be greater than they really are.

To EXA'GITATE, V. A. [Lat.] to put in motion.

To EXA'LT, [*exalt*] V. A. [Fr.] to raise on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raise to power, wealth, or dignity; to elate with joy or confidence; to magnify with praise. To raise or make louder, applied to the voice. In Chemistry, to sublime, refine, or heighten the qualities of a thing by fire.

EXALTA'TION, [*exaltation*] S. the act of raising on high; preferment or advancement; a state of grandeur or dignity. In Astrology, a dignity which a planet is supposed to acquire in certain parts or signs of the zodiac.

diac, which is imagined to give it an extraordinary power or influence.

EXAMEN, S. [Lat.] an exact and careful search or enquiry, in order to discover the truth or falshood of a thing.

EXAMINATE, S. [Lat.] an evidence or person examined upon a trial.

EXAMINATION, S. [Lat.] a search into the truth of any fact, or the veracity of any evidence, by questions; an accurate, nice, and scrupulous enquiry after truth.

EXAMINATOR, S. [Lat.] an examiner.

To **EXAMINE**, V. A. [Lat.] to try a person suspected of any crime by questions; to ask a witness questions on a trial; to make inquiry into; to try by experiment, observation, or the deductions of reason.

EXAMINER, S. one who searches into the veracity of an evidence, by proposing such questions as shall be suitable to that purpose.

EXAMPLE, S. [Lat.] any thing proposed to be copied or imitated; a precedent, or something of the same kind which has happened before; a rule of conduct or action worthy of the imitation of others; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern for others to imitate; a person punished for the admonition of others, or to deter them from being guilty of the same crimes; an instance, or something produced as an illustration or confirmation of what has been asserted, or wherein a rule is explained by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having no blood; having only animal juices, in opposition to *sanguineous*.

EXANIMATE, Adj. [Lat.] deprived of life. Figuratively; spiritless; dejected; almost reduced to death's door.

EXANIMATION, S. death; or deprivation of life.

EXANTHE'MATA, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, efflorescences, or breakings out of the skin.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, Adj. in Medicine, pustulous; eruptive; efflorescent; discolouring or forming pustules on the skin.

EXARTICULATION, S. [Lat.] the dislocation of a joint; the putting a bone out of joint.

To **EXASPERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to provoke a person to anger by some disagreeable or offensive action; to heighten or aggravate a difference; to heighten or increase the inflammation of a wound or disorder.

EXASPERATER, S. one who heightens or increases the anger of a person.

EXASPERATION, S. a representation of a thing in such a light as to occasion great offence and provocation. A provocation or offence which excites a person to violent anger or rage.

To **EXCARNATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to strip off flesh.

To **EXCAVATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to hollow.

EXCAVATION, S. the act of scooping

out, or cutting any surface into hollows; a hollow, or cavity.

To **EXCEED**, V. A. [Lat.] to go beyond any limit, measure, or standard; to excel or surpass another in any quality. Neuterly, to go too far; to be guilty of excess; to go beyond the bounds of fitness or duty; to surpass in quality or quantity.

EXCEEDING, Part. or Adj. surpassing, or going beyond in dimensions, time, or any other quality. Sometimes used adverbially for a very great or remarkable degree.

To **EXCEL**, V. A. [Lat.] to surpass another. **SYNON.** To *excel* supposes a comparison; is being superior, to all of the like kind, excludes equals, and is applied to all sorts of objects. To be *excellent*, is being in the highest degree without any sort of comparison; it admits of equals, and agrees best with things of taste. Thus we say that Titian *excelled* in colouring; Michael Angelo in design; and that Garrick is an *excellent* actor.

EXCELLENCE, or **EXCELLENCY**, S. [Lat.] the possessing any good quality to a greater degree than another on a comparison; purity; goodness; a title of honour usually given to generals in an army, ambassadors, and governors. **SYNON.** Notwithstanding these words are evidently the same, *excellence* being no other than *excellency* contracted, or the redundant syllable, generally in old writings taken away; yet custom seems to have applied *excellency* to express the title of a governor, or that of an ambassador from one prince to another; whereas by *excellence* is understood the state of abounding in good quality.

EXCELLENT, Adj. [Lat.] possessed of great talents or virtues; eminent, or superior to others in good qualities.

EXCELLENTLY, Adv. very well. To an eminent or remarkable degree, applied both to good and bad qualities.

To **EXCEPT**, V. A. [Lat.] to leave out, to mention as not included. Neuterly, to object to.

EXCEPT, Prep. excluding; not including. Unless.

EXCEPTING, Prepos. not including, or taking a thing into an account. An improper word.

EXCEPTION, S. [Lat.] the exclusion from, or not including a person or thing in precept, position, or general law. Objection, cavil. A dislike, or offence.

EXCEPTIONABLE, Adj. liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, [*exceptious*] Adj. fond of making objections; peevish; easily offended.

EXCEPTIVE, Adj. including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, Adj. without exceptions without raising any objection; general; universal.

EXCEPTOR, S. one who raises objections, or makes exceptions.

EXCEPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of excluding

pleasing or selecting; the thing selected or chosen.

EXCE'SS, S. [Lat.] that which is beyond the bounds of moderation, or those limits in which virtue consists. A relative term, implying the quantity or degree which one thing or quality has more than another. Applied to passion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reason. Intemperance, or too great an indulgence in meat or drink.

EXCE'SSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] beyond any limits or common standard, with respect to quantity, quality, or bulk; vehement, or beyond the just bounds or measures prescribed by reason.

EXCE'SSIVELY, Adv. in a great or immoderate degree.

To EXCHANGE, V. A. [Fr.] to change, or give one thing for another; to give and take reciprocally. In Commerce, to give money for a bill, or to settle the *exchange* with different countries.

EXCHANGE, S. the act of giving and receiving one thing for another. In Commerce, the fixing of the actual momentary value of money between different countries; the thing given or received in lieu of another; the place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. A *bill of exchange* is that which is drawn by a person in one kingdom, on one residing in another, for such a sum there as is equivalent to a sum paid or estimated here.

EXCHANGER, S. a person who remits money to foreign parts, or practises exchange.

EXCHE'QUER, [exchequer] S. [Fr.] in the British Jurisprudence, is an antient court of record, in which all causes concerning the revenues and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues are received. It took its name from the colour of the cloth that covered the tables of the court, which was party-coloured or chequered. This court is said to have been erected by William the Conqueror, its model being taken from a like court established in Normandy long before that time. Antiently its authority was so great, that it was held in the king's palace, and the acts thereof were not to be examined or controlled in any other of the king's courts; but at present, it is the last of the four courts at Westminster.

EXCISE, [exize] S. [Belg.] a certain duty or impost charged upon liquors, as beer, ale, cyder, &c. Also, on several other commodities, within the kingdom of Great Britain; and is one of the most considerable branches of the king's revenue. It was formerly farmed out, but is now managed for the king by commissioners in both kingdoms, who receive the whole product of the excise, and pay it in to the Exchequer. In England these commissioners are nine, each of whom has a salary of 1000l. per ann. This duty was first granted to king Charles II. in 1660, for his life, in England and Wales, and has been

continued by several parliaments since, and extended to Scotland.

To EXCISE, [exize] V. A. to levy a tax on a person or thing.

EXCISEMAN, [exizeman] S. an officer who is employed in the inspection of goods which are exciseable, and in collecting the sums they are rated at.

EXCISE'ION, S. [Lat.] the act of cutting off, or entirely destroying a nation, or the inhabitants of some place.

EXCITA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of putting into motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

To EXCITE, V. A. [Lat.] to rouse from a state of inactivity and indolence to one of action; or from a state of dejection and despair to one of courage and vigour; to put into motion; to awaken; to rouse.

EXCITEMENT, S. the motion by which a person is roused from a state of indolent inactivity to one of vigorous action.

EXCITE'ER, S. one who stirs up to action; the cause by which any dormant virtue is put in action, or any thing is put into motion.

To EXCLA'IM, V. N. [Lat.] to cry out with vehemence and an exalted voice, sometimes occasioned by sudden grief, or excessive pain; to speak against, decry, or reproach with outrage.

EXCLA'IMER, S. one that makes use of frequent exclamations; one that runs down, raises objections, and rails against a person or thing with vehemence or passion.

EXCLAMA'TION, S. [Lat.] a vehement outcry; a railing, or outrageous reproach of a person or thing; an emphatical utterance. In Printing and Grammar, a point placed after an *exclamation*, and marked thus (!)

EXCLA'MATORY, Adj. practising, or consisting of exclamations.

To EXCLU'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to shut out, or hinder from entrance; to debar of any privilege, or hinder a person from partaking with another; to except to any doctrine; to deny a person a right or enjoyment in any grant.

EXCLU'SION, S. the act of shutting out, or denying admission; rejection, or not admitting a principle; an exception. In Natural History, the hatching or letting the young out of the egg.

EXCLU'SIVE, [exkluzive] Adj. having the power to deny or hinder entrance or admission; debarring from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant; not taking into an account, computation, or calculation; excepting.

To EXCO'GITATE, V. A. [Lat.] to find out or discover by thought, or intense thinking; to invent.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, V. A. [low Lat.] to exclude, or debar a person from having any fellowship with a visible church, or at least from partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EXCOM-

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, S. an ecclesiastical penalty or censure, whereby persons who are guilty of any notorious crime or offence, are separated from the communion of the church, and deprived of all spiritual advantages. In the ancient Christian church, the power of *Excommunication* was lodged in the hands of the clergy, who distinguished it into the greater and lesser. The lesser consisted in excluding persons from the participation of the eucharist, and the prayers of the faithful; but they were not expelled the church. The greater *Excommunication* consisted in absolute and entire exclusion from the church, and the participation of all its rights; notice of which was given by circular letters to the most eminent churches all over the world, that they might all confirm this act of discipline, by refusing to admit the delinquent to their communion. The consequences were very terrible. The person so excommunicated was avoided in all civil commerce and outward conversation. No one was to receive him into his house, nor eat at the same table with him; and when dead, he was denied the solemn rites of burial. The papal *Excommunications* have been famous, or rather infamous throughout the world. In former ages, these fulminations were terrible things; but at present they are formidable to none but a few petty states of Italy. The causes of *Excommunication* with us are, contempt of the bishop's court, heresy, neglect of public worship and the sacraments, incontinency, adultery, simony, &c. It is published in the church; and if the offender does not submit in forty days, the civil magistrate interposes, and the excommunicated person is imprisoned till he submits and obtains absolution. *Excommunication* disables a person from doing any judicial act, as suing in an action at law, being a witness, &c.

To **EXCORIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to flay, or strip off the skin.

EXCORIA'TION, S. loss of skin; the act of flaying, or stripping off the skin.

EXCORTICA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the pulling or peeling off the bark of trees.

EXCREMENT, S. [Lat.] that which is discharged at the natural passage of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, Adj. that which is of the nature of, or voided as excrement.

EXCREMENT'TIOUS, [exkrement'fbi-ous] Adj. containing excrement.

EXCRE'SCENCE, or **EXCRE'SCENCY**, S. [Lat.] a superfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the original form of a thing, or the common production of nature. In Surgery, superfluous and luxuriant flesh growing on the parts of bodies of animals.

EXCRE'SCENT, Adj. [Lat.] superfluously, or luxuriously growing out of a thing.

EXCRE'TION, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the act of separating excrements and excrementitious humours from the aliments or

blood, and expelling or ejecting them from the body.

EXCRE'TIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of separating or ejecting excrements, or excrementitious humours from the body.

EXCRETORY, Adj. in Anatomy, a term applied to certain little ducts or vessels, destined for the reception of a fluid, secreted in certain glandules, and other viscera, for the excretion of it in the appropriated place.

To **EXCRUCIATE**, [exkrúshiate] V. A. [Lat.] to torture, or torment.

To **EXCU'LPATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to clear from any accusation, or from a charge of a crime or fault.

EXCURSION, S. [Lat.] an attempt to leave a settled path; a ramble; an expedition into distant parts; a progress beyond the common limits and boundaries. Applied to the mind, a digression, or departure from the subject a person is treating of. **SYNON.** *Excursion* supposes a pleasurable expedition to some distant place, determined on some time before. *Ramble* implies an irregular roving in places unthought of, till the time we arrive there. *By jaunt* is understood a walk or journey, agreeable to the person who takes it, but held in contempt by others, or considered as an act of levity.

EXCURSIVE, Adj. rambling; wandering, or deviating.

EXCU'SABLE, [exkúzeable] Adj. that for which any apology may be made and admitted.

EXCU'SABLENESS, [exkúzeableness] S. the quality which renders a thing a fit object of being pardoned.

EXCU'SATORY, [exkúzeatory] Adj. pleading in excuse; assigning a motive which may remove blame, and vindicate a person's conduct.

To **EXCU'SE**, [exkúze] V. A. [Lat.] to lessen guilt, by assigning some circumstance which may render the commission of a fault less blameable; to discharge a person from a duty or obligation; to pass by without blame; to make an apology, defence, or vindication, in order to wipe off any aspersion, or clear from any imputation. **SYNON.** We make *excuse* for an apparent fault, or slight offence. We ask *pardon* for a real fault, or when the offence is greater. We implore *forgiveness* of our sins. The first is an apology in order to justify ourselves; the second is a mark of a good disposition, and is done with hopes of extenuation; the last, to avert the vengeance of God, and declares repentance.

EXCU'SE, S. an apology, or plea offered in a person's vindication; a reason, or motive assigned to justify from accusation or guilt.

EXCU'SELESS, [exkúzeless] Adj. without any motive or reason to free from blame or punishment.

EXCU'SER, [exkúzer] S. one who pleads for, or one who forgives or passes by the faults of another.

To EXCUSS, V. A. [Lat.] in Law, to seize and detain a person's property.

EXCUSSION, S. [Lat.] the act of seizing.

EXECRABLE, Adj. [Lat.] so detestable, abominable, or wicked, as to deserve to be accursed. Figuratively, very bad.

EXECRABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deserve to be accursed. Figuratively, abominably; in a very bad manner; hatefully.

To EXECRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to curse as an object containing the most abominable, detestable, and wicked qualities. Figuratively, to detest; to abominate.

EXECRATION, S. a curse; an imprecation; or wishing some evil to a person or thing.

To EXECUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to discharge or perform a commission or duty; to put a law, or any thing planned, in practice; to put to death, according to the sentence of the law.

EXECUTION, S. the performance, or practice of a thing; action. In Law, the last act in causes of debt, wherein power is given to the plaintiff to seize the defendant's goods and body; death inflicted by law; death; slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, [*exekutioner*] S. he that puts in act; he that inflicts punishment on an offender; the person or instrument by which any thing is performed.

EXECUTIVE, Adj. having the quality of executing or performing. Active, or putting into execution, opposed to *deliberative* or *legislative*.

EXECUTER, S. he that performs any thing planned; he that executes a design; a person who inflicts the punishment sentenced by the law.

EXECUTOR, S. a person who is nominated by a testator to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXECUTORSHIP, S. the office of a person appointed executor by a testator.

EXECUTRIX, S. a woman intrusted with the performance of the will of a testator.

EXEGETIC, S. [Gr.] a word used as an explanation of another: Thus in the words "*Alba, Father*," used in scripture, the word *father* is the *exegetis*, or explanation of the Syriac word *alba*. Likewise a comment to explain any book, or author's writings.

EXEGETICAL, Adj. [Gr.] explaining; by way of explanation.

EXEMPLAR, S. [Lat.] a model, pattern, or original, to be imitated.

EXEMPLARINESS, S. the state of being proposed as a pattern, and worthy of imitation.

EXEMPLARY, Adj. worthy of being proposed as a pattern for the imitation of others, applied both to persons and things. Such as may deter and give warning to others, applied to punishments. Remarkable.

EXEMPLIFICATION, S. a giving an example. In Law, the giving a copy, or draught of an original record.

To EXEMPLIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to illustrate, or enforce, by an example or instance; In Law, to transcribe or copy.

To EXEMPT, V. A. [Lat.] to free from any obligation or duty; to privilege.

EXEMPT, Adj. freed from service, office, obligation, duty, or tax, by privilege; not liable to.

EXEMPTION, S. [Lat.] freedom from any service, obligation, tax, burthensome employment, or law. Thus, barons and peers of the realm are, on account of their dignity, exempted from being sworn upon inquests; and knights, clergymen, and others, from appearing at the sheriff's court. Persons of 70 years of age, apothecaries, &c. are also by law exempted from serving on juries; and justices of the peace, attorneys, &c. from parish offices.

EXEQUIAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a funeral or burial.

EXEQUIES, S. [it has no singular. Lat.] funeral rites or ceremonies.

EXERCENT, Adj. [Lat.] practising; following any trade, employment, or vocation.

EXERCISE, [*exercize*] S. [Lat.] a motion of the limbs, or action of the body, considered as conducive and necessary to health; something done by way of amusement; an action by which the body is formed to gracefulness and strength; any practice by which a person is rendered skilful in the performance of a duty or discipline. "The *exercise* of the soldiers." Use, or actual application and practice of a thing; employment; any thing required to be performed as a task; an application of the mind to study. *Exercises* are also understood of what young gentlemen perform in colleges, academies, and riding schools, in literature, dancing, fencing, riding the great horse, &c.

To EXERCISE, [*exercize*] V. A. [Lat.] to employ the mind in considering an object; to use such actions of the body as is necessary to keep the fluids in motion, and preserve health; to train or teach a person any discipline by frequent practice; to task, employ, or keep busy; to practise; to exert, or put in practice. "To *exercise* dominion over them." *Matt. xx. 25.* To practise the different evolutions of an army, in order to attain skill in military discipline.

EXERCISER, [*exerciser*] S. one who acts, performs, or practises.

EXERCITATION, S. [Lat.] exercise; practice; a frequent repetition of the same action.

To EXERT, V. A. [Lat.] to use with an application of force, vehemence, or vigour; to put forth or perform. To apply strength, force, or vigour, used with a reciprocal pronoun.

EXER-

EXERTION, S. the act of bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, strength, or vigour.

EXE'SION, S. [Lat.] the act of eating out, or eating a way through. "Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* of vipers through the belly of the dam." *Brown*.

EXESTUATION, S. [Lat.] a fermentation or violent internal commotion of the particles of a body; an ebullition or effervescence.

EXETER, a city of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horses, horned cattle, and commodities of all sorts. It is commodiously seated on the top of an easy ascent on the eastern bank of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its suburbs, contains 15 parish-churches, and four chapels of ease, besides the cathedral, it being a bishop's see. It suffered greatly in the civil wars; and its river was choaked up with sand. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Cecil family, and is still in a flourishing condition, driving a good trade. Here are several streets well-paved, and a large manufactory of ferges, druggets, long-ells, duroys, and sagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 171½ miles W. by N. of London.

To **EXFO'LIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] in Surgery, to scale a bone.

EXFOLIA'TION, S. the act of scaling a bone; or the state of a bone which breaks off in scales.

EXFO'LIATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of scaling a bone, or of producing exfoliation.

EXHA'LE, Adj. that which may be raised, consumed, or dispersed in fumes, or exhalations.

EXHALA'TION, S. [Lat.] a fume, consisting of dry, subtile corpuscles, or effluvia, loosened from hard terrestrial bodies, either by the heat of the sun, agitation of the air, the electricity of the atmosphere, or some other cause, ascending by the laws of hydrostatics, or the repulsive, or electrical quality of the air, to a certain height in the atmosphere, where they mix with other vapours, and form clouds, &c. The act of exhaling, or sending forth effluvia or exhalations.

To **EXHA'LE**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw forth or emit effluvia, or exhalations. Figuratively, but improperly, to exhaust, dry up, or disperse any moisture in steams or fumes.

EXHA'LEMENT, S. an effluvia; a vapour; an exhalation.

To **EXHAUST**, V. A. [Lat.] to drain

any fluid or liquor; to draw out till nothing remains.

EXHAUSTION, S. the act of draining, or drawing dry. Figuratively, an entire waste, or consumption.

EXHAUSTLESS, Adj. not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry, or totally consumed.

To **EXHI'BIT**, V. A. [Lat.] to offer to view or use; to propose in a full assembly, or public manner.

EXHI'BIT, S. in Law, is where a deed or other writing, being produced in a Chancery suit, to be proved by witnesses, the examiner, after examination, certifies on the back of the deed, or writing, that the same was shewn to the witness at the time of his examination, and by him sworn.

EXHI'BITER, S. he that offers any thing as a charge or accusation, in a public manner; he that exposes any curiosity, natural or artificial, to public view.

EXHIBITION, S. [Lat.] the act of displaying, explaining, or rendering visible and sensible; the act of exposing to public view. In Law, the bringing a charge or accusation against a person in a public or open court. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in universities, who are not upon the foundation.

EXHI'BITIVE, Adj. containing a representation or display.

To **EXHI'LARATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to cheer, comfort, or inspire with gaiety.

EXHILARA'TION, S. the act of inspiring with cheerfulness or joy; the state of a person inspired with joy or gaiety, applied to a sensation of pleasure, which is less than joy, but of some affinity with it.

To **EXHO'RT**, [commonly with its derivatives pron. *egzört*] V. A. [Lat.] to induce a person to the performance of a thing or duty, by laying the motive of it, and its consequences, before a person; to call upon a person to perform, or remind him of his duty.

EXHORTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the motive which can induce a person to perform any duty; the act of laying such motives before a person as may incite him to perform a duty.

EXHORTA'TORY, Adj. containing motives to incite a person to perform a duty.

EXHO'RTER, S. one who endeavours to persuade or incite a person to perform a duty.

EXHUMA'TION, S. [Lat.] the digging up of a body interred in holy ground, by the authority of a judge, for some particular reason. A parson may demand the *Exhumation* of any of his parishioners, when interred out of the parish without his consent.

EX'IGENCE, or **EX'IGENCY**, S. [Lat.] a want, necessity, or distress, which demands immediate assistance and relief; any pressing want, distress, or sudden occasion.

EX'IGENT, S. [Lat.] a pressing business; or an affair which requires immediate assistance and relief. In Law, it is a writ which

which lies where a defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any of his effects within the county, by which he may be attached or distrained. Used by Shakespear in the sense of, end.

EXIGENTERS, S. four officers in the court of Common Pleas, who make all exigents and proclamations in all actions where process of outlawry lies.

EXIGUITY, S. [Lat.] smallness; littleness; slenderness.

EXIGUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] small, minute, applied to size.

EXILE, Adj. small, thin, slender. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

EXILE, S. [Lat. though now universally accented on the first, it formerly was accented indifferently on either syllable] the state of a person who is driven from his country, with an order not to return. The person banished.

To **EXILE**, V. A. [formerly accented on the last, by Dryden on both syllables, and at present on the first syllable only] to expel or drive a person from a country, with a strict prohibition not to return during life, or within a certain time. Figuratively, to expel or banish any bad or good quality from the mind.

EXILEMENT, S. the state of a person banished his country.

EXILITION, S. [Lat.] the act of springing and stretching out with vehemence and suddenness; explosion.

EXILITY, S. [Lat.] slenderness; smallness.

EXIMIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] famous, eminent, curious, rare.

EXINATION, S. [Lat.] privation; want.

To **EXIST**, V. N. [Lat.] to be; to have actual being, or existence.

EXISTENCE, or **EXISTENCY**, S. [Lat.] that whereby any thing has an actual being, or is said to be. Mr. Locke says, we arrive at the knowledge of our *Existence* by sensation; of the *Existence* of God, by demonstration; and of other things, by sensation.

EXISTENT, Adj. [Lat.] in being; in actual fruition of being.

EXISTIMATION, S. [Lat.] opinion, esteem, reputation, or the opinion the public has of a man's talents, abilities, and virtues.

EXIT, S. [Lat.] in Theatrical Writings, implies that a person is gone out of fight, or of the stage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death; a passing, or passage out of any place.

EXITIAL, or **EXITIOUS**, [*exístíal* or *exístíal*] Adj. [Lat.] destructive; fatal; mortal.

EXODUS, or **EXODY**, S. [Gr.] a second book of the Old Testament, so called, because the principal subject of it relates to the going out, or departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt. It is the se-

cond book of the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses; and comprehends the transactions of about 145 years, from the death of Joseph, in the year 2369, to the building of the tabernacle in the year 2514.

EXOLETE, Adj. [Lat.] out of use; obsolete.

EXOMPHALOS, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a rupture in the navel.

To **EXONERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to disburthen; to free from any thing which is troublesome on account of its weight.

EXONERATION, S. the act of disburthening, or getting rid of a thing which oppresses by its weight.

EXORABLE, Adj. [Lat.] to be moved by prayer or entreaty.

EXORBITANCE, or **EXORBITANCY**, S. [Fr.] the act of going out of the common track or road; a gross or enormous deviation from the rules of virtue; boundless depravity.

EXORBITANT, Adj. [Lat.] leaving or quitting any rules prescribed, but more especially those of virtue or morality; not comprehended in any law. Enormous; immoderate; excessive; beyond bounds.

To **EXORCISE**, [*exoríze*] [Bayley and others accent this word and its derivatives on the second syllable] V. A. [Gr.] to adjure by some holy name; to drive away evil spirits by using some holy name; to free a person from the influence of evil spirits by religious ceremonies.

EXORCISM, S. [Gr.] the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies made use of to free a person from the influence of evil spirits.

EXORCIST, S. [Gr.] one who, by adjurations, prayers, &c. pretends to drive away evil spirits.

EXORDIUM, S. [Lat.] in Oratory, the beginning or opening of a speech, in which the audience is prepared to hear what follows with attention.

EXO'TIC, Adj. [Gr.] foreign; not produced in our own country.

EXO'TIC, S. a foreign plant, or a plant growing, or imported from abroad.

To **EXPA'ND**, V. A. [Lat.] to spread, or lay open like a net or cloth; to dilate.

EXPA'NSE, S. [Lat.] a body widely extended, and having no inequalities on its surface; a surface; extent.

EXPANSIBILITY, S. capableness of being expanded or stretched out to greater dimensions.

EXPANSIBLE, Adj. capable to be stretched to a large extent.

EXPAN'SION, S. distance or space abstractedly considered, and distinguished from *extension*, which implies, according to Locke, "distance only when applied to the solid parts of matter." In Metaphysics, the idea of lasting and persevering distance, all the

parts whereof exist together. In Physics, the act of dilating, stretching, or spreading out a body, whereby its bulk or dimension is increased, whether internally by elasticity, or externally by rarefaction. Figuratively, the state of a thing which takes up more space than it used to do; the act of spreading out a thing; extent; or space to which any thing is spread or extended.

EXPA'NSIVE, Adj. having the power to spread or extend to a large space.

To **EXPA'TIATE**, [*expâtiare*] V. A. [Lat.] to rove or range without confinement or regard; to prescribe limits; to enlarge, or treat of in a copious manner.

To **EXPE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to look out after; to have an apprehension of future good or evil; to wait or stay for a person's coming.

EXPE'CTABLE, Adj. that which may be imagined to be produced by, or to come from.

EXPE'CTANCE, or **EXPE'CTANCY**, S. [Fr.] the act or state of a person who waits for the coming of another; something waited for; hope; or that which people had formed vast hopes from.

EXPE'CTANT, Adj. [Fr.] waiting in hopes of the arrival of a person, time, or thing, or of succeeding another in any office.

EXPE'CTANT, S. one who waits for the arrival of a period of time, person, or thing, or the succession to any place; or is dependent on the promises and favours of another.

EXPECTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of the mind, whereby it has knowledge of something not present, but waits in hopes of its arrival; the state of a person who waits for the arrival of any person, period, or thing; dependence on the promises and favours of another for future good. "Wait thou only upon God, for all my *expectation* is from him." *Psal.* lxii. 5. The object which people form great hopes of; the Messiah. "Why our great *expectation* should be called—the seed of woman." *Par. Lost.*

EXPE'CTER, S. one who waits for, or has hopes of, preferment in a state; one who waits for the arrival of a person, thing, or period.

To **EXPE'CTORATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to void phlegm, or other matter, which obstructs the vessels of the lungs, by coughing, haussing, or spitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, S. the act of discharging any excrementitious matter from the breast; the evacuating, or freeing the breast from phlegm, or any viscid matter, which obstructs the vessels of the lungs, or straightens the breast.

EXPE'CTORATIVE, Adj. having the quality to promote the cleansing the breast, or lungs, of phlegm, or other viscid matter, which obstructs the vessels of the lungs.

EXPE'DIENCE, or **EXPE'DIENCY**, S. the fitness or propriety of a means to the at-

tainment of an end. It is used by Shakespear for an expedition; adventure; an attempt; also for expedition, haste, dispatch.

EXPE'DIENT, Adj. [Fr.] proper to attain any particular end. In Shakespear, quick; expeditious.

EXPE'DIENT, S. [Fr.] a means proper to promote or forward an end; a shift, or means hit upon on a sudden to ward off any calamity or distress, or elude any punishment.

EXPE'DIENTLY, Adv. in a manner proper to attain an end.

To **EXPE'DITE**, V. A. [Lat.] to free from any obstruction or impediment; to hasten or quicken; to dispatch, or issue from a public office.

EXPEDITE, Adj. [Lat.] quick; performed soon; nimble, or active.

EXPEDITELY, Adv. with quickness, readiness, or haste.

EXPEDITION, S. [Fr.] quickness, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage, with intent to attack an enemy.

To **EXPE'L**, V. A. [Lat.] to drive out, or make a person quit a place by force. To eject or throw out, applied to the animal functions.

EXPENCE, S. [Lat] cost; charges; money laid out for any use.

To **EXPE'ND**, V. A. [Lat.] to lay out, or spend money.

EXPE'NSELESS, Adj. without cost or charge; without spending money.

EXPE'NSIVE, Adj. given to spend money; prodigal; extravagant, applied to a person. Costly; requiring money, applied to things. Liberal, generous, giving money freely, in a good sense.

EXPE'NSIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as requires the spending much money.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, S. the act of profuseness, or spending money immoderately, dearly, or standing a person in a great sum.

EXPE'RIENCE, S. [Lat.] a knowledge gained by long use, without a teacher. Mr Locke says, that men receive all the materials of knowledge from *Experience* and observation. *Experience* then consists in the ideas of things we have seen and read, which the judgment has reflected on, to form itself a rule or method.

To **EXPE'RIENCE**, V. A. to try, or practise; to know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, Part. skilful or wise by frequent practice or experience.

EXPE'RIENCER, S. one who makes frequent trials, or experiments.

EXPE'RIMENT, S. [Lat.] trial of a thing; a trial made of the result of certain applications and motions of bodies, in order to discover their effects, their laws, and relations, or to be able to arrive at the true cause of the phenomenon occasioned thereby.

To **EXPE'RIMENT**, V. A. to try; to discover by trial.

EXPERIMENTAL, Adj. pertaining to, or built upon experiments; known by trial and experiment. *Experimental philosophy* is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies, and their actions on each other, by sensible experiments, and trials made with that view.

EXPERIMENTALLY, Adv. by experience; by trial; by having been sensible.

EXPERIMENTER, S. one who makes philosophical experiments.

EXPERT, Adj. [Lat.] skilful, ready, or knowing in any particular office, art, or business; dexterous. Used with *of* by Pope, but generally with *in*.

EXPERTLY, Adv. in such a manner as discovers skill.

EXPERTNESS, S. skill, or knowledge, in any affair or undertaking.

EXPIABLE, Adj. capable of being atoned, rendered kind or propitious, by suffering or punishment.

To **EXPIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make satisfaction or atonement for sins, by suffering the punishment due to them, or by substituting something equivalent to, or instead of them; to avert the threats of an omen or prodigy.

EXPIATION, S. [Lat.] any suffering endured, or equivalent made, or sacrifice offered, to avert the punishment due to sin, and render the Deity propitious to the offender.

EXPIATORY, Adj. having the power to avert the divine wrath from punishing sins.

EXPILATION, S. [Lat.] robbery. In Law, the act of committing waste upon lands to the loss and prejudice of the heir.

EXPIRATION, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, that act by which the breath is forced out of the lungs; the last gasp, or breath; vapour, breath, or the matter expired; the cessation, or end of any period of time.

To **EXPIRE**, V. A. [Lat.] to breathe out; to send out fumes, vapours, or exhalations; to close, conclude, or bring to an end; to perish; to fly out with a blast. Neuterly, to conclude, finish, or terminate, applied to time, or any period.

To **EXPLAIN**, V. A. [Lat.] to clear up any difficulty in a book, or expression; to illustrate.

EXPLAINABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered more easy or plain to the understanding.

EXPLAINER, S. one who clears up any difficulty, or renders a thing more easy to be understood.

EXPLANATION, S. an illustration or comment, whereby a passage is rendered more easy to be understood.

EXPLANATORY, Adj. containing an illustration, or such remarks as render a thing easy to be understood.

EXPLETIVE, S. [Lat.] a word which

is used merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verse.

EXPLICABLE, Adj. that which may be explained, understood, or rendered intelligible.

To **EXPLICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to unfold. Figuratively, to explain, or render any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLICATION, S. the act of opening, or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of explaining, or rendering any difficult passage or doctrine plainer, or more easy to be understood; the sense given by an explainer; an interpretation.

EXPLICATIVE, Adj. having a tendency to explain, or render a thing more easy to be understood.

EXPLICATOR, S. one who expounds, or renders any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLICIT, Adj. [Lat.] unfolded. Figuratively, plain, easy, obvious, opposed to *obscure*, or *implicit*.

EXPLICITLY, Adv. plainly; directly; without implication or inference.

To **EXPLODE**, V. A. [Lat.] to drive out with contempt, clamour, and disgrace. Figuratively, to reject with scorn.

EXPLODER, S. a person who shews contempt by hissing; one who rejects an opinion with detestation or contempt.

EXPLOIT, S. [Fr.] a design accomplished; a successful and remarkable action in war.

EXPLORATION, S. [Lat.] search; disquisition; examination.

To **EXPLORE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make trial of; to search into by trials; to discover by examination; to try, in order to make discoveries.

EXPLOSION, S. [Lat.] the act of driving out any thing with noise and violence; the noise made by the bursting or firing of gunpowder.

EXPLOSIVE, Adj. driving out with noise and violence.

EXPONENT, S. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number which expresses how often a given power is to be divided by its root ere it be brought to unity.

EXPONENTIAL, [*exponensibil*] Adj. in Geometry, applied to curves which partake both of the nature of algebraic curves, and of transcendental ones.

To **EXPORT**, V. A. [Lat.] to send goods from our own to foreign countries for sale.

EXPORT, S. a commodity sent out of the kingdom to foreign parts.

EXPORTATION, S. the act or practice of sending goods to foreign markets for sale.

EXPORTER, S. he that sends commodities to foreign countries.

To **EXPOSE**, [*exponere*] V. A. [Fr.] to lay open, subject, or make liable, applied to ridicule, censure, examination, punishment, calamity, or danger.

EXPOSITION, [*expositio*] S. [Lat.] the

the situation in which a thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; an interpretation, comment, or treatise, to render the sense of a writer more plain and intelligible.

EXPOSITOR, [*expōitor*] S. [Lat.] an explainer.

To **EXPOSTULATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to debate, reason, or argue with a person by way of complaint against something.

EXPOSTULATION, S. the act of reasoning, or representing a thing to another by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULATOR, S. a person who argues with, or brings a complaint to another.

EXPOSTULATORY, Adj. containing the representation of a complaint.

EXPOSURE, [*expōsure*] S. the act of laying open to public view and observation; the state of being subject or liable to blame, punishment, ridicule, or danger; a situation in which a thing lies open to the sun and air.

To **EXPOUND**, V. A. [Lat.] to interpret or explain any difficult passage; to lay open, in order to examine. The last sense is a Latinism not to be imitated.

EXPOUNDER, S. one who explains.

To **EXPRESS**, V. A. [Lat.] to represent in words, or by any of the imitative arts of poetry, sculpture, or painting. To utter, applied solely to language. To declare one's sentiments. To squeeze out; to force out by pressure. To extort by violence: a Latinism.

EXPRESS, Adj. copied, or bearing a near resemblance, applied to the imitative arts of painting, drawing, sculpture, and poetry. In direct terms, applied to language. Clear, or without any ambiguity. On purpose; for a particular end.

EXPRESS, S. a messenger sent with expedition on purpose to deliver a particular message; a message; a declaration in plain and direct terms.

EXPRESSIBLE, Adj. that which may be uttered, or communicated by words; that which may be forced out by squeezing.

EXPRESSION, [*expres̄sion*] S. the act of communicating an idea by language; the particular form, manner, or style used in communicating one's thoughts; a phrase; the act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by pressure.

EXPRESSIVE, Adj. having the power of uttering or representing.

EXPRESSIVELY, Adv. in a clear and direct manner, applied to language.

EXPRESSIVENESS, S. the power of representing, or conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRESSLY, Adv. in direct terms; plainly; positively.

EXPRESSURE, S. [Lat.] expression, or the conveying ideas by language. The form, or likeness described. Mark or impression.

To **EXPROBRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to charge with a thing by way of reproach; to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, S. a reproachful accusation.

To **EXPROPRIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make a thing no longer one's own. Not in use.

To **EXPUGN** [*expūn*] V. A. [Lat.] to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, S. [Lat.] conquest; the taking of a town by assault.

EXPULSION, S. the act of driving out; the state of a person driven out from a place.

EXPULSIVE, Adj. having the power of driving or forcing out.

To **EXPUNGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to blot or rub out. Figuratively, to efface, or annihilate.

EXPURGATION, S. [Lat.] the act of purging or cleansing. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error and falsehood.

EXPURGATORY, Adj. employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiss.

EXQUISITE, Adj. [Lat.] searched out with care; so excellent, perfect, or complete, as to shew great care in the search, or great exactness and labour in the production. Consummately bad.

EXQUISITELY, [Johnson accents this and the next word on the second syllable] Adv. perfectly; accurately; completely; in such a manner as shews no small pains in the discovery or production.

EXQUISITENESS, S. nicety; perfection; owing to great care and pains.

EXSCRIPT, S. [Lat.] a writing copied from some other.

EXSICCANT, or **EXSICCATIVE**, Adj. drying.

To **EXSICCATE**, V. A. to dry.

EXSICCATION, S. the act of drying.

EXSUCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of draining or drawing out by sucking.

EXSUDATION, S. [Lat.] the act of discharging by sweat.

To **EXSUDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to discharge by sweat; to distil, or exhale.

To **EXSUFFOLATE**, V. A. [Ital.] to whisper, or buzz in the ear. This word is peculiar to Shakespear.

To **EXSUSCITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to rouse, or stir up.

EXTASY, S. See ECSTASY.

EXTANT, Adj. [Lat.] standing out, above the other parts of the surface. Public not suppressed; still to be met with, applied to books.

EXTATIC, or **EXTATICAL**, Adj. See ECSTATIC.

EXTEMPORAL, Adj. [Lat.] sudden without any preparation or premeditation.

EXTEMPORALLY, Adv. quickly without any preceding study or preparation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] sudden; not allowing, or giving any time to preparation or premeditation.

EXTI

EXT

EXTEMPORARY, Adj. [Lat.] sudden; quick; formed without study, preparation, or premeditation.

EXTEMPORE, Adv. [Lat.] suddenly; without thought or study. Sometimes used as an adjective, but improperly.

To **EXTEMPORIZE**, V. N. to speak without premeditation. "The extemporizing faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit." *South.*

To **EXTEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to stretch out towards any part; to spread; to enlarge the surface of a thing. To increase, applied to force, strength, or duration. To communicate or impart. In Law, to seize.

EXTENDER, S. the person, or means by which any thing is stretched.

EXTENDIBLE, Adj. capable of being made wider or longer.

EXTENDLESSNESS, S. an unlimited or unbounded extension.

EXTENSIBILITY, S. the quality of being made wider or longer.

EXTENSIBLE, Adj. capable of being stretched wider or longer; capable of including or comprehending more ideas.

EXTENSIBLENESS, S. the quality of being stretched wider or longer.

EXTENSION, S. [Lat.] the act of increasing the length or breadth of a thing; the state of a thing where length or breadth is increased. In Physics, the distance between the extremes of a solid body.

EXTENSIVE, Adj. wide; large.

EXTENSIVELY, Adv. widely; largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, S. largeness; wide-ness; diffusiveness.

EXTENSOR, S. in Anatomy, a muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, S. [Lat.] the distance between the extremities of a thing; the space filled; communication; distribution. In Law, an execution, or seizure of a person's goods.

To **EXTENUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make small, narrow, or slender; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, S. [Lat.] the act of representing things less ill than they are. Mitigation or alleviation, applied to punishment. In Medicine, a loss of flesh, or decay of the body.

EXTERIOR, Adj. [Lat.] outward; external; not essential.

To **EXTERMINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly.

EXTERMINATION, S. [Lat.] total destruction.

EXTERMINATOR, S. [Lat.] the instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To **EXTERMINE**, V. A. [Lat.] to destroy; to put an end to.

EXTERNAL, Adj. outward; from within; outward appearance; or that which appears to the sight.

EXTERNALLY, Adv. outwardly.

EXTILLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of falling in drops.

EXT

To **EXTIMULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to prick, or incite.

EXTIMULATION, S. pungency; or the power of exciting motion, sensation, or action.

EXTINCT, Adj. [Lat.] quenched, or put out, applied to fire. At a stop, without any survivors, applied to succession. Abolished, or out of force, applied to law.

EXTINCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of quenching, or putting out, applied to fire. The state of a thing quenched. Utter destruction. Suppression.

To **EXTINGUISH**, V. A. [Lat.] to put out, or quench, applied to fire. To suppress, or destroy, applied to the passions. To cloud, eclipse, or obscure by superior splendor.

EXTINGUISHABLE, Adj. that may be put out, quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, S. a hollow cone which is put on a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, S. the act of suppressing, or putting an end to a thing. Abolition, applied to laws. The act of taking away all the descendants or survivors of a family.

To **EXTIRPATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly.

EXTIRPATION, S. [Lat.] the act of rooting out, or utterly destroying.

EXTIRPATOR, S. [Lat.] one who roots out; a destroyer.

To **EXTOL**, V. A. [Lat.] to praise; to magnify with praise.

EXTOLLER, S. one who praises or magnifies with praise.

EXTORSIVE, Adj. drawing by violence.

EXTORSIVELY, Adv. by violence.

To **EXTORT**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw by force, or wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression.

EXTORTER, S. a person who makes use of oppression, or violent or indirect means.

EXTORTION, S. [Fr.] the act or practice of gaining or acquiring by force; the force or violence made use of to gain a thing.

EXTORTIONER, [*extorſioner*] S. one who grows rich by violence; one who practises extortion.

To **EXTRACT**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw, or take one thing from another; to draw by chemistry. In Arithmetic, to find the root of any number. To abridge, or transcribe any passage from a book or writing.

EXTRACT, S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy, the purest and finest part of any substance, separated by dissolution or digestion of a proper menstruum, and afterwards into a thick, moist consistence by distillation, or evaporation over fire. In Literature, an abridgement of a book, or a transcript of some passage.

EXTRACTION, S. [Lat.] in Chemistry and Pharmacy, an operation whereby essences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In Surgery, an operation by which any foreign matter lodged in the body is taken out. In Genealogy, the stock or family from which a person

person is descended. In Arithmetic, *extraction of roots* is the method of finding the roots of given numbers or quantities.

EXTRACTOR, S. a person or instrument by which any thing is taken out.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, [*extrajudicial*] Adj. [Lat.] out of the regular course of proceeding in law.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, [*extrajudicially*] Adv. in a manner different from the common or stated course of procedure at law.

EXTRAMUNDANE, Adj. [Lat.] beyond the bounds of this material system.

EXTRANEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] not intrinsic or essential to a thing; foreign, or of a different substance.

EXTRAORDINARILY, Adv. in a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.

EXTRAORDINARY, [this word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extror-dinary*, the *a* being liquified into the *o*] Adj. [Lat.] different from, or out of the common course or order; something more and better than common. Used adverbially for the ease of pronunciation, instead of *extraordinarily*. "Any things that are *extraordinary* rare."

EXTRAPAROCIAL, [*extraparochial*] Adj. [Lat.] not included or comprehended in any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, [*extraprovinshial*] Adj. [Lat.] not within the same province; or not within the jurisdiction of the same person.

EXTRA'VAGANCE, or **EXTRA'VAGANCY**, S. [Lat.] an excursion, or sally beyond prescribed bounds; irregularity; wildness. An immoderate heat or violence, applied to the passions. Unnatural tumour; bombast. Waste or superfluous expence.

EXTRA'VAGANT, Adj. [Lat.] wandering out of, or beyond the prescribed bounds. Roving beyond any prescribed forms, or the bounds of moderation; immoderate; irregular; not reduced to rule; prodigal; or profusely expensive.

EXTRA'VAGANT, S. one who is included or comprehended in no general rule or definition. In the plural, applied to those decrees of the popes, which are added to the canon law.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, Adv. contrary to all rule; in an unreasonable or immoderate degree; profusely expensive.

To **EXTRA'VAGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to wander up and down; also, to talk idly and impertinently.

EXTRA'VASATED, Adj. [Lat.] forced out of the vessels.

EXTRAVASA'TION, S. the act of forcing, or the state of being forced out of its proper vessels.

EXTRA'UGHT, [*extraut*] an obsolete participle of **EXTRACT**.

EXTREME, [This word is sometimes

corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification] Adj. [Lat.] greatest, applied to degree. Utmost, or farthest, applied to situation or time. Last, or that which has nothing beyond it. Pressing, applied to danger. *Extreme unction* is one of the sacraments of the Romish church, is ministered to people dangerously ill, and consists in anointing them with holy oil, and saying a form of prayers for them.

EXTREME, S. the utmost point, or highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other.

EXTREMELY, Adv. in the utmost degree. Very much, or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTRE'MITY, S. [Lat.] the utmost parts, or those farthest from the centre or middle; those points which are most opposite to each other; the remotest or farthest part of a country; the utmost degree of violence, distress, or poverty. **SYNON.** *Extremity* answers to the centre; *end* to the beginning. Thus, we say, the *extremity* of a kingdom; the *end* of life.

To **EXTRICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to free a person from any difficulty or perplexity.

EXTRICA'TION, S. the act of freeing from perplexity, difficulty, or danger.

EXTRINSIC, Adj. [Lat.] outward; external; not in the substance or subject itself.

EXTRINSICAL, Adj. [Lat.] external; outward; from without.

To **EXTRUDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to thrust out; to drive off or away by violence.

EXTRU'SION, S. [Lat.] the act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTU'BERANCE, S. [Lat.] a knob, or part which rises above the rest of a surface.

EXU'BERANCE, S. [Lat.] overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT, Adj. [Lat.] growing with superfluous shoots, applied to plants. Luxuriant; superfluously plentiful; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXU'BERANTLY, Adv. abundantly, even to the highest or a superfluous degree.

To **EXU'BERATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to abound in the highest degree.

EXUDA'TION, S. See **EXSUDATION**.

To **EXULCERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or corroding humour. Figuratively, to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERA'TION, S. the beginning of an erosion, which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

EXULCERATORY, Adj. having a tendency to produce ulcers.

To **EXULT**, V. N. [Lat.] to be affected with a high degree of gladness or joy.

EXULTANCE, S. a transport of joy or gladness.

EXULTA'

EXULTATION, S. [Lat.] rapturous delight.

EXUNDATION, S. [Lat.] an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance.

EXUPERANCE, S. [Lat.] a surplus, or greater quantity.

EXUSTION, S. [Lat.] consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, S. [Lat.] the skins or shells which are cast by an animal.

EYAS, S. [Fr.] a young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

EY'ASMUSKET, S. a young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. "How now, my *eyasmusket*." *Shak.*

EYE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. It has a watery situation, is a pretty large place, and has a handsome church, with the ruins of a castle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It sends two members to parliament; and is 21 miles N. of Ipswich, and 90½ N. E. of London.

EYE, S. [formerly *eyne* in the plural, at present *eyes*; *æg*, Sax. *ec*, Sect. *een*, plur.] the organ of sight; sight or evidence conveyed by the sight; the countenance; aspect; regard; notice; attention; opinion formed by observation; the place from whence any thing can be seen; view. Any thing formed like an eye. Any small perforation; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade of colour; power of perception.

To EYE, V. A. to watch; to keep in view. Neuterly, to appear, or seem.

EYE-BALL, S. [Sax.] the apple of the eye.

EYE-BRIGHT, S. See EUPHRASY.

EYEBROW, S. [Sax.] the hairy arch over the eye, intended by Providence to defend it from any moisture which would otherwise run into it from the forehead.

EYE-DROP, S. a tear.

EYE-LESS, Adj. without eyes; blind.

EYELET, S. [Fr.] a hole through which light may enter; a small hole wrought in linen, usually termed by sempstresses an *eyelet-hole*.

EYELID, S. the membrane, or skin, which closes the eye.

EYE-SERVANT, S. one who works only while watched, or while his master is present.

EYE-SERVICE, S. service performed only while the master is present.

EYE-SHOT, S. glance; sight; view.

EYE-SIGHT, S. the sight of the eye.

EYE-SORE, S. something offensive to the sight.

EYE-SPOTTED, Adj. marked with spots like eyes.

EYE-STRING, S. the tendon or nerve by which the eye is held in its place.

EYE-TOOTH, S. the tooth on the upper

jaw, on each side, next to the grinders, called by anatomists, *dogs-teeth*, or *dentes canini*.

EYE-WINK, S. a quick shutting and opening of the eye, intended as a sign or token.

EYE-WITNESS, S. one who gives testimony to facts which he has seen.

EYRE, S. [Lat.] in Law, the court of justices itinerants.

EYRY, S. [Tcut.] the place where birds of prey build their nests, or hatch.

EZEKIEL, a canonical book of the Old Testament, referring chiefly to the degenerate manners and corruptions of the Jews of those times. It abounds with fine sentences and rich comparisons, and discovers a good deal of learning in profane matters.

EZRA, a canonical book of the Old Testament, comprehending the history of the Jews from the time of Cyrus's edict for their return, to the twentieth year of Artaxerxes Longimanus.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the alphabet, and fourth consonant, is by some reckoned mute, and by others, a semi-vowel; its sound in English is invariable, formed by the compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath; it has much the same sound as the Greek Φ , or ϕ , in English words, and therefore in all words derived from the Greek, it should be written with ϕ , and in those of a Latin original with an f . Suetonius says, that the Emperor Claudius invented the f , and two other letters; and that it had the force of ψ consonant, and was wrote inverted thus ƒ . As a Numeral, F denotes 40, and with a dash over it thus \overline{F} , 40,000. In Music, it stands for the bass cleff; and frequently for *forte*, as *ff* does for *forte forte*. In Medical Prescriptions, *f* stands for *fiat*, *let it be done*; thus S. F. A. stand for *fiat secundum artem*, *let it be done according to art*. As an abbreviation F stands for *Fellow*, as F. R. S. for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

FA, in Music, the fourth note in the scale or gamut, as *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*.

FA'BLE, S. [Lat.] a tale, or feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction; a series of events which compose a moral, epic, or dramatic poem.

To FA'BLE, V. N. to feign, or write fictions; to tell falsehoods with an intent to deceive; to lye. Actively, to feign; to deliver in fables and fictions.

FA'bled, Part. mentioned or celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, S. a writer of feigned stories or fictions; a softer or more genteel word to express a person guilty of lying.

FA'BRIC, S. [Lat.] a building; any thing composed

Composed of different or dissimilar parts; the texture of a silk or stuff.

To FA'BRIC, V. A. [Lat.] to build, form, or construct.

To FA'BRICATE, V. A. [Lat.] to build or construct.

FABRICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of building; construction.

FA'BULIST, S. [Fr.] a writer or composer of fables.

FABULO'SITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of dealing in falsehood, or telling lies.

FA'BULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] dealing in, or belonging to fables, fiction, or falsehood.

FA'BULOUSLY, Adv. in a feigned or fabulous manner.

FACE, S. [Lat.] the visage; the countenance, or fore-part of the head; the surface of a thing; the front or fore-part of a building or thing; the state or appearance of an affair; appearance, look, or countenance; presence, or sight; confidence; boldness. Used in the plural, it means distortion of the face. *Face to face* is an adverbial expression implying, when both parties are present. Also nakedly.

To FACE, V. N. to carry a false appearance, or play the hypocrite; to come in front. Actively, to march against, or oppose an enemy or danger with boldness and courage. Followed by *down*, to deny or oppose, or put to silence by mere impudence. "He *faced* men *down* that he stood still." *Prior*. To stand opposite to, applied to situation. To cover with some other matter. "Faced with marble." *Addis*.

FA'CET, S. [Fr.] a small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

FACE'TIOUS, [fa'se'fbius] Adj. [Lat.] wittily gay; used both of persons and things.

FACE'TIOUSLY, [fa'se'fbiusly] Adv. in a merry, witty, and jocose manner.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, [fa'se'fbiusness] S. the quality of diverting by cheerful wit, or pleasant and jocose expressions or stories.

FA'CILE, Adj. [Lat.] to be attained or performed with ease or little labour. Easily conquered or surmounted. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; pliant; flexible.

To FACILITATE, V. A. [Fr.] to make easy, or to clear from difficulty or impediments.

FACILITY, S. [Lat.] easiness of performing, or to be performed; freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing; easiness to be persuaded either to good or bad; flexibility, or credulity; easiness of access; condescension, or compliance.

FACINEROUS, Adj. [corrupted from *facinorous*. Lat.] wicked.

FA'CING, Part. opposite to.

FA'CING, S. an ornamental covering put upon the outside of any thing.

FACINOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] wicked; bad.

FACT; S. [Lat.] a thing done; an effect produced. A reality, opposed to a mere supposition or speculation. An action.

FA'CTION, [fa'kshn] S. [Lat.] a party in a state. A tumult; discord, or dissension.

FA'CTIOUS, [fa'kshius] Adj. [Fr.] given to faction, or public dissensions; loud and vehement in supporting any party; proceeding from, or tending to, public discord.

FA'CTIOUSLY, [fa'kshiusly] Adv. in a manner criminally discontented; tumultuous; or forming parties in a government.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, [fa'kshiusness] S. inclination to public dissension; violent clamorousness in support of a party.

FACTITIOUS, [fa'tishius] Adj. [Lat.] made by art, opposed to what is produced by nature; counterfeited.

FACTOR, S. [Fr.] an agent; or one who transacts business for another. In Arithmetic, the multiplier and multiplicand.

FACTORY, S. a house or district inhabited by traders in a foreign country; several traders associated or embodied in a place.

FACTOTUM, S. [Lat.] ornamented great letters, set at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c. Also, one who is employed alike in all kinds of business.

FA'CULTY, S. [Lat.] the power of doing any thing; activity either of body or mind; the powers of the mind, whether imagination, memory, or reason. In Physic, a power or ability of performing any thing or action, whether natural, vital, or animal. A knack, skill, or dexterity gained by habit. A quality or disposition either good or bad. Power or authority. "Hath borne his faculties so meekly." *Shak*. In Law, it is a privilege granted to a person by favour and indulgence, of doing what, by law, he ought not to do. For granting these privileges, there is a court under the archbishop of Canterbury, called the *Court of Faculties*, the chief officer whereof is styled *Master of the Faculties*, who has a power of granting dispensations in divers cases; as, to marry without the banns being first published; to ordain a deacon under age; for a son to succeed his father in a benefice; a clerk to hold two or more livings. The masters and professors of any science; in London peculiarly applied to physicians, or other practitioners in medicine. "The gentlemen of the faculty."

FACUND, Adj. [Lat.] eloquent.

To FADE, V. N. [Fr.] to decline from a greater to a less vigour or strength; to grow weak, or languish; to decay from a stronger or brighter to a weaker or paler colour. To wither, applied to plants, or other vegetables. To die away, vanish, or wear out gradually.

FÆCES, S. [Lat. plural] in Medicine, excrements; or the dregs left after distillation and infusion.

To FAG, V. N. [Lat.] to make weary or tired; to be fatigued. Actively, to beat.

FA'G.

FA'G-END, S. [Sax.] the end of a piece of cloth, which is made of coarser materials than the other part. Figuratively, the refuse, or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT, S. [Brit.] a bundle of sticks, or brushwood, bound together for fuel, or any other purpose.

To **FA'GOT**, V. A. to tie up, or bundle together.

To **FAIL**, V. N. [Fr.] to grow deficient from a former plenty; to become unequal to the demand or use; to be extinct; to cease, or be lost; to sink; to languish through fatigue; to decay; to miss producing its effect; to disappoint a person's expectations; to be deficient in keeping an assignation, or in performing a duty. Actively, to omit the discharge of a duty; to be wanting to.

FAIL, S. a miscarriage, miss, or unsuccessful attempt; omission, neglect, or non-performance of a promise or duty; deficiency; want; death.

FATLING, S. a deficiency, imperfection, or slight fault, owing to the infirmity of our natures.

FAILURE, S. deficiency, or cessation. An omission, or slip, applied to duty. A slight fault.

FAIN, Adj. [Sax.] glad; joyful. "My lips would be *fain* when I sing unto thee." *Psalm* lxxii. To be forced, compelled, or obliged. "Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers for Balle." *Locke*. Though this last sense is now the only one in use, as *Johnson* observes, it seems to have arisen from a mistake of the original signification, or some ambiguous expressions; as, "I was *fain* to do this;" which would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was supposed to mean, "I was compelled," or "I was glad to do this."

FAIN, Adv. gladly; very desirously; willingly.

To **FAINT**, V. N. [Fr.] to decay, fade, or waste away quickly; to grow languid, or fall into a fit; to sink down through dejection. Actively, to deject; to depress; to make a person languid.

FAINT, Adj. [Fr.] void of strength, vigour, or spirit. Pale, dead, or void of brightness, applied to colour. Slow; not loud, scarcely audible, applied to sound. Cowardly; timorous. "*Faint heart never won fair lady.*" *Prov. in Camd. Rem.*

FAINTING, S. a fit, a swoon, wherein a person is senseless for a short time.

FAINTLY, Adv. in a feeble or languid manner. Deadly, or just visible, applied to colour. Without force, applied to description. Scarcely audible, applied to sound. Timorously, or without courage, actively, or vigour, applied to the manner of action.

FAINTNESS, S. languor, or want of spirits or strength through fatigue; fear;

want of vigour; want of force; timorousness; dejection.

FA'INTY, Adj. weak; languid; void of vigour or strength.

FAIR, Adj. [Sax.] beautiful; handsome; of a white complexion, opposed to black or brown. Clear, pure, or without any foulness, applied to water. Not cloudy, not tempestuous, applied to the weather. Favourable, prosperous, applied to the wind. Not effected by any unlawful methods. "*A fair death.*" Equal, or just, applied to morals. Not practising any unjust or indirect methods. Open; direct; pleasing; civil; gentle; mild; commodious; easy; or successful. *Prov. A fair face is half a portion.—The fairest silk is soonest stained.* This may be applied to women. The handsomest women are soonest corrupted, because they are most tempted.

FAIR, Adv. gently, without violence, joined to *softly*. In a civil and complaisant manner, joined to *speak*. Happily; successfully. On good terms, free from strife or contention, after *keep*. "If he intends to *keep fair* with the world." *Collier*.

FAIR, S. a beauty; a woman who is handsome; honesty, or honest dealing. "*Fair and square, Nic. keeps folks together.*" *Hist. of J. Bull.*

FAIR, S. [Fr.] a public place, where merchants or traders resort, at stated times, to dispose of their wares, and enjoy some diversions which are usually exhibited at such times.

FA'IRBACH, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in South Wales, with one fair, on November 22, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

FA'IRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for sheep and cattle. The church was built for the sake of the glass, taken in a ship going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture-histories, in extreme beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. of Gloucester, and $79\frac{1}{2}$ W. by N. of London.

FA'IRING, S. something bought for a present at a fair.

FA'IRLY, Adv. pleasantly, applied to situation. Honestly, or without fraud, applied to the manner of action. Ingenuously; openly. Candidly, or without wresting the sense, applied to criticism. Without blots, applied to writings. Completely; entirely; perfectly.

FA'IRNESS, S. beauty; elegance of form, applied to the make of a person. Honestly, or freedom from fraud, applied to the manner of a person's dealings.

FA'IR-SPOKEN, Adj. using civil and complaisant expressions.

FA'IRY, S. [Sax.] a kind of fabled spirit, supposed

supposed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and to reward cleanliness, &c. An enchantress. *Fairy Circle* or *Ring* is a phenomenon frequently seen on hills and downs, and supposed, by the vulgar, to be traced by the Fairies in their dances. There are two kinds of it, one of about seven yards in diameter, containing a round bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle of it. The other is of different bigness, and is encompassed with a circle of grass, greener and fresher than in the middle. Jessop and Walker, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, ascribe them to lightning, which is confirmed by their being most frequently produced after storms of that kind, as well as by the colour and brittleness of the grass-roots, when first observed.

FA'IRY, Adj. belonging to, or supposed to be given by fairies.

FAITH, S. [Lat.] was deified by the Romans, and had a temple in the Capitol. In Divinity and Philosophy, it is a firm belief of certain truths, upon the testimony of the person who reveals them. The grounds of a rational faith are, 1. That the things revealed be not contrary to, though they may be above natural reason. 2. That the revealer be well acquainted with the things he reveals. That he be above all suspicion of deceiving us. God can neither be deceived himself, nor deceive others by proposing things to be believed, that are contradictory to the faculties he has given us. Whatever propositions, therefore, are beyond reason, but not contrary to it, are, when revealed, the proper matter of faith. Figuratively, belief of the truths of revealed religion; the system of revealed truth held by Christians; trust or confidence in God; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, or unshaken adherence to a promise; sincerity.

FAITHFUL, Adj. firm in adhering to the truth of religion; believing the truths of revealed religion; true to any obligation or contract; honest or upright in the discharge of any duty.

FAITHFULLY, Adv. with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion; with full confidence in the promises of God; with strict adherence to duty, loyalty, and the discharge of any obligation or promise; honestly.

FAITHFULNESS, S. any principle which a person may confide in; truth or veracity; firm adherence to a duty as a subject.

FAITHLESS, Adj. without belief in the revealed truths of religion; without trust or confidence in the assurances or promises of another; perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, promise, or loyalty.

FAITHLESSNESS, S. treachery; perfidy. In Divinity, unbelief of the truths of revelation.

FAKE, S. among seamen, a coil of rope.

FA'KENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, for Scots cattle, which begins on October 20, and lasts 14 days. It is situated on a hill, and has one church, a Quakers meeting, and about 300 houses, with pretty good streets well paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 18 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. N. E. of London.

FA'KIR, a kind of Indian monks, who even out-do the mortifications and severities of the ancient Anchorets: some of them mangle their bodies with scourges and knives; others never lie down; and others remain all their lives in one posture. It is said, that even persons of fortune, in India, become *Fakirs*, and that there are more than two millions of them.

FA'LCATED, Adj. [Lat.] hooked; bent like a reaping hook or scythe. Applied by astronomers to the appearance which the moon makes while moving from the conjunction to the opposition.

FALCA'TION, S. [Lat.] crookedness; in a crooked form, resembling that of a scythe, or reaping-hook.

FALCHION, [*faulchion*] S. [Fr.] a short, crooked sword or scymetar.

FAL'CON, [*faulkon*] S. [Fr.] a bird of prey of the hawk kind, superior to all others for courage, docility, gentleness, and nobleness of nature. In Gunnery, a small piece of cannon.

FAL'CONER, [*faulkoner*] S. [Fr.] a person who breeds, brings up, tames, and tutors birds of prey, such as falcons, hawks, &c.

FAL'CONET, [*faulkonet*] a kind of ordnance.

FAL'CONRY, [*faulkonry*] S. the art of taming and teaching birds of prey to pursue and take game.

FAL'DAGE, [*fauldage*] S. [barb. Lat.] a privilege, which several lords anciently reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any field within their manors, and this not only with their own, but likewise their tenants' sheep.

FAL'DFEE, [*fauldfes*] S. a composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of foldage.

FAL'DING, [*faulding*] S. a kind of coarse cloth.

FAL'D-STOOL, [*fauld-stool*] a kind of stool placed at the out-side of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

FAL'KINGHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs; viz. on Ash-Wednesday and Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; on May 1, for horses, sheep, and tradesmen's goods; on June 16, for horses and horned cattle; on July 2, for hemp, hard-ware, and besoms; on November 10, and November 22, for horses.

horses, horned cattle, and tradesmens goods. It is 106 miles N. of London.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Trist, for Highland cattle; and noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is 8 miles S. of Stirling.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by some of the kings of Scotland. It is seated at the entrance into a fertile country, 23 miles N. of Edinburgh.

To **FALL**, [*faul*] V. N. [*preter, I fell, or have fallen, or fall*, part. pass. *fallen*. Sax.] to descend by accident from a higher to a lower place; to drop; to move down any descent; to die, or come to a sudden end; to be degraded from a high station to a low one; to decrease or diminish in value, weight, or quantity; to enter into any state of the body or mind. "*Fall asleep*." *Sbak*. "*Fell into such a rage*." *Knolles*. To sink below a thing in comparison, used with *short*. To happen; to befall. To light on. To handle or treat distinctly. To come upon, as a punishment. To be born, or yeaned. To *fall away*, to languish, or grow faint; to grow lean, or decrease in bulk; to revolt; to apostatize; to perish, or be lost. To *fall back*, to fail of a promise or resolution; to recede or give way. Used with *down*, to bow, or bend as a suppliant; to sink, or tumble prostrate on the ground. To *fall from*, to revolt. To *fall in*, to coincide or concur; to comply. To *fall off*, to separate; to perish; to forsake. To *fall on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to assault, or make an attack. To *fall over*, to revolt. To *fall out*, to quarrel; to happen; to drop. To *fall to*, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to. To *fall under*, to be subject to; to be ranged with.

FALL, [*faul*] S. the act of dropping from a higher place; the act of tumbling prostrate upon the ground; the violence suffered from dropping accidentally from a high place; death; overthrow; ruin; loss of greatness; decrease of price or value. Lessening of ground, or cadence, applied to music. A cascade, or descent of water from a high place; the outlet of a current into any other water; autumn, or the time when the leaves drop or fall from the trees. In Divinity, the state of our first parents, wherein, on account of eating the forbidden tree, they lost the happiness of living in Paradise; and, according to *Milton*, "brought death into the world, and all our woe."

FALLACIOUS, [*fallāshious*] Adj. [Lat.] producing mistakes; full of sophistry; raising false expectations; deceitful.

FALLACIOUSLY, [*fallāshiously*] Adv. in such a manner as to deceive by false ap-

pearances; or tending to lead into mistakes by sophistry.

FALLACY, S. [Lat.] an argument made use of to lead a person into an error; a sophism.

FALLIBILITY, S. [Lat.] liability or possibility of being deceived, or of being in an error.

FALLIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] liable to error, or mistake.

FALLING, [*faulling*] S. an indenting, or hollow in a surface.

FALLING-SICKNESS, [*faulling-sickness*] S. See **EPILEPSY**.

FALLOW, [*fallō*] Adj. [Sax.] a pale red, or yellow, applied to colour. In Husbandry, unfowed; or left to rest after certain years of tillage; plowed, but not sowed, or prepared for a second plowing. Figuratively, unplowed, uncultivated, applied to ground. Unoccupied, or neglected.

FALLOW, [*fallō*] S. [Sax.] ground plowed in order for a second plowing; or land untilled, and suffered to rest, after bearing a certain number of years.

To **FALLOW**, [*fallō*] V. N. to plow in order to a second plowing, or an interval of rest before seed be sown a second time.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount; is a place of good trade, and resorted to by ships; the inhabitants also have ships of their own. It has one church, and about 300 houses; consists chiefly of one paved street, pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is 263½ miles W. by N. of London.

FALSE, [*faulſe*] Adj. [Lat.] representing a thing to be what it is not; fictitious, or counterfeit; treacherous, or unjust; hypocritical, or feigned.

FALSEHOOD, [*faulſhood*] S. [Sax.] the setting down, or uttering in words the agreement or disagreement of ideas otherwise than it is; or the representing a thing to be different from what we think it to be; want of faithfulness or honesty; a lie, or the saying that a thing is what we are conscious it is not. **SYNON.** Contrariety to truth is the general idea of *lie* and *falsehood*; but that of *lie* supposes always something criminal, whereas that of *falsehood* does not. If questioned in a cause wherein bound to tell the truth, we do not, we are guilty of a *lie*; if we deviate from truth where there is no such obligation, it is no other than a *falsehood*.

FALSELY, [*faulſely*] Adv. contrary to truth; erroneously; perfdiously.

FALSENESS, [*faulſeness*] S. contrariety to truth, honesty, or faithfulness.

FALSIFICATION, [*faulſifikāſhen*] S. the act of altering the words of a sentence so

as to make it signify something contrary to the opinion of the author; contradiction or confutation.

FALSIFIER, [*faulſfi'er*] S. one who alters the words or sentences of an author, so as to make the sense contrary to what it was originally; one who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not; a liar, or inventor of falsehoods.

To **FALSIFY**, [*faulſify*] V. A. [Fr.] to counterfeit, or forge; to alter the sense of a book. Figuratively, to confute, or prove false; to violate by treachery. Neuterly, to lie, or tell an untruth.

FALSITY, [*faulſity*] S. [Lat.] the representing a thing to be what it is not; a falsehood; or lye. Figuratively, an error.

To **FALTER**, [*faulter*] V. N. [Span.] applied to pronunciation, to hesitate, or stammer in speaking. To fail in any act of the body or mind. Actively, to sift or cleanse.

FALTERINGLY, [*faulteringly*] Adv. with hesitation and stammering, applied to utterance of words. With languor, feebleness, or weakness, applied to any act of the body or mind.

FAME, S. [Lat.] honourable report. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

FAMED, Part. spoken of with honour and esteem.

FAMELESS, Adj. inglorious; not known for any production of the understanding, invention, or action; of no repute.

FAMILIAR, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a family; affable, or easy in conversation; with freedom; accustomed; common; frequent; easy; too free; as, "A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife." *Camden*.

FAMILIAR, S. one long and intimately acquainted. A demon, supposed to be at the devotion; or to attend the call, of a person.

FAMILIARITY, S. an easiness and freedom of access and discourse, generally observed between persons long and intimately acquainted, being free from constraint, formality, and ceremony. Figuratively, habit.

To **FAMILIARIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to wear away the impressions of awe, or distant respect, occasioned by novelty; to bring down from a state of distant superiority to that of a person long known and joined in the bands of friendship.

FAMILY, S. [Lat.] those who live in the same house; or descend from the same progenitor.

FAMINE, S. [Lat.] scarcity of food; distress for want of necessary food.

To **FAMISH**, V. A. [Lat.] to kill with hunger, or want of food; to kill with want of something necessary to support life; to die for want of food. Figuratively, to be in great distress for want of food.

FAMISHMENT, S. the pain of hunger. Not much used.

FAMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] much talked of

and praised for remarkable virtue, great exploits, useful inventions, or ingenious compositions. Sometimes applied to bad as well as good actions, but with impropriety.

FAMOUSLY, Adv. spoken of with esteem, and generally known for something extraordinary.

FAMOUSNESS, S. great renown or fame.

FAN, S. [Lat.] an instrument used by the ladies to defend their complexions from the sun, or to raise wind and cool themselves, &c. Figuratively, any thing spread out in a triangular form, with a broad base, resembling a lady's fan; any thing by which the air is moved; wings. An instrument by which chaff is cleared or winnowed from the corn, from *van*, Fr. An instrument to blow up or raise a fire.

To **FAN**, V. A. to cool by the motion of a fan; to put the air into motion; to raise a fire. To separate, or winnow.

FANATIC, Adj. [Lat.] entertaining wild, imaginary, and enthusiastic notions in religion.

FANATIC, S. a person who has wild notions in religion; an enthusiast.

FANATICISM, S. religious madness.

FANCIFUL, Adj. entertaining odd and chimerical notions; changing or taking up an opinion, without consulting reason.

FANCIFULLY, Adv. whimsically.

FANCIFULNESS, S. the habit of following the wild notions of the fancy or imagination, rather than those of reason.

FANCY, S. [contracted from *fantasy*, Gr.] a power or faculty of the mind, which compounds ideas received by the senses, and by that means forms objects, persons, representations, and other ideas, which have no existence without us; the imagination; an opinion formed barely by the operation of the imagination, without the interposition of reason; an idea, image, or conception of the mind; a liking, inclination, or fondness; mere humour, whim, or caprice; some thing or invention, which pleases.

To **FANCY**, V. A. to conceive or form an idea of in the mind. To like, or grow fond of.

FANE, S. [Lat.] a temple, or place devoted to religious worship.

FANFARON, S. [Fr.] a bully; a braggart; one who makes a great parade, or ostentatious boast of his abilities, and promises more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, S. a bluster; an ostentatious shew, or boast of a person's abilities and virtues.

To **FANG**, V. A. [Sax. and Belg.] to seize; to gripe.

FANG, S. the long tusk of a boar; nails or claws of a bird or beast. In Botany, any shoot or tendril, by means of which a plant takes hold of another.

FANGLE, S. [Sax.] a silly attempt at a frivolous or trifling scheme. At present

used, unless joined with the word *new*; as: *new fangles, new fangleness.*

FANGLED, Part. or Adj. gaudy; ridiculously or ostentatiously shewy and ornamented.

FANGLESS, Adj. without fangs, or teeth.

FANNEL, S. [Fr.] an ornament, like a scarf, worn by a priest round his arm when he says mass.

FANNER, S. one that makes use of a fan.

FANTASIED, Part. or Adj. troubled with odd imaginations or fancies.

FANTASM, S. See PHANTASM.

FANTA'STIC, or FANTA'STICAL, Adj. [Fr.] imaginary; irrational; capricious; governed by whim and fancy; conceited; affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, Adv. in a manner which can exist only in imagination; capriciously; with great unsteadiness.

FANTA'STICALNESS, or FANTA'STICKNESS, S. whimsicalness; capriciousness.

FANTASY, S. See FANCY, and PHANTASY.

FANTOM, S. See PHANTOM.

FAP, Adj. a cant word in the time of Shakespeare for fuddled or drunk.

FAR, Adv. [Sax.] to a great distance, considered either in length, or as extending on all sides; almost in a great measure. "The day was far spent." This word is often used in composition; as *far-seeing, far-looking*. Prov. *Far fetch'd and dear bought is good for ladies.*—*Far folks fare well, and fair children die.* i. e. People are apt to boast of the good and wealthy condition of their far-off friends, and to commend their dead children.

FAR, Adj. distant from any place mentioned or implied. Used with *off*, both as an adverb and as an adjective. *From far* is used for a far or remote place. In Horsemanship, the *far side of a horse* is that which is farthest from the rider when mounting, i. e. the right side.

FAR, S. [contracted from *farrow*] the offspring of a sow.

To FARCE, V. A. [Lat.] to stuff with different ingredients. Figuratively, to extend, or swell out by pompous additions.

FARCE, S. [Fr.] a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, never exceeding three acts, but confined to the established laws of the drama; sometimes applied to a piece stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits, capable of raising laughter. Figuratively, any incident or circumstance which is rather diverting than serious, and rather ridiculous than rational.

FARCICAL, Adj. belonging, or suitable to a farce.

FARCY, S. [Ital.] a disease in horses or oxen, which vitiates their mass of blood; probably curable by antimony.

FARDEL, S. [Ital.] a bundle, burthen, or little pack.

To FARE, V. N. [Sax.] to go; to walk or move from one place to another. "So on he fares." Par. Lost. To be in any state or condition, either good or bad. To live, applied to the matter of eating.

FARE, S. the price paid by, or due from, a person for his passage in any carriage, whether by land or by water; food, or provision for eating.

FA'REHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on June 29, for toys. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 73½ W. by S. of London.

FAREWE'LL, Adv. [this word was originally the imperative of the verb *fare*, joined elliptically to *well*, for *fare you well*; but is by custom used as an adverb, both by a person going away, and by a person left behind] a compliment used at parting, whereby we wish the person well, whom we take leave of.

FAREWE'LL, S. leave; the act of parting. Sometimes used as an adjective, for something in which leave is taken.

FARFE'TCH, S. a stratagem; or artifice.

FARFE'TCHED, Adj. brought from places at a great distance off; sought with care and pains; not naturally introduced.

FARINA'CEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] mealy; resembling meal.

FARM, S. [Sax.] ground occupied in tillage, whether it be a person's own, or hired; the state of lands let out at a certain annual sum; a certain sum of money paid a government for the right to its customs or taxes.

To FARM, V. A. to let or hire land of another person for tillage; to cultivate land; to rent the customs or taxes of a state at a certain rate.

FA'RMER, S. one who cultivates his own, or hired land; one who advances money for, or rents the taxes of a state.

FA'RMING, S. the art of cultivating land, and breeding cattle.

FA'RMOST, Adj. [superlative of *far*] most distant; remotest.

FA'RNESS, S. distance; remoteness.

FA'RNHAM, a village in Dorsetshire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftsbury, with one fair, on Aug. 21, for cheese.

FA'RNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. on Holy Thursday, and June 24, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on Nov. 2, for horses, and cattle. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a castle seated on an eminence, where the bishops of Winchester usually reside; but it is now much decayed. The houses are handsome; and the market large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guildford, and 33½ W. S. W. of London.

FARRA'GINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] composed of different things or persons; huddled.

FAR.

FARRA'GO, S. [Lat.] a mixed mass; a medley.

FAR'RIER, S. [Lat.] one who makes shoes for, and puts them on, horses; one who professes to cure the diseases incident to horses.

To FAR'RIER, V. N. to practise physic and surgery on horses.

FARRINGTON, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on February 2, and Whit-Tuesday, for horses, and fat cattle; and on Oct. 18, for horses, fat cattle, and abundance of hogs. It is 70 miles W. by N. of London.

To FAR'ROW, [fárrə] V. A. to bring forth pigs, applied to swine.

FAR'ROW, [fárrə] S. [Sax.] a little pig.

FART, S. [Sax.] wind let loose behind.

To FART, V. A. to break wind behind.

FAR'THER, Adj. [Johnson says this word is generally but improperly considered as the comparative of *far*; whereas it comes from *forth*, *fortber*, *fortbest*; and that we ought to write it *further*, and *furthest*] at a greater distance, applied to situation. Longer. Adverbially, at, or to a greater distance. Used as a connecting particle in a discourse, it implies, *moreover*, *again*, *besides*.

FAR'THEST, Adj. [more properly *furthest*] most distant. Adverbially, at, or to the greatest distance.

FAR'THING, S. [from *feortba*, Sax. fourth, and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination] the smallest English coin, being in value the fourth part of a penny.

FAR'THINGALE, S. [Belg.] a hoop, or petticoat, used to make the others stand out, by means of circles of whalebone, or cane, which are sewed upon it.

FA'SCES, S. [Lat.] axes tied up in a bundle with rods or staves, and borne before the Roman magistrates as an ensign, or badge of authority.

FA'SCIA, S. [Lat.] in Architecture, a broad list, fillet, or band used in architraves and pedestals. In brick buildings, the jutting out of the bricks over the windows.

To FA'SCINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to bewitch, or influence by enchantment or witchcraft.

FASCINATION, S. [Lat.] the act of bewitching, generally applied to that of the eye or tongue.

FA'SCINE, [fáscēn] S. [Fr.] in Fortification, fascots, or small branches of trees, or bavinies, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and serve to fill the trenches, to screen the men, make parapet of trenches, &c.

FA'SHION, [in this word and its derivatives the *i* is generally omitted in pronunciation—*fáshon*] S. [Fr.] the form, make, or cut of any thing; the manner in which any thing is performed; custom, or the form which is most commonly made use of. *Men of fashion* imply men of rank, state, or dignity. **SYNON.** *Fashion* rises from labour, and results from the

workmanship, the workman enriching it more or less according to his taste. *Figure* springs from design, and results from the outlines of the thing; the author of the plan making it either more or less regular according to his abilities. *Form* rises from construction, and results from the arrangement of parts; the conductor of the work making it more or less natural as his imagination directs him. **PROV.** *As good to be out of the world as out of the fashion.*

To FA'SHION, V. A. [Fr.] to make in a particular form or shape; to fit, or adapt; to make according to the general taste or mode.

FA'SHIONABLE, Adj. established by custom, or mode; made according to the general taste, or mode; observant of the mode; of a rank or dignity superior to the vulgar.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, S. conformity to the reigning taste, applied to buildings, plate, or any production either of the hand or head.

FA'SHIONABLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to the reigning taste, or custom.

To FAST, V. N. [Sax.] to abstain from eating or drinking; to mortify the body by abstaining from food, for a certain time, on a religious account.

FAST, S. a space of time wherein a person takes little or no food.

FAST, Adj. [Sax.] firm; fixed; deep or sound, applied to sleep. Strong; impregnable. Firm in adherence. Closed, or shut close; with a quick motion. *Fast and loose*, uncertain; inconsistent.

FAST, Adv. firmly; immoveably; swiftly, applied to motion. Frequently applied to repetition.

To FA'STEN, V. A. to make firm, or immoveable; to cement, tie, or link together; to affix. Neuterly, to stick or adhere.

FA'STENER, S. a person that makes firm, ties, or binds.

FA'STER, S. one who abstains from food. FAST-HA'NDED, Adj. covetous; avaricious; not given to generosity.

FASTIDIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] disdainful; nice to a fault; squeamish.

FASTIDIOUSLY, Adv. in a contemptuous, disdainful, or squeamish manner.

FA'STNESS, S. [Sax.] firmness, or firm adherence to a cause or party; a strong hold; a fortress.

FAT, Adj. [Sax.] full fed; fleshy; plump; or covered with an oily or unctuous substance; a white, oily and sulphureous part of the blood, gross; dull, from *fat*, Fr. "*Fat minds*." *Dryd.* Figuratively, wealthy; rich. "*A fat benefice*." **PROV.** *Fat sorrow is better than lean sorrow; i. e. better have a rich husband and a sorrowful life, than a poor husband and a sorrowful life.*

FAT, S. [from the adjective] in Anatomy, a white, oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, to be found immediately under the skin in all parts of the body, except the forehead, eyelids, lips, under-part of the ear, scrotum, &c.

FAT.

F A T

F A V

FAT. See VAT.

FATAL, Adj. [Lat.] causing inevitable death or destruction; caused by fate, destiny, or necessity.

FATALISM, S. the doctrine of fate, or opinion that the occurrences of life and products of nature are established by an unalterable necessity.

FATALIST, S. one who believes and maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATALITY, S. [Fr.] a predetermined and invincible necessary order or series of things and events; a decree of fate; an invincible influence or bias; a tendency to danger, destruction, or death.

FATALLY, Adv. mortally; in such a manner as to occasion death; by the decree of fate, or by an inevitable and invincible necessity.

FATE, S. [Lat.] an inevitable necessity depending on some fixed or superior cause. Figuratively, a necessary or predetermined event; death; destruction; the cause of death.

FATED, Adj. decreed, or determined by fate; invested with any quality by fate.

FATHER, [the *a* is pronounced broad, like the German, or *a* in *ab*'] S. [Sax.] one who has begotten a son or daughter. Figuratively, the first ancestor; the title generally given to a person in years, because old enough, and on account of his age, deserving to be revered as one's father. Used in the plural, for the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. An inventor. "Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp." *Gen. iv. 21*. The title of a popish confessor, particularly that of a Jesuit. The title given to a senator in ancient Rome. The appellation of one of the persons in the blessed and adorable Trinity, so called as begetting the Son in an ineffable manner; likewise called *our Father*, on account of giving us being, of protecting us with a fatherly kindness, and of adopting us as coheirs with Christ in the system of redemption. It is in allusion to all these benefits, that we stile him in our prayers, "Our Father which art in heaven." *Matt. vi.*

FATHER-IN-LAW, S. a husband's or wife's father.

To FATHER, V. A. to adopt a person for one's son or daughter; to adopt, or pretend to be the author of a composition.

FATHERHOOD, S. the state or condition of a parent or father.

FATHERLESS, Adj. without a father.

FATHERLY, Adj. like a father.

FATHERLY, Adv. in the manner of a father.

FATHOM, S. [Sax.] a long measure containing six feet, or two yards, being taken from the space a man can reach with both his arms extended, and chiefly used at sea. Figuratively, reach; penetration; depth of entrance.

To FATHOM, V. A. to encompass with

the arms extended; to sound, or find the depth of water at sea. Figuratively, to reach, or comprehend; to try the depth of a difficult subject; to penetrate, sound, or go to the bottom of a design.

FATHOMLESS, Adj. that which has no bottom, or which is so deep as not to be measured. Not to be comprehended, applied to mysteries, or difficulties in writings.

FATIDICAL, Adj. [Lat.] prophetic.

FATIGUE, [fateég] S. [Lat.] languor, faintness, or weariness caused by labour. Figuratively, the cause of weariness. *SYNON.* It is the continuation of the same thing that either *wearies* or *tires*; with this difference, that *wearies* implies a less degree; *tired* a greater; but it is labour that *fatigues*. We are *wearied* or *tired* with standing; we are *fatigued* with work. In a figurative sense, a petitioner *grows weary* through his impatience; *tired* through his perseverance; and *fatigued* through his importunities.

To FATIGUE, [fateég] V. A. to tire, exhaust, or make faint and languid with labour.

FATLING, S. a young animal fattened for slaughter.

FATNESS, S. the quality of being fleshy, plump, or fat; grease; sliminess. Fertility, or fruitfulness, applied to ground. That which causes plenty. "The clouds drop *fatness*."

To FATTEN, V. A. to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground.

FATUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] stupid; foolish; applied to the understanding. Illusory; deceitful.

FATUITY, S. [Fr.] foolishness; weakness of understanding; a low degree of madness or frenzy.

FATWITTED, Adj. heavy; dull; or stupid.

FATTY, Adj. oily; greasy.

FAUCET, S. [Fr.] a wooden pipe, generally forced into a barrel or cask to give passage to the liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.

FAVILLOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of ashes.

FAULCON, or FAULCONRY. See FALCON, and FALCONRY.

FAULT, S. [Fr.] a slight defect or crime, which subjects a person to blame, but not to punishment; a deviation from, or transgression of, a rule in some trifling circumstances. Puzzle; difficulty; as, "The enquirer is at *fault*."

FAULTLESS, Adj. without any defect; perfect; blameless.

FAULTY, Adj. slightly transgressing any rule; blameable; defective, or not fit for the use it is intended for.

To FAVOUR, [in this word and its derivatives the *o* is dropped in pronunciation, as *fácur*, *fácurable*, &c.] V. A. [Lat.] to support, encourage, promote, or advance an undertaking; to resemble in features. "The gentleman

Uelman favoured his master." *Spect.* To assist, support, countenance, or encourage a person.

FA'VOUR, [*favour*] S. [Lat.] countenance, support, or encouragement; defence or vindication. A kindness granted; leave, permission, or pardon. A ribband, formed into a rose, and worn as a cockade.

FA'VOURABLE, Adj. kind; encouraging; affectionate; conducive to; tender; averse from censure. Convenient; suited or adapted to a particular design.

FA'VOURABLENESS, S. a kindness shewed in pardoning a person's defects, in supporting his endeavours, and in encouraging his undertakings.

FA'VOURABLY, Adv. kindly; with encouragement, tenderness, or affection.

FA'VOURED, Part. looked upon or regarded with kindness.

FA'VOURER, S. one who encourages or countenances any person, or thing.

FA'VOURITE, S. [the most proper spelling seems to be *favorite*, because derived from *favori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.] one regarded from particular kindness, and distinguished from others by the familiarities shewn him either by a private person or prince.

FA'VOURITE, Adj. esteemed, or beloved above others. "A favourite dog."

FAUSE-BRAY, [*fôse-bray*] S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a small mound of earth, four fathoms wide, round the foot of the rampart, made use of to defend the ditch.

FAUTOR, S. [Lat.] a favourer, defender, or encourager.

FAWN, S. [*faon*, Fr. from *fan*, old Fr. a young child, of *infans*, Lat.] a young deer.

To FAWN, V. N. [Fr.] in its primary signification, to bring forth a fawn. To make use of insinuating and alluring gestures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain a person's favour by mean and servile compliances.

FA'WNER, S. one who endeavours to gain a person's favour by mean and servile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, Adv. in a cringing and servile manner.

FAY, S. [Fr.] a fairy.

FA'ZELY, a town in Staffordshire, whose fairs are held March 21, for cattle; and October 10, for all sorts of cattle.

To FE'AGUE, [*féag*] V. A. to whip, chastise, or beat.

FE'ALTY, S. [Fr.] duty due from a subject to a king; or from any person to his superior.

FEAR, S. [Sax.] dread, or painful apprehension of danger; or dejection of mind at the presence of any person; anxiety or solicitude; the object of fear. Also something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise; as, "He who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit." *Isaiab.*

To FEAR, V. A. [Sax.] to apprehend

evil, applied both to persons and things. To affect with an apprehension of mischief or evil; to be affected with dread and anxiety from the apprehension of future evil.

FE'ARFUL, Adj. timorous, or easily affected with fear; afraid. Aweful; commanding reverence. Terrible; frightful.

FE'ARFULLY, Adv. in a manner which betrays, or causes fear.

FE'ARFULNESS, S. an habitual dread or fear; timorousness.

FE'ARLESS, Adj. free from fear; not regarding danger, either present or future.

FEASIBILITY, [*feasibility*] S. a thing which may be done; a thing that is practicable; the possibility of being done.

FE'ASIBLE, [*feasible*] Adj. [Fr.] practicable; such as may be done.

FE'ASIBLY, [*feasibly*] Adv. in such a manner as to be practicable, or possible to be done.

FEAST, [*feest*] S. [Lat.] a sumptuous entertainment made for a great number of persons; an anniversary day of rejoicing on a political or religious account; something nice or delicious to the palate. Prov. Better come at the latter end of a feast than the beginning of a fray.

To FEAST, [*feest*] V. N. to eat sumptuously; to live on costly and delicious eatables; to gratify.

FE'ASTFUL, [*feestful*] Adj. festival or rejoicing. Luxurious; riotous.

FEAT, [*feat*] S. [Fr.] a thing done; an act, action, or exploit; a trick; an odd or extraordinary motion of the limbs.

FE'ATHER, [pron. *fétber*, with *e* short, Sax.] S. the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly. Figuratively, kind, nature, or species. "I am not of that feather." *Shak.* An ornament; a mere empty title; a mere play-thing, or something only fit to divert, or cause laughter. "A wit's feather." *Pope.* In Farriery, a turning or parting of the hair on the forehead, resembling an ear of barley, or an eyelet-hole.

To FE'ATHER, [*fétber*] V. A. to dress in, or fit with feathers. To feather one's nest is to grow rich.

FE'ATHERED, [*fétbered*] Adj. clothed or fitted with, or carrying feathers.

FE'ATLY, [*féetly*] Adv. in a neat, skillful, or dexterous manner.

FE'ATURE, [*feéture*] S. [old Fr.] the cast or make of the face, or any part or lineament of it.

To FEAZE, [*feeze*] V. A. [from *feaz*, Sax. hair, according to Johnson] to entwine the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its former state.

FE'BRIFUGE, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy to drive away or cure a fever.

FE BRIFUGE, Adj. having the power of driving away, or curing a fever.

FE'BRILE, Adj. [Lat.] constituting, or proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, S. [so called from *februa*, the name of a feast held by the Romans, in half of the manes of the deceased. *Februus*, is the name for Pluto] the name of the second month in the year, according to the civil stile. In a common year it consists only of 28 days; but in the bissextile, or leap year, has 29, on account of the intercalary day added to that year.

FECES, S. See **FÆCES**.

FECCKENHAM, a village in Worcestershire, seven miles S. E. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on March 26, and September 30, for cattle.

FECULENCE, or **FECULENCY**, S. [Lat.] foulness, arising from dregs or sediments, applied to liquors. Figuratively, dregs; timent.

FECULENT, Adj. foul, not clear, applied to liquors.

FECUND, Adj. [Lat.] fruitful; abundant in children.

FECUNDATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making fruitful.

FECUNDITY, S. the quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

FEDERAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to, and defining the nature of, a contract.

FEE, S. [Sax.] in Law, lands and tenements held in perpetual right, on condition of acknowledgment paid to the lord of the manor; a property, a reward, or money given to a physician or lawyer; a perquisite due to a person in an office.

FEEFARM, S. in Law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever, under a yearly rent or acknowledgment paid to another.

FEE SIMPLE, S. in Law, that whereof a man is seized to us and our heirs for ever.

FEE-TAIL, S. in Law, is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body, so that if he have children by a third venter, and none of the first, they shall inherit.

TO FEE, V. A. to pay a counsellor or physician; to bribe. To keep in hire.

FEEBLE, Adj. [Fr.] wanting strength; weak in body or mind.

FEEBLE-MINDED, Adj. weak, or wanting resolution; timorous.

FEEBLENESS, S. want of strength.

FEEBLY, Adv. in a weak manner; with weakness.

TO FEED, V. A. [preter and part. pass. Sax.] to supply with food. Figuratively, to supply; to nourish, cherish, or keep; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight or entertain; Neuterly, to take food; to place cattle to feed; to grow fat or plump.

FEEDER, S. one who supplies with food; one that eats. Figuratively, a nourisher, supporter, or encourager. One who is nice in food.

TO FEEL, V. N. [preter and part. pass. Sax.] to perceive by the touch. Figura-

tively, to have a quick sensibility of good or evil which happens to others; to perceive by touching; to have the sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by. **SYNON.** We *feel* lightly; we *handle* with the full hand. We *feel* a column to know whether it be made of marble or wood; we *handle* stuff to know what strength it has, or what it is of. It often happens, that a thing though disagreeable to the eye shall be agreeable to *feel*. There is no pleasure in *handling* any thing that is rough.

FEEL, S. the sense of feeling; the touch.

FEE'LER, S. one who can distinguish by the touch. In Natural History, the horns or antennæ of insects, whereby they grope out their way, and clean their eyes.

FEE'LING, Part. of **FEELE**, that which expresses great sensibility, or affects strongly.

FEE'LING, S. the sense whereby we get the ideas of hard, soft, dry, wet, smooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the grossest and the most extensive of all the senses, if not that which includes all the rest. Figuratively, perception; sensibility; tenderness.

FEE'LINGLY, Adv. in such a manner, as if sensible or feeling any thing one's self; so as to affect others deeply.

FEET, S. the plural of **FOOT**.

FEE'TLESS, Adj. without feet.

TO FEIGN, [pron. *fein*. Fr.] V. A. to invent; to assert a thing which is not. To counterfeit, hatch, or put on the appearance of a thing. "*Feigns* a laugh." *Pope*. To relate fictitiously; to fable. "The poets did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees." *Shak*.

FEIGNEDLY, [feinedly] Adv. in a fictitious or fabulous manner; counterfeitedly.

FEIGNER, [feiner] S. an inventor; the author of a fable or fiction.

FEINT, Part. [instead of *feigned*; from *feint*, Fr.] invented. Not true or real. "Any *feint* appearance." *Locke*.

FEINT, S. [Fr.] a meer show; a false appearance or attempt; an offer at something not intended to be; a disguise.

TO FELICITATE, V. A. [Lat.] to make happy. To congratulate; to wish a person joy.

FELICITATION, S. [Fr.] the act of wishing joy, or rejoicing with a person on account of some happy event.

FELICITY, S. [Lat.] a state wherein a person has no wants to satisfy, no wishes to fulfil, no evils to remove; but is easy without pain, and joyful without any dash or mixture of sorrow.

FELINE, Adj. [Lat.] resembling a cat.

FELL, Adj. [Sax.] void of mercy or humanity; cruel; barbarous; savage. Seldom used.

FELL, S. [Sax.] the skin; the hide.

TO FELL, V. A. [Teut.] to knock down; to make a person tumble on the ground by the force of a blow; to hew or cut down.

FELL, preter. of **FALL**.

K k k

FE'LLER

FE'LLER, S. one who hews or cut down.
FE'LLMONGER, S. [Sax.] one that deals in and sells peltry or skins.

FE'LLOE, [commonly pron. and often written *felly*] S. [Dan.] the pieces of wood which make the circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, [*fellos*] S. a companion, or one often in one's company; one united in the same undertaking; an equal; one thing suited to another, or one of a pair; one like to, or resembling, another. An appellation used in familiar discourse for a man or person, sometimes with fondness; sometimes with esteem; but generally with some degree of contempt, when it implies a mean wretch, a forry rascal. A member of a society; a member of a college who partakes in its government and revenues. *Fellow*, in composition, generally denotes community or equality of nature, station, or employment.

To **FELLOW**, [*fellos*] V. A. to suit or match one thing with another; to pair or produce one thing resembling another in size, colour, &c.

FELLOW-COMMONER, S. one who has a right of common with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who sits at table, and eats his commons with the fellows of the college.

FELLOW-CRE'ATURE, S. one that has the same creator, generally applied to animals of the same species.

FELLOW-FEE'LING, S. sympathy; or the being as much affected with the sufferings of another as if they were our own; a combination in order to defraud or cheat.

FELLOW-HE'IR, S. one who has a right to the same inheritance with another; a co-heir.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER, S. one who labours to promote the same design.

FELLOWSHIP, [*felship*] S. company; society; the state of persons who are frequently together, and jointly take part in any design. Association; a confederacy or union of several persons by some contract, bond, or obligation. A partnership or joint interest; equality; fondness for feasting or entertainments of drinking; an establishment at an university, with a share in the revenues of a college. In Arithmetic, a rule by which the stock of any company is divided in proportion to the several sums each partner brought in: it is divided into *single* and *double*.

FE'LLY, S. See **FELLOW**.

FE'LLY, Adv. in such a manner as shews want of all the kind and benevolent affections; in a cruel, barbarous, and savage manner. Seldom used.

FE'LO DE SE, S. [law Lat.] in Law, one who willingly and deliberately kills himself.

FE'LON, S. [law Lat.] a person who is guilty of some crime, which will subject him to death by the law; a whitlow, or tumor

formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FE'LON, Adj. [Sax.] cruel; barbarous; savage.

FELO'NIOUS, Adj. belonging to a felon; subject to death by the law. Figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FELO'NIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a felon; or with an intent to rob or murder.

FE'LONY, S. [Lat.] any crime which subjects a man to death by the law.

FELT, S. [Sax.] a kind of stuff, or cloth, made either of wool alone, or of castors, camels, conies hair, and lambs wool; neither spun, crossed, nor woven, but wrought and full'd with leys and size, and afterwards shaped into the form of a hat upon a block. A hide or skin of animals; from *fel*, Sax. "To know whether sheep be found or not, see that the *felt* be loose." *Mort.* This latter sense is owing to the author's mistaking *felt* for *fall*.

To **FELT**, V. A. to make cloth or stuff only by fulling, and working with leys and size, without weaving or crossing.

FELT'WELL, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is Nov. 20, for toys.

FELU'CCA, S. [Fr.] a small six-oared vessel, much used in the Mediterranean, of the size of a sloop or shallop, having conveniences made for fixing the rudder either at the head or stern.

FE'MALE, S. [Fr.] that sex which lays or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, Adj. belonging to that sex which conceives and bears offspring. *Femalibines*, in Poetry, are such as end in a feminine, so called by the French, from whom the term is taken, because it is pronounced very weakly or obscurely; such are the following from *Cowley*.

"Th' excess of heat is but a fable;

"We know the torrid zone is now found

"habitable."

FE'ME-COVERT, S. [Fr.] in Law, a married woman.

FE'ME-SOLE, [Fr.] in Law, an unmarried woman.

FE'MININE, Adj. [Lat.] of that sex which bears young. Figuratively, soft, delicate; like a woman, or wanting that natural hardness which distinguishes the male sex. In Grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FE'MININE, S. a female.

FE'MORAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the thigh.

FEN, S. [Sax.] a wet, moist, or boggy place on land, overflowed with water.

FENCE, S. [a contraction of *defence*] any thing or means made use of to guard from danger. An inclosure, hedge, or paling, serving to keep persons from entering any spot of ground. The art of fencing.

To **FENCE**, V. A. to enclose or secure a place.

place by a hedge or paling; to defend or guard, used with *against*. Neuterly, to practise the art of fencing, or that which teaches the use of the sword; to guard against; to use such methods as to hinder the progress of any vice or evil, used with *against*.

FENCELESS, Adj. open, or without any enclosure.

FENCER, S. a person who makes use of the sword according to the rules of fencing; one who teaches fencing, or the art of using the sword.

FENCIBLE, Adj. capable of defence.

FENCING, S. the art of defence, or of using the sword. *Fencing* likewise signifies the hedge or pales used to enclose ground.

To FEND, V. A. [from *defend*] to keep off. Neuterly, to dispute; or shut off a charge.

FENDER, S. a plate of iron or brass laid before a fire to prevent the coals that fall from rolling upon, and injuring, the floor.

FENERATION, S. [Lat.] usury; or an allowance made or taken for the use of money.

FENNEL, S. [Sax.] a plant. The leaves, seeds, and roots of the common sort are used in medicine; the root being one of the five opening roots, the seed one of the great carminative seeds, and the leaves made use of in distilling a simple water.

FENNY, Adj. soft by the settling of rain or overflowing of waters, applied to ground. Marthy; moorish; inhabiting or dwelling in a marsh.

FENNY-STRA'TFORD, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamshire, two furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has a market on Mondays, and 4 fairs, on April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 28, all for cattle. It is 18 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 45 N. W. of London.

FE'ODAL, [*feodal*] Adj. [Fr.] held from another.

FE'ODARY, [*feodary*] S. one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To FE'OFF, [*feoff*] V. A. [law Lat.] to put in possession; to give a right to a possession.

FEOFFEE, [*feoffee*] S. [law Lat.] one put in possession.

FE'OFFER, [*feoffer*] S. one who gives possession; distinguished in law from a donor, because the *feoffer* grants in fee-simple, and a donor in fee-tail. *Litt. lib. i. c. 6.*

FE OFFMENT, [*feoffment*] S. [law Lat.] in Law, a gift or grant of any manors, messuages, lands, or tenements to another in fee, i. e. to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin, and possession of the estate granted.

FE'RAL, Adj. [Lat.] mournful; funereal.

FERIA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of celebrating or keeping holiday by ceasing from labour; a cessation from work.

FERINE, Adj. [Lat.] wild; untamed.

FER'INENESS, S. wildness; the quality of uncultivated and untamed wildness.

FER'ITY, S. [Lat.] barbarity; cruelty; wildness.

To FERME'NT, V. A. [Lat.] to exalt, rarify, or comminate, by putting the particles into an intestine commotion.

FER'MENT, S. [Lat.] that which causes an intestine motion in the particles of a fluid. A commotion or tumult, applied to government.

FERME'NTABLE, Adj. capable of having its parts put into an intestine commotion.

FERMENTAL, Adj. having the power of raising an intestine commotion.

FERMENTA'TION, S. [Lat.] intestine motion of the small insensible particles, arising from no visible, external, or mechanic cause, and producing a considerable alteration therein.

FERME'NTATIVE, Adj. causing, or having the power to cause, an intestine commotion of the particles.

FERN, S. [Sax.] in Botany, a plant growing on stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches. Decoctions of the root are used as diet-drinks in chronical cases; and country people esteem it a sovereign remedy in the rickets.

FE'RNY, Adj. overgrown with fern.

FERO'CIOUS, [*ferocious*] Adj. [Fr.] wild, untamed, savage; resembling a savage.

FERO'CITY, S. [Lat.] fierceness of disposition or look.

FER'REOUS, Adj. [Lat.] of the nature of iron.

FE'RRRET, S. [Brit.] in Natural History a small animal, of the size and somewhat resembling a rat, with red eyes, and a long snout, used to catch rabbits or rats. In Trade, a kind of narrow ribband made of a meaner sort of silk, with a mixture of cotton or thread.

To FE'RRRET, V. A. to drive out of a lurking place, alluding to the manner in which ferrets drive rabbits out of their holes.

FE'RRETER, S. one who hunts another, and discovers him in his hiding places or privacies.

FE'RRIAGE, S. the sum paid for a passage at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] partaking of the particles or qualities of iron: used only by philosophical writers.

FE'RRULE, S. [Lat.] an iron or brass cap, or ring, put round, or at the end of a thing, to hinder it from splitting, or wearing.

To FE'RRY, V. A. [Sax.] to row a boat or vessel across a river; to cross a river in a boat or vessel.

FE'RRY, S. a vessel or boat in which persons cross the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply which cross the water; the common passage for a vessel or boat across a river.

FE'RRYMAN, S. one who keeps a ferry, or rows a boat across the water.

FERTH, or **FORTH**, S. common terminations, are the same as in English an army.

FERTILE, Adj. [Lat.] producing a great quantity; fruitful.

FERTILENESS, S. the quality of producing abundance; fruitful.

To **FERTILITATE**, V. A. to make fruitful. "A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole cluster of eggs." *Brown*.

FERTILITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of producing plenty, or abundance; fruitfulness.

FERTILLY, Adv. in great quantities, or abundance.

To **FERTILIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to make fruitful.

FERVENCY, S. [Lat.] eagerness; warmth of application. Applied to the mind, zeal, or warmth of devotion. *SYNON.* Considering the words *servency* and *warmth* in a religious sense, that of *servency* seems to rise upon *warmth*; *warmth* implying a flame of devotion, in opposition to coolness; *servency*, great heat of mind, as opposed to coldness. *Warmth* is the offspring of a good heart; *servency* of a weak mind.

FERVENT, Adj. [Lat.] hot, opposed to cold. Vehement, or warm, applied to the temper. Ardent, warm, zealous, or flaming with devotion.

FERVENTLY, Adv. in an eager, vehement, earnest, ardent, or zealous manner.

FERVID, Adj. [Lat.] hot. Figuratively, ardent, zealous, vehement.

FERVIDITY, S. heat, opposed to cold. Figuratively, warmth of temper.

FERVIDNESS, S. the quality of being warm of temper. earnest in application, or zealous in devotion.

FERULA, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the fennel-giant. A flat wooden instrument for chastising boys at school; so named, because formerly the stalks of fennel were used for that purpose.

FERVOUR, S. heat or warmth, opposed to cold. Eagerness, or earnestness of application; warmth, or heat of temper; ardour, or zeal in devotion.

FESCUE, S. a small wire with which those who teach to read, point out the letters.

FESSELS, S. a kind of base grain.

FESSE, S. [Lat.] in Heraldry, is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, consisting of a line drawn directly across the shield from side to side, and containing the third part of it, between the honour point and the nombril. It represents a broad girdle or belt of honour, which knights at arms were antiently girded with.

To **FESTER**, [*feffe*, Bavarian, a swelling] V. N. to rankle; to grow inflamed.

FESTINATE, Adj. [Lat.] hasty, expeditious, opposed to delay. Not much in use.

FESTIVAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to feasts or public entertainments.

FESTIVAL, S. a time of public feasting; a day of religious or public joy.

FESTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] gay; joyous.

FESTIVITY, S. [Lat.] a feast, or the time of public rejoicing; gaiety; joyfulness.

FESTOON, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath, or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at middle, and suspended at the ends.

To **FETCH**, [preter. *fetched*] V. A. [Sax.] to go, in order to bring something to a person; to take or make an excursion. To equal in value. "Silver in the coin will never *fetch* so much as silver in bullion." *Locke*. To derive; to draw. To strike at a distance. To bring to any state by some powerful operation. To produce by some kind of force. To reach; to arrive at.

FETCH, S. a stratagem in which a design is attained indirectly, or in which one thing seems to be intended, and another is done; a trick, or artifice.

FETID, Adj. [Lat.] stinking; having a strong and offensive smell.

FETIDNESS, S. the quality of having a strong and offensive smell.

FETLOCK, S. in Farriery, a tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint.

FETOR, S. [Lat.] a stink; a stench.

FETTER, [it is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*] S. [Sax.] chains for the feet, put on prisoners to prevent their escape. Figuratively, any restraint.

To **FETTER**, V. A. to put chains or shackles on the legs. Figuratively, to enchain; to bind; to deprive of freedom or liberty.

To **FETTLE**, [a cant word from *feed*] V. A. to bustle, or make an appearance of being busy; to do trifling business.

FETUS, S. [Lat.] any animal full grown, but in the womb.

FEUD, S. [Sax.] quarrel; opposition; war.

FEUDS, S. [plural, Lat.] in Law, lands that are hereditary.

FEUDAL TENURE, S. [Lat.] an estate in land, given by the lord to his vassals in lieu of wages, upon condition to assist the lord in his wars, or do him some other service. The original of the grant was, that princes might be furnished with a convenient number of soldiers upon occasion, and that the frontiers of their dominions might be well defended against the enemy. At first the feudal estates were held absolutely at the will of the lord; but afterwards they were made hereditary; and duchies, earldoms, baronies, &c. were granted absolutely upon the condition of fealty and homage. The vassal was obliged to appear in the field upon his lord's summons, to follow his standard, to protect his person, and never to desert him upon the score of danger, and to pay aids and taxes; upon non-performance of which, the estate was forfeited. About the year 990, *Hugh Capet* made these estates

estates hereditary, and the French nobility began to take their surnames from their principal manors. *William the Conqueror* is said to have introduced these tenures into England. The granting these fees was anciently very solemn. In the empire, those that were considerable were granted by delivering a standard or banner; but the French passed them by delivering a ring and a staff.

FEUDATORY, S. [Fr.] one who holds by some conditional tenure from a superior.

FEVER, S. in Medicine, is a disease, or rather a class of diseases, whose characteristic is a preternatural heat felt throughout the whole body, or at least the principal parts of it. According to Sydenham, a fever is nothing else but the effort of nature to free herself of some morbid matter, which she finds injurious, in order to establish a better health.

To **FEVER**, V. A. to put into, or affect with a fever.

FEVERISH, Adj. troubled with, or tending to, a fever. Figuratively, uncertain; inconstant; alluding to the alternate sensation of heat and cold in intermittent fevers. Occasionally heat.

FEVERISHNESS, S. a slight disorder, or affection of a fever.

FEVEROUS, Adj. [Fr.] troubled with, or having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent, with two fairs, on Feb. 25, and Aug. 12, for linen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is opposite to the Isle of Sheppey, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with stone; and contains about 1100 houses, built with brick. The streets are wide and paved; and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is 43 miles E. by S. of London.

FEUILLAGE, [pron. *fwillawje*] S. [Fr.] a bunch, row, or circle of leaves. "*Feuillage* or laurel round the oval." *Jervas*.

FEUILLEMORT, S. [Fr.] the colour of a faded leaf. Corruptly pronounced, and sometimes written *philemot*.

FEW, Adj. [Sax.] not many; not great in number.

FEWEL, or **FU'EL**, S. [Fr.] materials for making and keeping up a fire.

To **FEWEL**, V. N. to keep up a fire by supplying it with fuel.

FEWNESS, S. smallness, applied to number.

To **FEY**, V. A. [Belg.] to cleanse a ditch of mud.

FEZ, a considerable kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts surrounded by the sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and

much the same in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome; and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where Mount Atlas lies. However, it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn, in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the principal town is Fez.

FIB, S. [a corruption of *fable*] an untruth.

To **FIB**, V. N. to tell lies or falsehoods.

FIBBER, S. a person that speaks falsehoods.

FIBRE, S. [Lat.] a small thread or string. In Physic, a long fine part or thread whereof natural bodies consist, and which prevents their being friable or brittle. In Anatomy, a long slender thread, which being variously interwoven, or bound up, forms the various solid parts of an animal body.

FIBRIL, S. [Fr.] a small fibre, which, being joined to others, composes one of the larger.

FIBROUS, Adj. [Fr.] consisting of small threads or fibres.

FIBULA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the outer and slenderer of the two bones of the leg.

FICKLE, Adj. [Sax.] not of the same sentiments or opinions long; inconstant; not fixed.

FICKLENESS, S. a disposition of mind liable to frequent change; a state of inconstancy.

FICKLY, Adv. in a manner liable to change; not settled or fixed.

FICTILE, Adj. [Lat.] moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, [*fikshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of forming a *fable* or story by help of the imagination; the thing feigned; a falsehood, or lie.

FICTIOUS, [*fiksbius*] Adj. [Lat.] imaginary. A word coined by Prior; but frequently made use of in conversation, improperly, instead of *fictitious*.

FICTITIOUS, [*fiktisbius*] Adj. [Lat.] counterfeit, opposed to genuine. Made in order to resemble, or pass for something else. Imaginary, opposed to real.

FICTITIOUSLY, [*fiktisbiusly*] Adv. in a false, imaginary, or chimerical manner.

FID, S. [Ital.] a pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords.

FIDDLE, S. [Teut.] in Music, a stringed instrument. See **VIOLIN**.

To **FIDDLE**, V. N. [Teut.] to play on a violin, or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle; to spend a great deal of time in seeming industry, without doing any thing to the purpose.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, [a cant word] S. trifling, or trifles.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, Adj. trifling; making a bustle, or giving trouble about nothing.

FIDDLER,

FIDDLER, *S.* one who plays on the violin.

FIDDLESTICK, *S.* the bow furnished with hair, which the musician draws over the strings of the fiddle.

FIDE'LITY, *S.* [Lat.] honesty in dealing; veracity, or truth in testimony; firmness in adherence, or in loyalty.

To **FIDGE**, or **FIDGET**, *V. N.* [a cant word] to move nimbly, but uncouthly, or awkwardly.

FIDU'CIAL, [*fīdū'shīal*] *Adj.* [Lat.] confident; without any degree of doubt.

FIDU'CIARY, [*fīdū'shiary*] *S.* [Lat.] one that has any thing in trust. In Divinity, one who places so much confidence in faith, as to look on good works as no ways contributing to his salvation.

FIDU'CIARY, [*fīdū'shiary*] *Adj.* without any degree of doubt.

FIEF, [*feef*] *S.* [Fr.] in Law, a fee, manor, or possession held by some tenure of a superior.

FIE, See **FY**.

FIELD, [*feeld*] *S.* [Sax. and Teut.] ground not inhabited; a space of ground which is cultivated. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought; a battle or campaign. A wide extent or expanse. Compass, or a subject which will afford an opportunity for a person to display his abilities. In Painting or Heraldry, the ground or surface on which figures, or bearings, are drawn.

FI'ELDED, [*feēlded*] *Part.* being in field of battle.

FI'ELDFARE, [*feēldfare*] *S.* [Sax.] a bird of passage, supposed to come from the northern countries.

FI'ELD-MARSHAL, [*feēld-mar'shal*] *S.* the commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELD-OFFICER, [*feēld-officer*] *S.* an officer whose command, in the field, extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELD-PIECE, [*feēld-pee'se*] *S.* in Gunnery, small cannon, used only in battles, not in sieges.

FIEND, [*feend*] *S.* [Sax.] the devil; any infernal being.

FIERCE, [*feer'se*; by some pron. *fēr'se*] *Adj.* [Lat.] wild; furious; or not easily tamed; violent; outrageous; passionate; strong. Terrible, or causing terror.

FI'ERCELY, [*feēr'sely* or *fēr'sly*] *Adv.* in a furious, violent, or outrageous manner.

FI'ERCENESS, [*feēr'seness* or *fēr'sness*] *S.* wildness; eagerness after slaughter; quickness to attack; outrageousness; violence, with respect to passion. Irresistible force, applied to motion.

FIERI-FA'CIAS, [*fieri-fā'shīas*] *S.* [Lat. you may cause it to be done] in Law, a writ that lies where a person has recovered judgment for debt or damages, in the king's court, against any one, by which the sheriff is com-

manded to levy the debt and damages on the defendant's goods and chattels.

FIERINESS, *S.* hot qualities; heat of temper.

FI'ERY, *Adj.* consisting of hot particles, or such as burn. Figuratively, vehement; ardent; passionate; fierce; easily provoked.

FIFE, *S.* [Fr.] a shrill pipe, blown like a German flute, used to accompany the drum in the army.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Tay and Strathern, on the E. by the German-Sea, on the S. by the frith of Forth, and on the W. by Monteith and Sterling. The land is as good, and as well peopled, as any part of Scotland, and the two principal rivers are, the Leven and the Eden. It sends four members to parliament.

FIFTEEN, *Adj.* [Sax.] five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, *Adj.* [Sax.] the fifth after the tenth. *Fifteenth* was also an ancient tribute or tax laid upon cities, boroughs, &c. through all England, and so termed because it amounted to a fifteenth part of what each city or town had been valued at; or it was a fifteenth of every man's personal estate, according to a reasonable valuation.

FIFTH, *Adj.* [Sax.] the ordinal of five.

FIFTY, *Adj.* [Sax.] five tens.

FIG, *S.* [Lat.] the fruit of the fig-tree; when dry is a very wholesome food; nutritive and emollient; and good in the disorders of the breasts and lungs. They are used externally by way of cataplasm, either roasted or boiled in milk for ripening of tumours, and easing the pain of the piles.

To **FIGHT**, [*fī*] *V. A.* [preter and part. pass. *fought*, Sax.] to contend with another, either with arms, sticks, or the fist; to endeavour by blows, or other forcible means, to get the better of, or to conquer an enemy. Used both of war and single combat.

FIGHT, [*fī*] *S.* [Sax.] a violent attack, or struggle, for conquest between enemies, applied both to armies and single persons.

FI'GHTER, [*fīter*] *S.* a person engaged in war, or single combat; a person fond of fighting.

FI'GHTING, [*fīting*] *Particip.* qualified, or fit for battle. Where a battle is fought.

FI'GMENT, *S.* [Lat.] a fabulous story; a mere fiction.

FI'GULATE, *Adj.* [Lat.] made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE, *Adj.* [Lat.] capable of being moulded in a certain form, and retaining it.

FIGURAB'ILITY, *S.* the quality of being capable of a certain and permanent form.

FI'GURAL, *Adj.* represented by delineation. *Figural numbers* are such as may or do represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered.

FI'GURATE, *Adj.* [Lat.] of a certain

and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form. *Figurate counterpoint*, in Music, is that wherein there is a mixture of discords with the concord. *Figurate descendant*, in Music, is that wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords. See DESCANT.

FIGURATION, S. determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, Adj. in Divinity, serving as a type to represent something else. In Rhetoric, changed from the literal meaning to one more remote and elegant; full of rhetorical figures or embellishments.

FIGURATIVELY, Adv. by a figure; in a sense different from the literal meaning.

FIGURE, S. [Lat.] the form of any thing as terminated by the out-line; shape, person, or external form; distinguished appearance; eminence; a statue; any thing represented by drawing or painting; arrangement; disposition; a character denoting a number. In Logic, the figure of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. In Astrology, the diagram of the aspects of the astronomical houses. In Divinity, some hieroglyphical or typical representation. In Rhetoric, any mode of speaking, by which words are used in a sense different from their primary and literal meaning. In Grammar, a deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax. In Dancing, the making the figure of eight in going round a couple; or the different turnings and windings to be observed in any dance.

FIGURED, Adj. in general, is something marked with figures; but is chiefly applied to stuffs whereon the figures of flowers, &c. are either wrought or stamped.

To FIGURE, V. A. [Lat.] to form or mould into any particular shape; to form a resemblance in painting, drawing, or statuary; to weave in flowers, or other resemblances of natural objects; to diversify; to variegate; to represent by types, or hieroglyphics; to form an idea of a thing in the mind; to foreshew by some sign or token.

FILACEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting or composed of threads.

FILACER or FILAZER, S. [law Lat.] an officer in the Common Pleas, so called, because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: They make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixed.

FILAMENT, S. [Lat.] a fine slender thread, whereof natural bodies are composed. The same as FIBRE.

FILBERT, S. [derived by Skinner from its long beard and husk, as corrupted from *fall beard*: Johnson thinks it more probably took its name from *Fulbert* or *Filibert*, the person who introduced it] a fine hazel nut with a thin shell,

To FILCH, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to take away the property of another privately; generally applied to stealing or taking away trifles.

FILCHER, S. one who privately defrauds another of something of small value.

FILE, S. [Lat.] a thread, or series. A line on which papers are strung to keep them. A roll, or catalogue. A line of soldiers ranged behind one another.

FILE, S. [Sax.] an instrument of steel used to wear protuberances, or smooth iron or steel by rubbing.

To FILE, V. A. [Lat.] to string upon a thread, or hang upon wire. To cut or wear away any roughness with a file, from *feolan*, Sax. To foul; to fully; from *filan*, Sax. a sense still retained in Scotland. Neuterly, to march, like soldiers, in a line, one after another.

FILE-CUTTER, S. one who makes files.

F'ILEMOT, S. [corrupted from *feuille-morte*] brown colour.

FILER, S. one who uses a file in smoothing, or shaping metals. In Law, one who offers a bill to the notice of a judge.

FILIAL, Adj. [Lat.] with the affection of a son; bearing the character, or standing in the relation of a son.

FILIA'TION, S. [Lat.] the relation of a son to a father.

FILINGS, S. [without a singular] the particles worn off by the rubbing of a file.

To FILL, V. A. [Sax.] to pour, or put in till a thing, or vessel, can contain no more; to store abundantly, or plentifully. To glut, to surfeit. To satisfy, or content the appetite, wish, or desires. To fill out, to pour liquor out of one vessel till it fills another; to swell or extend by means of something contained; to satiate. To fill up, to make full; to supply; to occupy by bulk; to engage or employ.

FILL, S. as much as a thing can contain; as much as may satisfy or content.

FILLER, S. any thing that fills up room without use. One who is employed to fill vessels or carriages.

FILLET, S. [Lat.] a band to tie round the head, or any other part. The fleshy part of the thigh, applied to a joint of veal, cut from that part of a calf. In Cookery, any meat rolled together, and tied round. In Architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings, called likewise a *listel*.

To FILLET, V. A. to bind with a fillet, or bandage. In Architecture, to adorn with an astragal, or listel.

FILLINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, 7 miles N. of Lincoln, with one fair, on November 22, for pigs.

To FILLIP, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to strike with the nail by a sudden jerk, or motion of the finger.

FILLIP,

FILLIP, S. a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb; a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger.

FILLY, S. [Brit.] a young mare.

FILM, S. [Sax.] a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

To **FILM**, V. A. to cover with a skin or pellicle.

FILMY, Adj. consisting of membranes, skins, or pellicles.

To **FILTER**, V. A. [low Lat.] to clarify or purify liquors by means of threads; to strain through paper, flannel, &c.

FILTER, S. [Lat.] a twist of thread, one end of which is dipped in some fluid to be cleared, and the other hanging down on the outside of the vessel, the liquor by that means dripping from it. Figuratively, a strainer, or any thing used to clear liquors by percolation.

FILTH, S. [Sax.] dirt, or any thing which fouls, or makes a thing foul; any thing which pollutes the soul.

FILTHILY, Adv. in such a manner as to render a thing nasty, or to pollute the mind.

FILTHINESS, S. dirtiness; any thing soiled, or daubed; corruption; pollution.

FILTHY, Adj. made foul, nasty, or dirty. Gross, or polluted, applied to the mind.

To **FILTRATE**, V. A. [See **FILTER**] to pass or strain liquor through a cloth, linen-bag, brown paper, &c. to clear it from dregs, or foulness.

FILTRA'TION, S. the art of making liquor fine and clear by straining.

FIMBLE-HEMP, S. light summer-hemp, which bears no seed.

FIN, S. [Sax.] the wing or limb of a fish, by which he balances his body; it consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles.

FINABLE, Adj. that which admits a fine.

FINAL, Adj. [Lat.] last, or that which has nothing beyond it; at the end; conclusive; decisive; complete; mortal; destructive. *Final cause* is the end for which any thing is done.

FINALLY, Adv. lastly; to conclude; perfectly; decisively, or without recovery.

FINANCE, S. [Fr. most frequently used in the plural, and then pron. *finances*] the amount of the taxes of a government, or that of the profits or income of a private person.

FINANCER, S. [Fr.] one who collects or farms the taxes or public revenue.

FINCH, S. [Sax.] a small singing-bird, of which we have three species, *viz.* the *golden-finch*, *chaf-finch*, and *bull-finch*.

FINCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on March 3, for horses and toys.

FINCHAMSTEAD, a village in Berkshire, with one fair, on April 23, for cattle.

To **FIND**, V. A. [preter, *I have found*, part. pret. *found*. Sax.] to discover any thing lost, mislaid, or out of sight before, by means

of searching. To meet with; to fall upon; To know by experience. To discover a thing by study. To hit on by chance. To remark; to observe. To reach; to attain. To settle, or fix in one's own opinion. To determine by judicial verdict. To supply; to furnish. In Law, to approve; as, "to find a bill." To find himself, means to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. To find out, to solve a difficulty; to invent; to obtain the knowledge of.

FINDEN, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Holy Thursday, for pedlars ware.

FINDER, S. a person who discovers something lost, mislaid, or not in sight.

FINDY, Adj. [Sax.] weighty, plump; solid.

FINE, Adj. [Fr.] made of very slender threads, applied to linens or cloth, and opposed to *coarse*. Subtle, thin, tenuous. Refined, or pure from dross, applied to metals. Clear and free from sediments or foulness, applied to liquors. Refined, too subtle, or too high, applied to sentiments. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. Nice; exquisite; delicate. Elegant, applied to style, or expression in composition. Handsome and majestic, applied to personal charms. Accomplished; elegant of manners. Artful; sly; fraudulent. Splendid, applied to dress. Ironically used as an expression of something rather spurious than real, or rather deserving contempt than approbation. "A fine exchange for liberty!" *Philips*.

FINE, S. [Brit.] in Law, an agreement made before justices, and entered upon record, for the settling or assuring of lands or tenements, in order to cut off all controversies, to secure the title a person has in his estate against all others, or to cut off entails, so that lands may, with the greater certainty, be conveyed either in fee-tail for life, or years; a sum of money paid and advanced for the income of lands; a certain sum paid to excuse a person from the discharge of an office; a sum of money, or forfeit, paid, as an amends, or by way of punishment, for an offence committed.

In **FINE**, Adv. [Fr.] to conclude; in conclusion.

To **FINE**, V. A. to refine, or purify; to make a person pay money as a punishment. Neuterly, to pay a sum of money to be excused from serving an office.

To **FINEDRAW**, V. A. to sew up a rent, or one piece of cloth to another, in such a manner as the seam shall not be visible.

FINEDRAWER, S. a person who professes to sew up the rents of cloth.

FINELY, Adv. with elegance of thought and expression, applied to the style of an author. With a thin edge or point. Splendidly; richly, applied to dress. In very small particles, applied to powder. Used ironically, it means wretchedly.

FINENESS,

FINESS, S. shew, splendor, or gaiety, applied to dress. Subtlety; ingenuity. Freedom from dross, or impure mixtures.

FINERY, S. gaiety of dress.

FINE'SSE, [pron. *finjs*] a fly, artful stratagem. Johnson observes that this word is unnecessary, though creeping into our language.

FINER, S. one that purifies metals.

FINER, Adj. the comparative degree of *fine*, made by adding *r* or *er* to the positive, after the manner of the Saxons.

FINGER, S. [Sax.] one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing. A small measure of extension. Figuratively, the hand; manufacture; art.

To **FINGER**, V. A. to touch lightly, or toy with. Figuratively, to take by stealth. In Music, to touch or sound an instrument.

FINICAL, Adj. [from *fine*] nice; foppish; too much affecting elegance of dress and behaviour.

FINICALLY, Adv. foppishly.

FINICALNESS, S. too great an affectation of niceness and elegance.

To **FINISH**, V. A. [Lat.] to cease from working; to accomplish, perfect, or complete an undertaking; to polish, or bring to the utmost excellence or perfection; to put an end to.

FINISHER, S. a performer; an accomplice; one who puts an end to, or completes an undertaking.

FINITE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is limited with respect to bulk, or other qualities or perfections.

FINITELY, Adv. within certain limits.

FINITENESS, S. limitation.

FINITUDE, S. a confinement within certain limits and degrees.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the Gulph of Bothnia; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the Gulph of Finland, and Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marshes, and yet it produces a great deal of corn, and pastures which feed numbers of cattle. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great duchy, and comprehends six parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavastland, the isle of Åland, Nyland, Savoland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The greatest part of this province was first conquered by, and then ceded to Russia. The Gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

FINNED, Adj. having fins; having broad edges spreading out on either side.

FINNY, Adj. furnished with, or having fins.

FIPPLE, S. [Lat.] a stopple, or stopper.

FIR, S. [Brit.] the tree which produces deal boards.

FIRE, S. [Sax.] among the antient Philosophers, one of the elements, created with a power of heating, burning, and destroying. Among Moderns, the effect of a rapid internal motion of the particles of a body, by which their cohesion is destroyed; or in other words, whatever heats, warms, liquifies, or burns. Figuratively, a conflagration, or burning, whereby houses are destroyed; flame, lustre, or brightness; heat of temper or passion; liveliness of imagination; vigour of mind or fancy; the passion of love; eruptions. To *set on fire*, is to kindle, or wrap in flames. *Wild-fire* is a kind of artificial or fictitious fire, which burns even under water, with greater force and violence than out of it; and is only extinguishable by vinegar mixed with sand and urine, or by covering it with hides. It is composed of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.

To **FIRE**, V. A. to burn, or destroy by fire. Neuterly, to burn; to take fire. Figuratively, to be inflamed with passion. In War, to discharge a gun, or any fire-arms.

FIRE-ARMS, S. those which are charged with powder and ball.

FIRE-BALL, S. a ball filled with combustibles, bursting where it is thrown, and used in war; a grenado.

FIREBRAND, S. a piece of wood kindled, or burning. Figuratively, a public incendiary; or one who causes factions or commotions in a state.

FIRE-CROSS, S. a signal used in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, S. that part of a gun which holds the prime, and by means of a trigger sets fire to it. Figuratively, a gun.

FIRE-MAN, S. one employed in extinguishing burning houses.

FIRE-NEW, Adj. perfectly new, or never used, alluding to those metals which are forged by means of fire, or formed by melting.

FIRE-PAN, S. a pan, of metal used in holding fire; a shovel; that part of a gun which holds the prime.

FIRESHIP, a ship or vessel filled with combustibles, and let to drive in an engagement among the fleet of an enemy to set it on fire.

FIRESHOVEL, S. an instrument with which coals are thrown on fires.

FIRE-SIDE, S. the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate, or fire-stove. Figuratively, a family. "Remember me to your *fire-side*."

FIRESTONE, S. in Natural History, the pyrites, a fossil compounded of vitriol, sulphur, and earth. That used in medicine is of a greenish colour, of a shapeless form, found in our clay-pits, and produces the green vitriol. It derives its name *firestone*, or *pyrites*, from giving fire, on being struck against a steel, more easily and freely than a flint;

all the sparks of it burn longer, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from the stone burning itself out before the spark is extinguished. Likewise a kind of Ryegate stone, so called from the place whence it comes, used for fire-hearths, ovens, and stoves.

FIREWORK, S. a preparation made of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable substances, used on public rejoicings, or other occasions.

FIRING, S. combustibles made use of to kindle and supply fires with; the act of discharging fire-arms.

To **FIRK**, V. A. [Lat.] to whip; to beat; to chastise by way of punishment.

FIRKIN, S. [Sax.] a measure containing the fourth part of a barrel. The firkin of ale, soap, and butter, contains eight gallons, and that of beer, nine.

FIRM, Adj. [Lat.] strong; not easily pierced, shaken, or moved; steadfast, fixed, or unshaken.

To **FIRM**, V. A. [Lat.] to fix; settle; establish; or confirm.

FIRMAMENT, S. [Lat.] the sky; the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, Adj. celestial, or belonging to the sky.

FIRMAN, S. is a passport or permit granted by the Great Mogul to foreign vessels, to trade within the territories of his jurisdiction.

FIRMINGHAM, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

FIRMLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be moved, or penetrated easily; steadily.

FIRMNESS, S. stability; compactness; solidity; durability; certainty; soundness. Constancy; resolution.

FIRST, Adj. [Sax.] that which is earliest in time; that which is before all others in order; that which is noblest in dignity; that which exceeds all others in excellence.

FIRST, Adv. in the first place. Following at, beginning of existence, action, &c. *First or last*, at one time or another.

FIRST-FRUILTS, S. [not used in the singular] that which is first produced by any vegetable, or which is soonest ripe in the season; the first profits, or first year's income of a benefice; the earliest effect of any thing.

FIRSTLING, S. the first produce or offering of animals. Figuratively, the first thing done or performed.

FISCAL, S. [Lat.] a public revenue; exchequer.

FISH, S. [*fishes*, plural, but *fish* is generally used in conversation. Sax.] in Natural History, constitutes a class of animals which have no feet, but always fins; and their body is either altogether naked, or only covered with scales. In Heraldry, they are emblems of silence and watchfulness.

To **FISH**, V. N. to be employed in catch-

ing fish. Figuratively, to endeavour to discover any secret by craft or subtlety.

FISHER, S. one employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, S. one who gets his livelihood by catching fish.

FISHERY, S. the action of catching fish; the place where fish abound, and are generally fought for.

To **FISHIFY**, V. A. to turn to fish. A cant word.

FISHING, S. convenience of taking fish.

FISHY, Adj. consisting, or having the qualities of fish; tasting like fish.

FISSE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be cleft.

FISSE, S. the quality of being fit to be cleft.

FISSE, S. [Lat.] a cleft; a narrow chasm or gaping.

To **FISSE**, V. A. to cleave; to make a cleft.

FIST, S. [Sax.] the hand clenched with the thumb or fingers doubled over each other, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing fast.

To **FIST**, V. A. to strike with the fist.

FISTICUFFS, S. [not used in the singular] battle or blows with the fist. Figuratively, the action of fighting.

FISTULA, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, opening into a spacious bottom, and generally yielding a sharp and virulent matter. *Fistula in ano* is a fistula formed in the fundament. *Fistula lachrymalis*, a disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose.

FISTULAR, Adj. hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, Adj. having the nature of, or resembling a fistula.

FIT, S. [Flem.] in Medicine, an access or paroxysm of a disorder; any short return after cessation or intermission; any violent affection of the mind. Used vulgarly for the hysterics in women; the convulsions in children; the epilepsy in men, or that state wherein all the animal functions seem on a sudden suspended, and the person is for a short time like one who is dead.

FIT, Adj. [Flem.] proper, or suited to any purpose, with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. Right, or the duty of a person. "It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities." Bacon.

To **FIT**, V. A. [Flem.] to make one thing suit another; to match; to adapt; to suit; to equip; to make proper for the reception of a person.

FITCH, S. [a corruption of *Vetch*] a small kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, or **FITCHEW**, S. [Belg.] a stinking animal of a small size, which robs warrens or hen-roosts; a polecat.

FITCHEE, Adj. [Fr.] in Heraldry, sharp pointed, generally applied to a cross.

FITFUL

FITFUL, Adj. subject to fits, faintings, paroxysms, or intermissions.

FITLY, Adv. in a proper manner; reasonably; commodiously.

FITNESS, S. reasonableness; justness; suitableness.

FITTER, S. the person who renders a thing proper and suitable to any particular design or purpose; a small piece, from *fetta*, Ital. *setzen*, Teut. as; "to cut into fitters."

FITZ, S. a French word for son; as *Fitzroy* is the son of a king. Johnson says, it is commonly given to illegitimate children; but others assert, that when this word occurs in Irish names, it is only in compliance with the ancient custom observed before the use of surnames, when a person took his father's name with the addition of his being his son.

FIVE, Adj. [Sax.] four and one.

FIVES, S. a kind of play, consisting of striking a ball, &c. a particular height against a wall, the person who misses a stroke losing one each time he misses. In Farriery, a distaste in horses.

TO FIX, V. A. [Lat.] to fasten a thing so it shall not easily be shaken or moved; to establish without changing; to direct without variation; to make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire without evaporating, or the hammer without breaking or flying. Neutrally, to settle the opinion, or determine the resolution; to rest; to cease from wandering.

FIXATION, S. a disposition of mind not given to change; residence in a certain place; confinement. In Chemistry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid substance to a hard one.

FIXED, Part. not moving. The *fixed stars*, in Astronomy, are such as do not move in orbits.

FIXEDLY, Adv. certainly; firmly; invariably; unchangeably.

FIXEDNESS, S. stability, firmness, resolution, or a disposition of mind not given to change; a power to remain in fire unconsumed, or to bear the hammer without flying; less of volatility.

FIXITY, S. [Fr.] a strong cohesion of parts, opposed to volatility.

FIXTURE, S. [a corruption of *fixure*] things which are fixed to the premises.

FIXURE, S. a position. "The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in it." *Shak.* A strong pressure. "The firm *fixure* of thy foot." *Shak.* Firmness, or state of fixedness. "Quite from their *fixure*." *Shak.*

FIZGIG, S. a kind of dart or harpoon used to strike fish with.

FLA'BBY, Adj. wanting firmness; easily shaking and yielding to the touch.

FLA'CCID, [flaccid] Adj. [Lat.] weak; wanting stiffness, or tension.

FLACCIDITY, [flaccidity] S. want of stiffness.

FLA'DA, one of the Western isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and remarkable for its fishery.

TO FLAG, V. N. [Belg.] to hang down limber, or without stiffness. Figuratively, to grow faint, spiritless, or dejected; to lose vigour, or grow feeble. Actively, to let fall, or suffer to droop. From *flag*, a species of stone, to lay with broad stone.

FLAG, S. a water plant, with a broad-bladed leaf, bearing yellow flowers, so called from its motion when agitated with the wind. Also a general name for colours, standards, banners, antients, ensigns, &c. which are frequently confounded with each other. Flag is now particularly used at sea, for the colours, antients, standards, &c. borne on the top of the masts of vessels, to notify the person who commands the ship, of what nation it is, and whether it be equipped for war or trade. *To lower, or strike the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap, or to take it in, out of respect, or submission, to those that are their superiors. In an engagement, it is a sign of yielding. The way of leading a ship in triumph, is to tie the flag to the shrouds, or the gallery in the hind part of the ship, and let them hang down towards the water, and to tow the vessels by the stern. *To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarters; the red flag is a sign of defiance and battle. A species of broad stone used for pavements; from *flache*, old Fr.

FLA'GELET, S. [Fr.] a small flute.

FLAGELLA'NTES, in Church-History, certain Enthusiasts in the 13th century, who maintained that there was no remission of sins without *Flagellation*, or whipping. Accordingly, they walked in procession, preceded by priests carrying the cross, and publicly lashed themselves till the blood dropped from their naked backs.

FLAGELLA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of whipping or striking with a scourge.

FLA'GGINESS, S. the state of a thing which hangs or droops for want of stiffness.

FLA'GGY, Adj. weak; limber; drooping for want of stiffness; weak of taste; insipid.

FLAGI'TIOUS, [flagitious] Adj. [Lat.] committed with deliberation, and obstinate wickedness, applied to things; Obstinate and excessively wicked and villainous, applied to persons.

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, [flagitiousness] S. obstinate and wilful villainy, or wickedness.

FLA'G-OFFICER, S. the commander of a Squadron.

FLA'GON, S. a large drinking-pot, with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY, S. [Lat.] a burning, flaming, glittering, or heat; ardour of affection; notoriety of a crime.

FLA'GRANT, Adj. [Lat.] ardent; hot, or vehement; glowing; flushed; red; inflamed. Notorious, or universally known, applied to crimes.

FLA'GSHIP, S. a ship which carries the officer who commands a fleet.

FLA'G-STAFF, S. the staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, S. [Lat.] an instrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, S. [Lat.] any thing which appears loosely held together like a flock of wool; any thing which breaks in thin pieces or lamina; a layer or stratum.

To **FLAKE**, V. A. to form in flakes, or thin pieces loosely joined together.

FLA'KY, Adj. breaking in small pieces like scales; lying in layers or strata.

FLAM, S. [a cant word of uncertain etymology] a lye, or false report; a mere deceit, or illusory pretext; a sham.

To **FLAM**, V. A. to deceive with a feigned story; to be put off with an idle tale.

FLA'MBEAU, [*flambe*] S. [Fr.] a kind of large taper made of hempen wicks, covered with bees-wax, to give a large light in the night.

FLAME, S. [Lat.] a fume, vapour, or exhalation, heated so as to emit light, or shine. Figuratively, fire; brightness of imagination or fancy; the passion of love; the object of love. *Flame-colour* is a bright yellow colour.

To **FLAME**, V. N. to burn so as to emit a shining or bright light; to shine like flame; to be in an excess of passion.

FLA'MEN, S. [Lat.] a priest among the ancient Romans, who officiated in their religious rites, and offered up sacrifices, &c.

FLAMMA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of setting on flame.

FLAMMABI'LITY, S. the quality of being capable to be set on flame.

FLA'MMEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of, or resembling flame.

FLA'MY, Adj. burning so as to emit flames, or brightness; inflamed; having the nature of flames.

FLA'NDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Austrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the province of Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, is very fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, besides those that are open, 1158 villages, 43 abbies, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handsome. They are Papists in all parts, except that

which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapestry.

FLANK, S. [Fr.] that part of an animal below the loins; the side of an army or fleet, opposed either to front or rear. In Fortification, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To **FLANK**, V. A. to attack the side of a battalion, or fleet; to be placed so as to be opposite to the side of a battalion, fleet, or place; to be on the side.

FLA'NKER, S. a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to an assault.

FLA'NNEL, S. [Brit.] a kind of light, loose woollen stuff, very warm.

FLAP, S. [Sax.] any thing which hangs down broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose, or moving on hinges; a blow given with the palm of the hand, &c. In Farriery, a disease in horses, wherein the lips swell on both sides their mouths, and are covered with blisters like the white of an egg. *Fly-flap* is a piece of leather fastened to the end of a stick, used to kill flies with.

To **FLAP**, V. A. to beat with the palm of the hand, or some broad thin substance which hangs loose; to move with a noise made by any thing broad; to ply the wings up and down with a noise.

To **FLARE**, V. N. [Johnson imagines it to be a corruption of *glare*] to glitter, or flutter with ostentatious and splendid shew; to glitter offensively. To be overpowered with, or be in too much light. To waste away lavishly, applied to the consuming of a candle or taper.

FLASH, S. [Gr.] a sudden, quick, transitory, or short blaze, or burst of light; a sudden blaze or burst of wit; a short transient state.

To **FLASH**, V. N. to glitter, or shine with a quick and transient flame, or light; to burst out into any irregularity, or violence. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. Actively, to strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

FLA'SHILY, Adv. in an ostentatious or showy manner.

FLA'SHY, Adj. empty; vain; ostentatious; showy; without reality or substance.

FLASK, S. [Fr.] a thin bottle with a long and narrow neck, generally covered with wicker or withes; a small horn used to carry gunpowder in. The bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance; a narrow and deep wicker basket.

FLA'SKET, S. [a diminutive of *flask*] wicker basket, in which cloaths are generally put by washerwomen after washing, and applied to other uses; a vessel in which victuals are served up.

FLAT, Adj. horizontal, or level; without any slope. "The houses are *flat roofed*." *Addif.* Smooth, applied to surface. Level with the ground. "Lays cities *flat*." *Ps.*

Fig. Lying along, or prostrate. "Flat on the ground." Thin and broad, or more broad than thick. "A flat fish." In Painting, without relief, or swelling of the figures. Insipid, or unfavoury, applied to taste. Dull; without spirit; frigid, applied to writings. Depressed; dejected. Tasteless, or affording no pleasure. Downright; plain. Not shrill; not acute.

FLAT, S. an even, level, smooth, and extended plain; a shallow; the broad part or side of a weapon. Depression; sinking, applied to thought or language. A surface without relief, protuberances, or prominences. In Music, a particular mark, implying that the note which it stands against is to be played or sung half a note or tone lower; and when at the beginning of a line or space, shews, that all the notes on that line, and within that space, are to be sung or played half a note lower than they would be, if the mark of the flat were not there.

To FLAT, V. A. to make broad, smooth, and level. To make tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquor. To make insipid, unpleasant, and disagreeable. To deprive of its vigour, spirit, or pleasure, applied to thought or language. Neuterly, to grow smooth or flat, opposed to *swell*. To obstruct; or deprive of ardour, spirit, or zeal.

FLATLY, Adv. horizontally, or without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothly, or without prominences, applied to surface. Without spirit; dully. Plainly; in a downright manner.

FLATNESS, S. evenness; without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothness, without prominences, applied to surface. Deadness, or want of strength and taste, applied to liquors, or foods. Dejection, or languor, applied to the mind. Want of force, vigour, or spirit; dulness; frigidity, applied to sentiments or writings. The contrary of shrillness, or acuteness, applied to sound.

To FLATTEN, V. A. to beat down, or remove any prominences or protuberances in a surface; to make smooth; to beat level with the ground; to make tasteless, or spiritless; to deject; to dispirit.

FLATTER, Adj. the comparative degree of flat, formed after the manner of the Saxons, by adding *er* to the positive.

FLATTER, S. the person, or instrument by which any unequal surface is made plain and level.

To FLATTER, V. A. [Fr.] to compliment with false praises; to please or soothe. To excite, or raise false hopes and expectations.

FLATTERER, S. a person who endeavours to gain the favour of another by praising him for virtues he has not, by applauding his vices, and by servile and mean compliances with all his humours.

FLATTERY, S. a servile and fawning

behaviour, attended with servile compliances and obsequiousness, in order to gain a person's favour.

FLATTISH, Adj. somewhat level, smooth, or more broad than thick.

FLATULENCE, or FLATULENCY, S. windiness; fulness of wind; a swelling, or uneasy sensation, occasioned by wind lodged in the intestines. Figuratively, emptiness; vanity; airiness; want of solidity, applied to sentiments.

FLATULENT, Adj. [Lat.] swelling with air; windy. *Flatulent tumours*, in Medicine, are such as easily yield to the touch, and readily return, by elasticity, to their first form. Figuratively, empty; vain; tumid; or swelling without solidity or substance.

FLATUOSITY, S. [Lat.] windiness; a swelling occasioned by an expansion or rarefaction of air included in any part of the body.

FLATUOUS, Adj. abounding with included air or wind; windy.

FLATUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, wind gathered or included in any part of the body, generally caused by indigestion, and a gross internal perspiration, or the rarefaction of the air included in the food we swallow.

FLATWISE, Adj. of a flat shape; with the broad or flat part downwards.

To FLAUNT, V. N. to make an ostentatious, vain, or fluttering shew in dress. Figuratively, to behave with pride.

FLAUNT, S. any thing loose and gaudy.

FLAVOUR, S. a relish, or a power of exciting an agreeable sensation on the organs of taste. Figuratively, sweetness, or agreeable and fragrant odour, applied to the smell.

FLAVOUROUS, Adj. agreeable to the taste; fragrant; odorous; or pleasing to the smell.

FLAW, S. [Sax.] a crack, breach, fault, or defect in any thing; a sudden emotion of mind. Seldom used in the last sense.

To FLAW, V. A. to crack. Figuratively, to break, or violate.

FLAWLESS, Adj. without crack or defect.

To FLAWTER, V. A. to scrape, or pare a skin.

FLAWY, Adj. full of cracks, flaws, or defects.

FLAX, S. [Sax.] the fibre of the plant of which thread is made, when fit for spinning.

FLAXEN, Adj. made of flax; resembling flax in its colour and fineness.

To FLAY, V. A. [Dan.] to strip off the skin; to take off the pellicle, membrane, or skin which covers any thing.

FLAYER, S. he that strips off the skin.

FLEA, [see] S. [Sax.] in Natural History, a small red insect, remarkable for its nimbleness, which sucks the blood of human creatures, and other large animals.

To FLEA, [see] V. A. to cleanse, or free from fleas.

FLE'A-BITE, [*flee-bite*] S. the red mark caused by a flea. Figuratively, a small or trifling hurt.

FLE'ABITTEN, [*flee'bitten*] Adj. stung, or bitten by fleas.

FLEAK, [*fleeek*] S. [Lat. See **FLAKE**.] a small thread, lock, or twist.

FLEAM, S. a small instrument of pure steel, used in bleeding cattle, by placing one of the lancets on the vein, and driving it in with a blow.

To **FLECK**, V. A. [Teut.] to spot; to mark with a different colour.

To **FLE'CKER**, V. A. [See **FLICK**] to streak, or mark with different colours.

FLED, the preter and participle of **FLEE**, to run away; not properly used for that of **FLY**, to make use of wings.

To **FLEDGE**, V. A. [Belg.] to furnish with wings; to cover or furnish with feathers.

FLE'DGED, Part. or Adj. [Belg.] full-feathered; able or qualified to fly.

To **FLEE**, [pret. and part. *fled*] V. N. to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by flight. This word is now almost universally written *fly*; though properly *to fly* is to move with wings; and *to flee*, to run away.

FLEECE, S. [Sax.] the woolly covering shorn off the bodies of sheep; as much wool as is shorn off one sheep. Figuratively, a ram carved, painted, and used for a sign.

To **FLEECE**, V. A. to shear the wool off a sheep. Figuratively, to strip, plunder, or deprive of every thing valuable.

FLEE'CED, Adj. having or wearing fleeces. Stripped or plundered.

To **FLEER**, V. N. [Sax.] to turn a thing to mockery, or ridicule; to mock; to deride with insolence or impudence; to leer; to address with a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEER, S. mockery expressed either in words or looks.

FLEERER, S. a mocker.

FLEET, **FLE'OT**, or **FLOT**, S. in the names of places, are derived from *fleet*, Sax. a bay or gulf.

FLEET, S. [Sax.] denotes a company of ships of war belonging to any prince or state; also, any number of trading ships sailing together, and destined to the same port, or part of the world. Also, a noted prison in London, where persons are committed for contempt of the laws, or for debt.

FLEET, Adj. [Irl.] swift, applied to pace, or motion.

To **FLEET**, V. N. [Sax.] to fly swiftly; to vanish; to be transitory, or of short duration. Actively, to skim the water; to live merrily, or pass away with pleasure, applied to time. "*Fleet the time carelessly.*" *Sbak.*

FLEE'TINGDISH, S. a thin dish or bowl used in dairies, to skim or take the cream off milk.

FLEE'TLY, Adv. swiftly; nimbly; with a quick motion.

FLEETNESS, S. swiftness of motion.

FLESH, S. [Sax.] in Anatomy, a fibrous part of an animal body, soft, bloody, and serving as a covering to the bones; the body, opposed to the *solid*; the muscles, or soft part of an animal body, opposed to the *skin*; bones, or other *tendons*. Animal food, opposed to that of *fishes*. Animal nature. Figuratively, carnality, or sensual appetites; a carnal state; a near relation, or one of the same blood; a person given to sensual enjoyments, or in an unregenerate state. "*Flesh and blood cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven.*" *John iv.*

To **FLESH**, V. A. to initiate; to establish in any practice; to glut; to satiate.

FLE'SH-HOOK, S. a hook or fork, used to take meat out of a pot or caldron.

FLE'SHLESS, Adj. without flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS, S. carnal or sensual passions and appetites; carnality.

FLE'SHLY, Adj. corporeal; human, opposed to *spiritual*; carnal; lascivious.

FLE'SH-MONGER, S. one who deals in flesh; a pimp.

FLE'SHY, Adj. plump; full of flesh; fat. Pulpous and plump, applied to fruits.

FLET, Part. pass. of *To Fleet*. Skimmed. "*Flet milk.*" *Mori.*

FLE'TCHER, S. [Fr.] a person who makes bows and arrows.

FLE'TCHING, a village in Sussex, whose fair is on Monday before Whitsunday, for pedlary.

FLEW, the preter of **FLY**.

FLEW, S. the large chaps of a deep mouth'd hound.

FLE'WED, Adj. chapped; mouthed.

FLEXI'VILITY, S. the quality of admitting to be bent; easiness of being persuaded.

FLEX'IBLE, Adj. [Lat.] possible, or easy to be bent; pliant; obsequious; easily complying with; ductile, or manageable; to be formed by discipline and instruction.

FLEX'IBLENESS, S. possibility or easiness to be bent, opposed to *brittleness*, or *stiffness*; compliance; tractableness; easiness to be moved by advice, persuasion, or instruction.

FLE'XILE, Adj. [Lat.] pliant; easy to be bent, or turned out of its course.

FLE'XION, S. [Lat.] the act of bending, or changing from a straight to a crooked line; a double; a bending; the state of a thing bent; a turn or motion towards any quarter or direction.

FLE'XOR, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, applied to the muscles which act in contracting or bending the joints.

FLE'XUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] winding; full of turnings and meanders; bending; crooked; variable; unsteady.

FLE'XURE, S. [Lat.] the form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint; obsequious or servile cringing.

To **FLI'CKER**, V. A. [Sax.] to flutter;

to have a fluttering motion; to move the wings up and down with a quick motion.

FLIE. S. See FLY.

FLIER, S. one who runs from danger; that part of a machine, which, being put into a swifter motion than the other parts, equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the rest. "The *flier* of a jack."

FLIGHT, [*flier*] S. [Sax.] the act of running away, in order to avoid danger; the act of moving from one place to another to escape danger; the act of moving by means of wings; a flock of birds moving in the air together; the birds produced in the same season. "The harvest *flight* of pigeons." A volley, or shower of weapons discharged at the same time; the space past in flying. Figuratively, heat, or soaring of imagination; a soaring excursion; the power of flying.

FLIGHTY, [*flier*] Adj. fleeting; swift in motion; wild; or fanciful.

FLIMSY, [*flimsy*] Adj. weak; feeble; without strength, body, or stiffness, applied to manufatures. Mean, spiritless.

To FLINCH, V. N. to shrink from any suffering, pain, or danger; to withdraw from pain or danger; to fail.

FLINCHER, S. he who shrinks or fails in any affair.

To FLING, V. A. [pret. and part. *flung*] to cast or throw from the hand; to dart or throw with violence; to scatter; to move forcibly; to cast reproach; to eject, or cast away as useless or hurtful. To *fling down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demolish or destroy. To *fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat a prey. Neuterly, to flounce; to wince.

FLING, S. the act of throwing or casting; the space or distance to which any thing is thrown or cast; a gibe; a contemptuous sneer or remark.

FLINGER, S. one who throws a thing; one who casts a contemptuous sneer at a person or thing.

FLINT, S. Sax.] a semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a simular substance, of a blackish grey, free from veins, naturally invested with a whitish crust; sometimes smooth and equal, but more frequently rough; remarkably hard; used for striking fire with steel, and in glass-making. Figuratively, any thing remarkably hard, impenetrable, or obdurate.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintshire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but four fairs, viz. on February 14, June 24, August 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commotionously feasted on the river Dee, and sends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its castle, where Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the Duke of Lancaster. The castle now is in a ruinous condition; the assizes are still held in the

town. It is 12½ miles S. W. of Chester, and 194½ N. W. of London.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the sea, on the N. E. by an arm of the sea, on the S. by Denbighshire, and on the S. W. by the same county. It contains about 5400 houses, 32,400 inhabitants, 28 parishes, and one market town, which is St. Asaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few vallies, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dee. It sends two members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLINTY, Adj. made of flint; abounding in flints or stones. Figuratively, strong. Hard of heart; cruel; not to be penetrated or moved by prayers, entreaties, or the view of misery.

FLIP, S. [a cant word] a drink used in ships, made of spirits, beer, and sugar.

FLIPPANT, Adj. [from FLAP] nimble; moving quickly, applied to the tongue. Pert; talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, Adv. in a pert, talkative, or fluent manner.

To FLIRT, V. A. to throw any thing with a jerk, or quick elastic motion. To move with quickness. "*Flirt your fan.*" *Dorset*. Neuterly, to jeer, or gibe at one; to run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, S. a quick, sudden, elastic motion; a sudden trick. A pert young hussey; a young, fluttering, gadding lass.

FLIRTATION, S. a quick sprightly motion. A cant word among the women.

To FLIT, V. N. [Dan. See FLEET] to fly away; to remove or migrate. To flutter, or rove on the wing. To be transient, flux, or unstable.

FLIT, Adj. swift; nimble; quick.

FLITCH, S. [Dan.] the side of a hog, without the head, salted and cured.

FLITTER-MOUSE, S. a bat, or fluttering mouse.

FLITTING, S. [Sax.] a reproachful accusation; an offence, or fault.

FLIX, S. [corrupted from *flax*, Sax.] down; fur; soft hair.

To FLOAT, [*flot*] V. N. [Fr.] to swim on the surface of the water; to move easily in the air, applied to the flight of birds. To pass in a light and swimming manner. Actively, to cover with waters.

FLOAT, [*flot*] S. the act of flowing, opposed to the *ebb* or *reflux* of the tide. Any thing contrived so as to swim and sustain a burden on the water; the cork, or quill, by which the bite of a fish is discovered.

FLOCK, S. [Sax.] a company of birds, or sheep, distinguished from *birds*, which are of

oxes. Figuratively a multitude of men.
Also, a lock of wool.

To **FLOCK**, V. N. to gather in crowds or great numbers.

To **FLOG**, V. A. [Lat.] to whip with a rod.

FLOOD, [*fluid*] S. [Sax.] a body of water; a sea or river; a deluge, inundation, or overflowing of water; a flow or flux of tide. *Cattamenia*.

To **FLOOD**, [*fluid*] V. A. to cover with waters.

FLO'ODGATE, [*fluid-gate*] S. a gate, or shutter, by which any water-course is stopped, or let loose again, at pleasure.

FLOOK, S. [Teut.] the broad or bearded part of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, S. [Sax.] that part of a house on which a person treads; a story, flight, or order of rooms.

To **FLOOR**, V. A. to cover that part of a room a person walks on with planks.

FLOO'RING, S. the matter with which that part of a room is laid, on which a person walks; the bottom.

To **FLOP**, V. A. [from *flap*] to clap the wings with a noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body; to let down the broad parts or flap of a hat.

FLO'REN, S. a gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RENCE, an ancient, large, strong, and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuscany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 8800 houses, 89 convents, 22 hospitals, 152 churches, 9 gates, 7 fountains, 17 large squares, and 160 statues; the most remarkable of which is the Venus of Medicis, thought to be the most beautiful and finely finished piece in the world. The river Arno runs through this city, and divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate with each other by four large and handsome stone-bridges built over this river. It is defended by a strong citadel and two forts, besides the walls, which are about six miles in circumference. The streets are paved with flag-stones, and people may walk thro' every street under piazzas; but some of them are so narrow, that carriages cannot pass through them; and there are also many paper-windows. The Great Duke's palace is a superb structure. It is an archbishop's see, has an university, and an academy to teach young gentlemen their exercises. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet full of curiosities. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 90 S. E. of Mantua, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

FLO'RET, S. [Fr.] in Botany, an imperfect flower.

FLO'RID, Adj. [Lat.] productive of, or

covered with flowers. Bright, or lively, applied to colour. Flushed with red, applied to the complexion. Embellished with rhetorical figures, applied to style.

FLO'RIDA, a large country of N. America, extending from the river Panuco, in New Spain, all along the Gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, to the 38th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and a part of Carolina. Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarse black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almost naked, besmear their bodies with oil, and worship the sun. They bring their children up to warlike exercises, hunting, and swimming. Both men and women are exceeding active, and they can climb up the highest trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the settlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants, like those with us. That part of this country possessed by the French and Spaniards, was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763.

FLORIDITY, S. freshness or redness of colour.

FLORIDNESS, S. freshness or redness of colour. A rhetorical embellishment, applied to style.

FLORIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] producing flowers.

FLORIN, S. [Fr.] a coin so called, because first struck by the Florentines. That of Germany is valued at 2s. 4d. that of Spain at 4s. 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily at 2s. 6d. and that of Holland at 2s.

FLORIST, S. [Fr.] a person curious and skilled in the names, nature, and culture of flowers.

FLO'SCULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] composed, or having the nature or form of flowers.

To **FLOTE**, V. A. to skim.

FLOT'SON, S. in Law, goods that float, without an owner, on the sea.

To **FLOUNCE**, V. N. [Belg.] to move with violence in water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water; to move with weight and tumult. "Six *flouncing* Flanders mares." *Prior*. To move with passion or anger. To adorn with flounces, applied to dress.

FLOUNCE, S. any thing sewed to a garment by way of ornament, and hanging loose so as to swell and shake.

FLOUNDER, S. [Dan.] a small flat fish.

To **FLOUNDER**, V. N. [from *flounce*] to struggle with violent and irregular motions, like a horse that strives to disengage himself from mire.

FLOUR, S. the fine white powder of wheat, of which bread is made.

To **FLOU'RISH**, [*flurish*] V. N. [Lat.] to bloom, or be in blossom; to be in vigour; to be in a prosperous state; to make use of rhetorical figures; to display with vanity

of ostentation, applied to language. To move in eddies, circles, or wanton and irregular motions. In Music, to play an overture. In Writing, to form the decorations or ornaments of penmanship. In fencing, to move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations. To adorn; to embellish; to grace or set off.

FLOURISH, [*flurish*] S. any embellishment. Figuratively, beauty. An ostentatious display of wit or intellectual abilities. In Penmanship, figures or ornaments formed by lines curiously interwoven.

FLOURISHER, [*flurisher*] S. a mere boaster; one who is in the height of prosperity.

FLOURY, Adj. covered with the fine dust or meal of corn.

To **FLOUT**, V. A. [Belg.] to mock, deride, or insult with contemptuous mockery. Neuterly, to behave with contempt; to sneer.

FLOUT, S. a mock; a jeer; a contemptuous and insulting expression or action.

FLOUTER, S. a person who derides, mocks, or jeers another.

To **FLOW**, [*fls*] V. N. [Sax.] to run or spread, applied to water. To move, or be in motion, opposed to standing waters. To rise, or swell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat on metals, wax, &c. To proceed from as an effect. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking vessels. "*Flowing cups*," *Shak.* To hang loose, low, and waving. "*A flowing mantle of green silk*," *Martim.* To be free from harshness. "*A flowing period*," To write smoothly, or speak eloquently.

FLOW, [*fls*] S. the rise or swell of water; a sudden plenty or abundance. "*A flow of spirits*," *Pope.* An uninterrupted stream; or continuation of words.

FLOWER, S. [Fr.] that part of a plant which contains the organs of generation, or the parts necessary for the propagation of the species. The male flowers are those which have no germen, style, or fruit. Female flowers are such as contain the germen, style, or fruit, and are called *fruitful flowers*. *Hermaphrodite flowers* are such as contain both the male and female parts. Figuratively, an ornament or embellishment; the prime, bloom, or flourishing part of life; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing. **SYNON.** A flower which is *faded* may recover; but that which is *withered* cannot. *Beauty like a flower fades* through length of time, and may *wither* suddenly by an accident.

To **FLOWER**, V. N. [Fr.] to put forth flowers or blossoms; to bloom, or be in bloom; to flourish, or be in a prosperous state. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor.

FLOWER DE LUCE, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, is a bearing representing the lilly, called the queen of flowers, and the true hie-

rolyphic of royal majesty; but of late it has been borne in several coats.

FLOW'ERET, S. [Fr.] a small or imperfect flower.

FLOW'ERINESS, S. the state of abounding in flowers or ornaments.

FLOW'ERY, Adj. abounding with, adorned with, or full of flowers.

FLOW'INGLY, [*flōingly*] Adv. with readiness, quickness, or volubility of speech; with abundance.

FLOWN, [*flōn*] [Part. of FLEE or FLY] gone away; run away; puffed up; swelled, or elated.

FLU'CTUANT, Part. [Lat.] wavering; uncertain; doubting.

To **FLU'CTUATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to roll to and fro like the waves; to float backwards and forwards; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to hesitate; to be irresolute, undetermined, or in doubt.

FLUCTU'ATION, S. [Lat.] the motion of waves or water backwards and forwards; a state of suspense, irresolution, or uncertainty.

FLUE, S. a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke; soft down, or fur, easily wafted by the wind.

FLU'ENCY, S. the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion without interruption or intermission; smoothness of stile, or numbers; readiness; copiousness, or volubility of speech.

FLU'ENT, Adj. [Lat.] liquid; flowing in motion; ready; easily flowing; copious, applied to speech.

FLU'ENT, S. a stream, torrent, or running water.

FLU'ID, Adj. [Lat.] having the parts easily separable; flowing like water.

FLU'ID, S. in Medicine, any animal juice; a liquor, whose parts yield to the smallest force impressed, and, by yielding, are easily moved among each other.

FLU'IDITY, S. [Fr.] a quality of a body, whereby the parts are so disposed as to slide over each other all manner of ways, and give way to the least pressure.

FLU'IDNESS, S. that quality in bodies opposite to firmness, by which they change their form, or yield to the least pressure.

FLU'MMERY, S. a kind of food made of oatmeal and water, boiled or evaporated to a consistence. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

FLUNG, [particip. and preter. of FLING] thrown, or cast, followed by *in*, *into*, *down*, *from* and *to*.

FLU'OR, S. [Lat.] a fluid state. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY, S. a gust; an hasty, sudden blast, or storm of wind. Hurry; a violent commotion, or emotion of mind.

To **FLUSH**, V. N. [Belg.] to flow with violence; to come in haste; to produce a reddish colour in the face by a sudden flow,

or a flux of blood. Actively, To elate, or elevate.

FLUSH, Adj. fresh; full of vigour. "*Flush as May.*" *Sbak.* Affluent; abounding.

FLUSH, S. an afflux; a sudden impulse; a violent flow. In Gaming, a certain number of cards of the same sort.

To FLUSTER, V. A. [from *flush*] to make hot and red with drinking; to make half drunk.

FLUTE, S. [Fr.] a wind instrument, divided into the Common and German. The *Common flute* is played by putting one end into the mouth, and breathing into it. The *German flute*, the most melodious of the two, and most resembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but sounded by a hole a little distant from the upper end, the end itself being stopped with a stopper or plug. In Architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster, and resembling the inside of a flute, when cut in half.

To FLUTE, V. A. to cut channels in columns or pilasters.

FLUTED, Adj. having channels or hollows.

To FLUTTER, V. N. [Sax.] to move the wings with a quick and trembling motion; to move about with great shew and bustle, but with no consequence; to be in agitation; to be in a state of uncertainty; to beat quick and irregularly. To palpitate, applied to the heart. To hurry the mind, or put it into confusion, or a violent commotion.

FLUTTER, S. vibration; undulation, or a quick and irregular motion; confusion; an irregular or disordered position.

FLUVIATIC, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or inhabiting rivers.

FLUX, S. [Lat.] the act of flowing; the state of passing away, and giving place to others. In Medicine, an extraordinary issue or evacuation of some humour or matter; a disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, called a *bloody flux*. The excrement, or that which is evacuated by animals. In Hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the sea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raised, and driven violently against the shores. Figuratively, a concurrence, or confluence. The state of being melted; that which facilitates the melting of a body when mixed with it.

FLUX, Adj. [Lat.] inconstant; not durable; flowing; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX, V. A. to melt. In Medicine, to salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXION, S. [Lat.] the act of flowing; the matter that flows. In Medicine, a sudden collection of morbid matter in any part of the body; the velocity by which a flowing quantity is increased by its generating motion. In Arithmetic, the method of

finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

To FLY, V. N. [preter. *flew*, or *fled*; part. *fled*, or *flown*. Sax.] to move through the air by means of wings; to ascend in the air. To pass, or perform a journey with great expedition. To burst asunder. "Your bottle *flies*." *Swift.* To break, or shiver. To attack, or spring with violence. To fall on suddenly. To *fly in the face* of a person, is to insult him with opprobrious language, or any act of outrage. To act in defiance of. To *fly out*, to burst into passion; to start violently from any direction. To *let fly*, to discharge a gun or other fire-arm. Actively, to run away, or attempt to escape any danger; to avoid, to shun. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape. *Flown* should be likewise confined to volation.

FLY, S. [Sax.] a small winged insect of different species; that part of a machine which, when put into motion, continues it with great swiftness, and thereby regulates and preserves the motion of the other parts; that part of a mariner's compass on which the thirty-two winds are drawn, over which the needle is placed, and fastened underneath.

To FLYBLOW, V. A. to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, S. a kind of nimble light vessel for sailing.

FLYER, S. one that runs away from battle, or endeavours to escape danger by flight; any thing that cuts its passage through the air by means of wings; that part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally, and thereby keeps the other parts in motion.

FOAL, [foi] S. [Sax.] the offspring or young of a mare, or other beast of burthen. The word *Colt* is now applied to a young horse.

To FOAL, [foi] V. A. to bring forth young, applied to a mare, or other beast of burthen.

FOAM, [fom] S. [Sax.] the white spittle which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horse; the white substance which gathers on the top of liquors when shaken or fermented, but more properly called *froth*.

To FOAM, [fom] V. N. to have the mouth covered with white frothy spittle; to froth; to gather foam. To be in violent emotions of passion, alluding to a high-mettled horse, whose foams at the mouth when checked or under unwilling restraint.

FOAMY, [fomy] Adj. covered with froth, or white frothy spittle.

FOB, S. [Teut.] a small pocket made in the inside of the waistband of a pair of breeches, wherein the watch is usually carried.

To FOB, V. A. [Teut.] to cheat; to trick; to defraud by some low stratagem. To shift off.

FOCAL, Adj. belonging to a focus.

FOCUS,

FOCUS, S. in Geometry and Conic Sections, is applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, where the rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur and meet. In Optics, it is the point wherein rays are collected, after they have undergone reflection or refraction.

FODDER, S. [Sax.] dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

To **FODDER**, V. A. to feed or supply with dry food.

FODDERER, S. the person who supplies cattle with dry food.

FOE, S. [Sax.] an enemy, or person who is bent to hurt one either in war or private life.

An adversary; an opponent, applied to opinions.

FOETUS, [*fetus*] S. [Lat.] a child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, S. [Dan.] a thick cloud, consisting of gross watery vapours, floating near the surface of the earth.

FOGGINESS, S. the state of being dark or misty by a low cloud, consisting of watery vapours, floating near the surface of the earth or water.

FOGGY, Adj. full of dark, cloudy, and moist vapours. Figuratively, dull or cloudy in understanding.

FOH, Interject. an interjection used to express abhorrence, or offence received by some object, meaning that it gives great offence, and is excessively disagreeable. Commonly made use of when offended by a stink, or very offensive smell.

FOIBLE, S. [Fr.] a weak or blind side; a natural infirmity or failing.

To **FOIL**, V. A. [old Fr.] to defeat or get the better of an enemy, but not a complete victory.

FOIL, S. a defeat, or miscarriage; an advantage gained over an enemy, not amounting to a complete victory. Something of another colour, used by jewellers to augment the lustre, or heighten the colour of a stone or diamond. A blunt sword used in fencing, from *fouiller*, Fr.

FOILER, S. one who has gained an advantage over an enemy.

To **FOIN**, V. A. [Fr.] to push or make a thrust with a weapon.

FOIN, S. a thrust or push with a weapon.

FOISON, S. [Sax.] plenty; abundance. A word now out of use.

To **FOIST**, V. A. [Fr.] to insert something not in an original; to interpolate.

FOISTY, Adj. See **FUSTY**.

FOLD, S. [Sax.] the ground where sheep are confined. Figuratively, a flock of sheep.

A boundary or limit. A double; one part turned over, and lying upon another; the plait or doubling of a garment. Hence *fold*, in composition, signifies the doubling the same number twice, or the same quantity added; thus *two-fold* is twice the quantity; *twenty-fold*, twenty times repeated.

To **FOLD**, V. A. to pen or inclose sheep

in a fold; to double; to plait or turn back a piece of cloth, so as to double over and cover another part. Figuratively, to inclose, to include; to shut; to embrace with the arms clasped round a person.

FOLIA'CEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of thin pieces, laminæ or leaves.

FOL'LIAGE, S. [Fr.] an assemblage of flowers, branches, leaves, &c. In Architecture, the representation of such flowers, branches, leaves, &c. as are used for embellishments on capitals, freezes, or pediments.

To **FOL'LIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to beat gold into thin plates, laminæ, or leaves.

FOL'LIATING, S. applied to looking-glasses, is the spreading a composition that will firmly adhere to the back of the glass, and reflect images. The composition is called *foil*, and made of quicksilver, mixed with tin, and other ingredients.

FOLIA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of beating into thin leaves. In Botany, a collection of those transitory or fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass or body of a flower.

FOL'LIO, S. [Lat.] a large book, whose pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. In Commerce, a page or leaf in an account or book.

FOL'LIOMORT, Adj. [Lat.] a dark yellow, or colour of a dead leaf, vulgarly called *philemot*. See **FEUILLEMORT**.

FOLK, S. [Sax.] people, used only in familiar discourse; nations, or mankind in general; any kind of persons.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedlars ware. It was once a flourishing town of large extent, containing five parish churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting-houses. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats; contains about 350 houses, mostly built with brick, and disposed into three narrow paved streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Near it is Stangate-castle. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles S. W. of Dover, and 72½ E. by S. of London.

FOL'LLICLE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a cavity, bag, or vesicle in a body, with strong coats. In Botany, the seed-vessel, case, husk, or cover, wherein several kinds of seeds are inclosed.

To **FOL'LOW**, [*follo*] V. A. [Sax.] to go after, or behind a person; to pursue as an enemy; to attend on as a servant; to succeed, or happen after, in order of time; to proceed from as a consequence, or effect; to imitate, or copy. To observe, to assent, or give credit to. To attend to; to be busied with. To confirm by new endeavours.

FOL'LOWER, [*folloer*] S. one who comes or goes after another; a dependant; attendant; associate; companion; a scholar; imitator, or copier.

FOLLY, S. [Fr.] the act of drawing false conclusions from just principles; a weakness, or want of understanding; an act of negligence, or passion unbecoming the gravity of wisdom, or the dictates of cool and unbiassed reflection.

To **FOMENT, V. A.** [Lat.] to cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions or liquors. Figuratively, to encourage; to support; to cherish.

FOMENTATION, S. [Fr.] in Medicine, a partial bathing, or applying hot flannels to any part dipped in medicated decoctions; the liquor or decoction formed from boiling medicinal ingredients, with which any part is to be fomented or bathed.

FOMENTER, S. an encourager or supporter.

FO'NCETT, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on September 11, for toys.

FOND, Adj. [a word of uncertain etymology] foolish; silly; indiscreet. Trifling; or valued by folly. Foolishly tender and indulgent; loving to an excess; taking too much delight in, and too eagerly coveting a thing.

To **FOND, V. A.** to treat with great indulgence, or with an indiscreet excess of love.

To **FO'NDLE, V. A.** the same as **FOND**.

FO'NDLING, S. a person used with too much indulgence, and beloved to an excess; a thing regarded with an excess of affection.

FO'NDLY, Adv. foolishly, indiscreetly, injudiciously. With an excess of tenderness, indulgence, or love.

FO'NDNESS, S. foolishness; weakness; want of judgment; an excess of love; indulgence, and tenderness.

FONT, S. [Lat.] a stone or marble vessel, in which the water used in baptism is contained in a church.

FO'NTANEL, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, an issue, or artificial ulcer formed to discharge humours.

FONTA'NGE, S. [Fr.] a knot of ribbands at the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

FOOD, S. [Sax.] whatever is taken in at the mouth and swallowed, to repair the wants of nature. Figuratively, any thing which cherishes.

FOODFUL, Adj. fruitful; or plentifully producing things proper for the nourishment of animals.

FOOL, S. one who has not the use of reason or judgment. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jester. In Scripture, an idolater; a very wicked person. "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." *Psal.* xiv. 1. In common conversation, used as a word of extreme contempt, and stinging reproach. To *play the fool*, is to trifle, or play pranks, or act like one void of understanding. To *make a fool*, is to raise a person's expectations, and disappoint them.

To **FOOL, V. N.** to trifle; to toy; to

idle. Actively, to deceive; to cheat, *with out of*. "Fool'd him out of his money." To infatuate.

FOO'LERY, S. habitual folly. An act of folly or indiscretion. An object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, S. indiscreet courage, or boldness. "There is a difference between daring and foolhardiness." *Dryd.*

FOOLHARDY, Adj. daring, bold, or adventurous without discretion or prudence.

FOO'LISH, Adj. void of understanding; indiscreet; ridiculous; unreasonable.

FOO'LISHLY, Adv. weakly; without understanding; indiscreetly.

FOOT, [commonly with its derivatives and compounds pron. füt, füt-ball, fütting, füt-man, &c.] S. [plural, feet. Sax.] that part of an animal whereon it stands or walks. In Anatomy, the extremity of the leg, consisting of the tarsus, or space of the ankle from the body of the foot, the metatarsus, or body of the foot, and the toes. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is supported, in the same manner as the foot supports the body of an animal; the lower part, or base. A posture of action. The infantry of an army, opposed to cavalry. A plan, scheme, or settlement. State, character, or condition. Motion; agitation, or action. In Greek and Latin poetry, a certain number of long and short syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. A measure consisting of 12 inches. *On foot* means walking, opposed to travelling on horseback, or in a carriage. To *set on foot* is to begin, to give rise to.

To **FOOT, V. A.** to spurn, kick, or strike with the foot; to settle; to plan. In Dancing, to make a noise with the foot resembling the tune played by the music; to tread.

FOO'TBALL, S. a ball made of leather and filled with wind, by means of a bladder included in the inside.

FOO'TBOY, S. an attendant in livery.

FOO'TCLOTH, S. a sumpter cloth.

FOO'TED, Adj. shaped in the foot.

FOO'TING, S. ground for the foot, any thing to rest on. Foundation; basis of support; root; place; tread; walk; or the sound of a person's feet in walking. A particular manner of moving the feet in dancing so as to echo the sound of the tune. Steps; track; road. Figuratively entrance; beginning; establishment. State; condition used with *on*.

FOO'TMAN, S. a soldier that marches and fights on ground, opposed to a horseman. A menial servant in livery; one who walks or runs.

FOO'TMANSHIP, S. the art or office of a runner.

FOO'TPACE, S. a slow manner of walking.

FOO'T-PAD, S. a highwayman that robs on foot.

FOO'T-PATH, S. a narrow way, which

will admit only foot passengers, not being wide enough for horses or carriages.

FOOT-STALL, [*foot-stall*] S. a woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, S. an impression left by the foot in treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark, token, or sign.

FOOTSTOOL, S. a stool whereon a person places his feet.

FOP, S. [a word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology] a person of weak understanding, and great pretence to knowledge and wisdom; or rather a person affecting delicacy too much both in dress and behaviour.

FOP-DOODLE, S. a fool.

FOPPERY, S. impertinence, or folly. Affectation of shew in dress, and importance without solidity; foolery; affectation; or affected trifling.

FOPPISH, Adj. foolish; idle; vain; vain in shew; gaudy; attended with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FOPPISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a fop; vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, S. showy, ostentatious, and affected vanity.

FOPPLING, S. a petty fop; a coxcomb of the second order.

FOR, Prep. [Sax.] because, or on account of. "That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are unworthy to crave." *Hooker*. With respect or regard to. "*For* bulk, mere insects." *Tate*. Used often with *as* before it in this sense.

Instead of; in the character or likeness of. "Embrace *for* truth." *Locke*. "Lay *for* dead." *Dryd*. "He refused not to die *for* those that killed him." *Boyle*. Conducive, or tending to. "It is *for* the general good." *Tillot*.

Towards, or with intention of going to a certain place. "We sailed directly *for* Genoa." *Addis*. With respect to; on account of; concerning. "Thus much *for* the beginning and progress." *Burnet*. In confirmation or establishment, applied to proofs.

"There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue." *Tillot*. Against, or as a remedy for. "Good *for* the tooth-ach." *Garret*. Ready, fit, prepared, or proper. "If you be an undertaker, I am *for* you." *Shak*. In favour of; on the side of.

"Aristotle is *for* poetical justice." *Dennis*. Fit; becoming. "Is it *for* you to ravage sea and land?" *Dryd*. Followed by *all*, it implies *nevertheless*. Considering; or in proportion to. "He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall." *Shak*.

FOR, Conj. used to introduce and give a reason of something advanced before; because.

Forasmuch as implies *since*, or *because*. *For* as much as; because; for this reason that.

FORAGE, S. [Fr.] in War, provisions for horses and cattle.

To **FORAGE**, V. N. to go in search of forage.

FORA'MINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of holes. To **FORBE'AR**, [*forbare*] V. N. [pret. *I forbore*, part. *forborn*] [Sax.] to cease from action; to pause, or delay; to decline; to omit, or abstain from voluntarily; to endure with patience. Actively, to spare; to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBE'ARANCE, [*forbárance*] S. the act of patiently enduring provocation or offence; command of temper; intermission; suspension; lenity; delay of punishment.

To **FORBI'D**, V. A. [pret. *I forbade*, part. *forbidden*, or *forbid*] [Sax.] to prohibit any thing; to command a person not to perform a thing; to oppose; to hinder. Used by Shakespeare in the sense of accursed; blasted. The word *bid* in old language signified to *pray*; *forbid* therefore is to *curse*. Neuterly, to order that a thing may not happen.

FORBI'DDANCE, S. a prohibition; or command to abstain from any thing.

FORBI'DDENLY, Adv. in such a manner as is prohibited; in an unlawful manner.

FORBI'DDEN, Part. raising abhorrence, aversion, or awe; obliging to keep a respectful distance.

FORCE, S. [Fr.] power; vigour; active power; strength of body; violence; validity; an armament; or a company of men or ships intended for war; warlike preparations, used generally in the plural. Virtue, or efficacy; destiny; necessity; stress, or emphasis of a sentence.

To **FORCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to compel a person to do a thing against his will; to overpower by strength; to drive by violence; to draw or push by main strength; to get from by violence. In War, to take or enter a city by violence; to storm. To ravish. Used with *out*, to extort a thing which should be concealed.

FORCED, Part. obliged to do a thing involuntarily, and by compulsion. Wrested; unnatural, applied to the use of words.

FORCEFUL, Adj. violent; strong; driven with great violence.

FORCEFULLY, Adv. in a violent, impetuous, and rapid manner.

FORCELESS, Adj. without strength or force.

FORCEPS, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, an instrument opening like a pair of tongs, used to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, S. that which drives, compels, or constrains by strength, power, or violence. In Mechanics, the embolus or piston of a pump working by pulsion or force, opposed to a sucker, which works by attraction.

FORCIBLE, Adj. strong; powerful; violent; or efficacious; of great influence, or power; caused by force, violence, or compulsion, opposed to *voluntary*; valid; binding in law, or conscience; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS, S. the quality of effecting any end by compulsion, or violence.

FORCIBLY, Adv. strongly; powerfully;

so as to make some impression, or produce some effect, by irresistible power, or force.

FORCIPATED, Adj. [Lat.] formed like a pair of pincers, so as to open and shut.

FORD, S. [Sax.] a shallow part of a river. Sometimes it signifies a stream or river.

To **FORD**, V. A. to pass a river without swimming, or on foot.

FORDABLE, Adj. passable on foot.

FORD-STREET, a town in Essex, whose fairs are held Easter-Tuesday and Nov. 1, for toys.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is on Saturday, and its fair on Sept. 9, for pedlars ware and colts. It is 25 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 91½ W. by S. of London.

FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, situated on the river Stour, on the N. E. side of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one small church, built with stone and brick, and about 60 houses, most of which are brick. The streets are narrow, dirty, and not paved; and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market; and lies 3 miles from Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

FORE, Adj. [Sax.] that part which comes first when a body moves, opposed to *hind*.

FORE, Adv. the part which appears first to those that meet it, opposed to *ast*.

FORE, in Composition, from the Saxon, implies priority of time, or before any certain period. See **BEFORE**.

To **FORE-ADVISE**, [*fore-advīse*] V. N. to give counsel betimes; to advise before a thing happens.

To **FORE-ARM**, V. A. to provide for an attack before it happens.

To **FOREBODE**, V. N. to predict, or foretel; to presage, generally applied to some future calamity.

FOREBODER, S. a prognosticator; soothsayer; foreteller, or fore-knower.

To **FORECAST**, V. A. to plan, or prepare for execution; to contrive, to foresee, or provide against.

FORECAST, S. contrivance before-hand; a scheme; a plan; provision against any future emergence; foresight.

FORECASTER, S. one who foresees and provides against any future event.

FORECASTLE, S. that part of a ship where the foremast stands.

FORECITED, Part. quoted before, or in a preceding part of a work.

To **FORECLOSE**, [*foreklōse*] V. A. to shut up; to preclude; to prevent; to put a stop to. In Law, to *foreclose a mortgage* is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, S. the deck in that part of a ship which is foremost when she sails.

To **FOREDO**, V. A. to undo, or ruin.

To weary, overdo, or almost kill. "All with weary task *foredone*." *Shak.*

To **FOREDOOM**, V. A. to predestinate; to determine beforehand by an inevitable necessity.

FORE-END, S. the foremost part; the first part, applied to time.

FOREFATHER, S. an ancestor; or one who is born before another, and belongs to his family or country.

To **FOREFEND**, V. A. to forbid; to avert. To provide for; to secure beforehand.

FOREFINGER, S. the finger next to the thumb.

FOREFOOT, S. [plural *forefeet*] that foot of a beast which is nearest the head.

To **FOREGO**, V. A. to quit, resign, give up, or let go; to go before; to be past, from *fore* and *go*; to outgo; to lose by outgoing, or outrunning.

FOREGOER, S. an ancestor, progenitor, or predecessor.

FOREGROUND, S. that part of the ground or surface of a picture, which seems to be before the figures.

FOREHAND, S. that part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief, or most excellent part.

FOREHANDED, Adj. early; timely; before an event comes to pass; formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, [pron. *fōrēd*] S. the part of the face, from the eyebrows to the hair. Figuratively, impudence; confidence; assurance.

FOREHOLDINGS, S. [plural] predictions; omens; forebodings; silly and superstitious prognostications.

FOREIGN, [pron. *fōrēn*] Adj. [Fr.] of another kingdom, or country; remote; not allied; opposite; inconsistent with; irreconcilable with. Excluded; distant; or not admitted to one's acquaintance, or company; like one of another country.

FOREIGNER, [*fōrēnēr*] S. a man who is born in, and comes from another country; the produce of another country: exotic.

FOREIGNNESS, [*fōrēnnēs*] S. remoteness; strangeness; want of relation to something.

To **FOREJU'DGE**, V. A. to judge before-hand; to judge without proof; to be prepossessed, or prejudiced against.

FOREJU'DGED the Court, in Law, is when an officer is banished or expelled a court for some offence, or for not appearing to an action by bill filed against him, in which case he cannot officiate till he appear to the bill, 2 Hen. IV. c. 8.

FOREJU'DGER, S. in Law, a judgment whereby a person is deprived of, or put by, the thing in question.

To **FOREKNO'W**, [*fōrēnō*] V. A. to have knowledge of a thing before it happens; to foresee.

FOREKNOWABLE, [*foreniable*] Adj. possible to be known before it happens.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, [*forenóledge*] S. knowledge of a thing before it happens.

FORELAND, S. in Navigation, a point of land jutting out into the sea; a promontory.

To **FORELAY**, V. A. to lay wait for; to take in a snare or ambush.

FORELOCK, S. the hair which grows on the forehead of the head. In a ship, a little flat wedge, like a piece of iron, used at the ends of bolts, to keep them from starting, or flying out of the holes.

FOREMAN, S. the first or chief person in any assembly, or among any workmen.

FOREMAST, S. in a ship, a round large piece of timber, seated in the forepart, on which is born the foremast.

FOREMENTIONED, Part. or Adj. mentioned, quoted, or cited before.

FOREMOST, Adj. first, or before others in place and situation; chief, or before others in dignity.

FORENAMED, Part. or Adj. [See **FOREMENTIONED**] named, mentioned, or spoken of before, or in a former part of a work.

FORENOON, S. the first part of the day, measured from the dawn to the noon, or 12 o'clock.

FORENOTICE, S. a token or information of a thing or event before it happens.

FORENSIC, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a court of law or judicature; belonging to the law.

To **FOREORDAIN**, V. A. to determine, or order an event before it happens.

FOREPART, S. the first part, or beginning, applied to time. That part which is first when a thing or person moves.

FOREPAST, Part. that which has happened, or past before a certain period.

To **FORERUN**, V. A. to precede, or go before; to introduce as a messenger, or harbinger.

FORERUNNER, S. an harbinger, or messenger sent before to prepare the way, or give notice of the approach of some person who is to follow; a sign or omen, foreshewing the approach of some future event.

To **FORESAY**, V. A. to predict, or give notice of some future event.

To **FORESEE**, V. A. [pret. *foresaw*, particip. *foreseen*] to see a thing beforehand; to have knowledge of something which is to happen.

To **FORESHEW**, V. A. See **FORESHOW**.

To **FORESHORTEN**, V. A. to shorten figures, for the sake of shewing those behind them.

To **FORESHOW**, [*foreshō*] V. A. to predict; to prognosticate. To represent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, [*foresīt*] S. the act of seeing or perceiving a thing before it happens; the act of providing against any future event.

FORESIGHTFUL, [*foresītful*] Adj. having the knowledge of, and preparing against any future event.

To **FORESIGNIFY**, V. A. to give notice or token of an event before it happens; to testify.

FORESKIN, S. the membrane which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

To **FORESLOW**, [*foreslō*] V. A. to delay, impede, or obstruct; to loiter.

FOREST, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Murray, 30 miles W. of Elgin.

FOREST, S. [Brit.] a large uncultivated tract of ground overgrown with trees. In Law, a certain territory of woods, grounds, and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, fowls of the forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure.

FORESTAFF, S. an instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

To **FORESTALL**, [*forestaill*] V. A. [Sax.] to anticipate; to prevent; or to be troubled on account of some calamity before it happens. To prevent a person from doing of a thing by doing it before him. To buy commodities before another, in order to raise their price.

FORESTALLER, [*forestailler*] S. one who intercepts commodities as they go to market.

FORESTER, S. [Fr.] a person who has the charge of a forest; one who inhabits a forest.

FOREST-ROW, a village in Sussex, with three fairs; on June 25, for pedlars ware, and October 28, and Nov. 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

To **FORETASTE**, V. A. to have a strong idea and earnest of a thing before it exists; to anticipate; to taste before another, or before a determinate time.

FORETASTE, S. anticipation of.

To **FORETELL**, V. A. [preter and participle *foretold*] to prophesy; to give notice of a thing or event before it happens; to foretoken, or foreshew.

FORETELLER, S. one who gives notice of things future before they happen.

To **FORETHINK**, V. A. [preter and part. *forethought*] to have an idea or conception of a thing in the mind before it happens or exists; to plan, or contrive before-hand.

FORETHOUGHT, [pron. *foretbaut*] S. anticipation, or foresight; a provident care against some future event.

FORETOOTH, S. a broad flat tooth in the front of a person's mouth; named the *incisor*.

FORETOP, S. that part of a woman's head-dress, or a man's peruke, immediately above the forehead.

FOREWARD, S. the van, or front of an army.

To **FOREWARN**, [*forewarn*] V. A. to give a person advice beforehand; to caution a person from doing a thing beforehand.

FORFAR, a shire of Scotland, which sends three members to parliament; one for the shire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORFAR, A town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name; seated near a lake, from whence a river proceeds that runs into the Tay. It is 14 miles W. of Montrose.

FORFEIT, [pron. *forsit*] S. [Brit.] something lost, or paid by way of punishment for a crime; a person liable to punishment, or one who is condemned to death for a crime.

To **FORFEIT**, [*forsit*] V. A. to lose a privilege enjoyed before, or pay a sum of money as a punishment for some crime.

FORFEIT, [*forsit*] Particip. liable to be seized, or lost, either as to right or possession, on account of the commission of a crime; or the breach of the conditions in a contract.

FORFEITABLE, [*forsitable*] Adj. liable to be lost on non-performance of certain conditions, or on being guilty of any particular action.

FORFEITURE, [*forsiture*] S. [Fr. See **FORFEIT**] the act of losing, or paying on account of some omission or crime; the punishment suffered by loss of something in a person's possession; the thing paid or lost as a punishment; a fine.

FORGE, S. [Fr.] the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or the place where it is beaten into any particular form.

To **FORGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to form by the hammer; or beat into shape; to make by any means; to counterfeit, or falsify.

FORGER, S. one who makes; or one who forms by beating; one who counterfeits a thing.

FORGERY, S. the crime of counterfeiting in order to defraud or impose upon; the act of fabrication; smiths works made by forging.

To **FORGET**, V. A. [preter. *forgot*, part. *forgotten*. Belg.] to lose the memory or remembrance of; to neglect.

FORGETFUL, Adj. not retaining a thing in the memory; causing oblivion or forgetfulness; negligent; neglectful; careless.

FORGETFULNESS, S. the habit of losing the memory, or remembrance of a thing; negligence, or neglect.

To **FORGIVE**, V. A. [Sax. preter. *for-gave*, part. *forgiven*] to pass by a crime without punishment; to pardon a crime, or a criminal; to remit; to forego; or not to insist upon a right.

FORGIVENESS, S. [Sax.] pardon of an officer, or an offender; willingness to pardon; remission of a fine; or the forgiving a person a sum of money which he owes.

FORGIVER, S. one who foregoes his right to a debt, or passes by an offence without punishment or anger.

FORK, S. [Brit.] an instrument made with two prongs, sharp at the point, and used in eating: when it has a very long handle, and three prongs, it is called a *trident*. The point or forked part of an arrow.

To **FORK**, V. N. to shoot into blades, prongs, or divisions, like those of corn, when it appears above ground, or the heads and horns of cattle.

FORKED, Adj. formed with two or more parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FORKEDLY, Adv. in the form of a fork.

FORKEDNESS, S. the quality of opening into two parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FORKY, Adj. opening in two parts, and pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow.

FORLO'RN, Adj. [Sax.] destitute; forsaken; wretched; lost; desperate. *Forlorn hope*, those soldiers who are sent on any desperate enterprise, or make the first onset in a battle; being, as the term imports, *destitute of all hopes*, and, as it were, doomed to perish.

FORLO'RN, S. a lost, forsaken, friendless, or helpless person.

FORLO'RNNESS, S. a state wherein a person is void of hopes, destitute of friends, and involved in sorrow or misery.

FORM, S. [Lat.] the external appearance, shape, or particular model of any thing. Beauty, elegance of appearance. Regularity; method, or order, applied to placing things, or the arrangement of the parts of a discourse. External appearance, or mere show, when opposed to *substance*. Ceremony, external rites. Any stated method, or established practice. A long seat or bench. In Schools, a class, or division of scholars. In Hunting, the seat or bed of a hare, from *firmiba*, Sax. a seat. In Printing, a certain number of pages contained in an iron or steel square, or chase, which being made tight by wooden quoins, reglets, &c. is laid upon the press to be printed off. In the Mechanic Arts, a kind of mould, whereon a thing is fashioned or wrought.

To **FORM**, V. A. [Lat.] to make out of materials. To model to any particular shape. To modify; to scheme, to plan. To arrange in any particular manner; as, "He *formed* his troops." To adjust; to settle. To contrive; to coin.

FORMA pauperis, [Lat. in the quality, or after the manner, of a poor man] in Law, is applied when a person has cause of suit, but is so poor as not to be able to pay the charges: in which case, he makes oath that he is not worth five pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some lawyer, that his cause is a just one, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, i. e. without paying fees to the counsellor, attorney, clerk, or the stamp-duty. This custom has its beginning from stat. 11 Hen. VII. c. 12.

FORMAL, Adj. [Lat.] ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation; done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical; merely external.

FORMALIST, S. [Fr.] one who practises external rites and ceremonies with great strictness; one who prefers appearance to reality; or affects to seem what he is not.

FORMALITY, S. ceremonious exactness to excess, or to affectation; solemn order, habit, or dress. In Law, the rules prescribed, or customs observed in carrying on any cause.

TO FORMALIZE, V. A. [Fr.] to form, make, or model. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony. A word now not in use.

FORMALLY, Adv. according to established rules, customs, ceremonies, and rites; in a precise manner; with too great affectation of ceremony; externally, or openly.

FORMATION, S. [Lat.] the act of forming, making, or producing a thing; the manner in which a thing is made.

FORMATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to make.

FORMER, S. one that gives form to a thing; a maker.

FORMER, Adj. [from *forma*, Sax. first. Hence *former* and *formost*, commonly written *foremost*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time.] before in time; mentioned before another; past. "Former times."

FORMERLY, Adv. in times past.

FORMIDABLE, Adj. [Lat.] terrible; dreadful; occasioning great fear, or apprehension, of trouble and danger; to be feared.

FORMIDABLENESS, S. the quality of exciting terror, or the apprehension of danger; the thing exciting the passion of fear.

FORMIDABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to excite fear.

FORMLESS, Adj. shapeless, or without any regular form.

FORMULARY, S. [Fr.] a book containing the prescribed rules, or manner of performing any thing.

FORMULE, S. [Lat.] a set rule, or prescribed form or model.

TO FORNIFICATE, V. A. [Lat.] to commit lewd actions. Not in common use.

FORNICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of incontinence between unmarried persons. Simple fornication is that which is committed with a prostitute, and supposed by some casuists to be the lowest degree of this crime. In scripture, fornication is used for idolatry, the compact between God and the Jews, with respect to the theocracy, being considered in the light of a marriage contract.

FORNICATOR, S. a single man who is guilty of an act of incontinence with an unmarried woman.

FORNICATRESS, S. a single woman guilty of the crime of incontinence with an unmarried man.

TO FORSAKE, V. A. [pret. *forsook*, part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*. Sax.] to leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike; to break off friendship or commerce with; to leave or go away from; to desert; or withdraw any kind offices or assistance from a person.

FORSAKER, S. one who quits or deserts in resentment, dislike, or neglect.

FORSOOTH, Adv. [Sax.] in truth; surely; certainly. It is almost always used in a contemptuous or ironical sense.

TO FORSWEAR, [pron. *for-swäre*] V. A. [preter *forfware*, part. *forfsworn*] to renounce, quit, or deny upon oath. Neuterly, to swear falsely; to be guilty of perjury.

FORSWEARER, [for-swärer] S. one who swears a thing to be true, which he knows to be false.

FORT, S. [Fr.] a little castle or fortress; a place of small extent, fortified by art or nature, or both; or a work encompassed with a moat, rampart, and parapet, to secure some high ground, or passage.

FORTH, Adv. [Sax. whence *further*, *furtherest*] forward; onward, or in advance, applied to time. Before another, or in advance, applied to place. Abroad or out of doors, joined with the verbs *come* or *go*. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place. Thoroughly, or from the beginning to the end. To a certain degree. On to the end.

FORTHCOMING, Adj. ready to appear; not absconding; not lost.

FORTHRIGHT, Adv. straight forwards.

FORTHWITH, Adv. immediately; without delay.

FOURTIETH, Adj. [Sax.] the fourth tenth, or that which is next in order after the thirtieth.

FORTIFIABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered stronger by fortifications.

FORTIFICATION, S. [Fr.] an art shewing how to render a place difficult to be taken by an enemy; a place strengthened with ramparts, &c. in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

FORTIFIER, S. one who erects works to strengthen or defend a place; one who supports, countenances, secures, or upholds.

TO FORTIFY, V. A. [Fr.] to strengthen a place against attacks, by walls or works; to confirm, encourage, or invigorate; to establish or confirm in a resolution. *SYNON.* We *fortify* a town in strengthening it against attacks, by walls and works. We *garrison* it by placing soldiers in it, to defend it.

FORTIN, S. [Fr.] a little fort raised to defend a camp.

FORTITUDE, S. [Lat.] the act of undertaking dangerous enterprizes with calmness and serenity, and pursuing virtuous designs unshaken by menaces, or unmoved by discouragements or temptations. Bodily strength, or force. This sense is not now in use.

FORTNIGHT, S. [contracted from *fourteen nights*] the space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, S. [Fr.] a strong hold, or general name for all fortified places, whether made so by nature or by art.

FORTUITOUS, Adj. [Lat.] happening without the guidance or production of any rational cause; accidental; casual, or happening by chance.

FORTUITOUSLY, Adv. by chance.

FORTUITOUSNESS, S. the quality of having no apparent cause.

FORTUNATE, Adj. [Lat.] lucky; happy; successful.

FORTUNATELY, Adv. successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, S. the quality of gaining the end of our wishes or actions.

FORTUNE, S. [Lat.] a goddess worshipped with great devotion by the ancient Greeks and Romans, who believed her to preside over human affairs, and to distribute wealth and honour at her pleasure. Modern painters represent her as a naked woman standing on a globe, with a bandage on her eyes. The good or ill which befalls a person. Estate, or possessions. The money which a man or woman brings with them on marriage. Futurity; events.

FORTUNED, Adj. happening successfully; successful. Foretold.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, S. a person who seeks after women of great portions, in order to enrich himself by marrying one.

To FORTUNETELL, V. N. to pretend to reveal the future events of a person's life. To reveal future events.

FORTUNETELLER, S. one who pretends to foretell the events which shall happen to a person.

FORTY, Adj. [Sax.] four times ten.

FORUM, S. [Lat.] a public place at Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches in matters of property, or in criminal causes.

FORWARD, Adv. [Sax.] towards place; straight before a person; to a place which fronts a person.

FORWARD, Adj. warm; willing or ready to do a thing; premature, or ripe too soon; presumptuous; confident; in the forefront, opposed to *behind*. "Take the instant by the *forward* top." *Shak.* Quick; hasty; almost finished; begun and far advanced.

To FORWARD, V. A. to promote or quicken a design; to accelerate, hasten, or advance in growth or improvement; to encourage, countenance, or patronize an undertaking.

FORWARDER, S. he who quickens or promotes the performance of a thing.

FORWARDLY, Adv. eagerly; hastily; rashly; in a hurry.

FORWARDNESS, S. eagerness or readiness to act; quickness or readiness to learn; earliness, or early ripeness; confidence, or less

reserve and modesty than becomes a person's age and dignity.

FORWARDS, Adv. straight before; from a person's face in a straight line or motion.

FOSSE, [foss] S. [Brit.] in Fortification, a ditch or moat.

FO'SSET, See FAUCET.

FO'SSIL, Adj. [Lat.] dug out of the earth.

FO'SSIL, S. a body formed under the surface of the earth; or a body discovered by digging.

To FO'STER, V. A. [Sax.] to nourish; to feed or cherish with food; to nurse or bring up a young child; to pamper, encourage, train up, or educate; to cherish, or forward.

FO'STERAGE, S. the office or employ of nursing or bringing up a young child.

FOSTER-BROTHER, S. [Sax.] one bred up, or nursed by the same woman.

FOSTER-CHILD, S. [Sax.] a child nursed by a person who is not its parent.

FOSTER-DAM, S. a female beast, who suckles and brings up the young of another. Also applied to a woman who nurses or brings up another person's child.

FOSTER-FATHER, S. [Sax.] one who nurses, or gives a child food instead of its father; the husband of a child's nurse.

FOSTER-MOTHER, [Sax.] a nurse; or woman who brings up the child of another.

FOSTER-SO'N, S. a boy nursed by a person not his parent.

FO'THERINGAY, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on the third Monday after July 5, for horses.

FOUGADE, S. [Fr.] in War, a little mine in the manner of a well dug under some work or fortification, charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder in order to blow it up, and covered with earth.

FOUL, Adj. [Sax.] dirty, filthy, or covered with mire, opposed to *fair*, or *clean*. Impure; polluted. Using indelicate, obscene, or reproachful expressions. "With foul mouth." *Shak.* Unclean, wicked, or detestable, in Scripture language. Not lawful or honest. Hateful, ugly, loathsome. "The foul witch." *Shak.* Disgraceful, shameful. "Overthrow and foul defeat." *Par. Lost.* Not bright; cloudy, or tempestuous, applied to weather. Muddy, thick, applied to liquors. Used with *fall*, rough force, or unseasonable violence. Among Seamen, entangled; as, "a rope is foul of an anchor."

To FOUL, V. A. to daub; to blemish.

FOULLY, Adv. filthily; nastily.

FOULNESS, S. the quality which exists in the mind an idea of dirtiness attended with loathing; pollution; hatefulness; or atrociousness of a crime; ugliness; or loathsomeness; deformity; dishonesty.

FOU'NEY'S-ISLAND, in Essex, where a fair is July 10, for toys.

FO'ULSHAM, a town in Norfolk, where a fair is held.

fair is on Easter-Tuesday for petty chapmen; the market is on Tuesday. It is 111 miles distant from London.

To FOUND, V. A. [Lat.] to lay the bottom or foundation of any building; to establish or erect; to give birth or origin to. "He founded an art." To raise upon, as on a principle or ground, applied to doctrines. To fix firm. "Founded as the rock." *Sbak.* To set apart or give a sum of money for building or maintaining an hospital, &c.

To FOUND, V. A. [Lat.] to cast metals into any particular form by melting and pouring them into moulds.

FOUNDATION, S. [Fr.] the lower parts, or those which support the rest of a house or building; the act of laying the basis or support of any thing; the original, or rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly applied to charities.

FOUNDER, S. a builder; one who erects an edifice, or builds a city; one who endows, or establishes a revenue for the support and maintenance of any hospital, college, &c. one who gives rise or origin to any art or manufacture; one who forms figures of metal by melting and pouring it into moulds.

To FOUNDER, V. A. [Fr.] applied to horses, to make their feet sore by hard riding or working. Neuterly, among Mariners, to sink to the bottom. Figuratively, to miscarry.

FOUNDERY, S. [Fr.] a place where melted metal is cast into various forms.

FOUNDLING, S. a dropt child; a child exposed by its parents.

FOUNDRESS, S. a woman who builds, endows, or begins any thing.

FOUNT, or FOUNTAIN, S. [Lat.] a place where the waters of a river first break out of the earth; a small basin of springing water; a jet, or a basin which has an artificial spout of water; an original; first cause, first principle.

FOUNTAINLESS, Adj. without a fountain or spring.

FOUNTFUL, Adj. full of springs.

FOUR, [for] [formerly spelt *fourer*. Sax.] taken twice, or twice two, marked 4 or 40. Some have affirmed this to be a mysterious hieroglyphic, by which most nations denote GOD, or the Supreme Being; thus in Hebrew they write the word *Jehovah* with four letters; the Assyrians write *Adad*; the Egyptians *Amon*; the Persians *Syre*; the Greeks *Teus*; the Latins *Deus*; and the French *Dieu*.

FOURFOLD, [forfold] Adj. a thing repeated four times.

FOURSCORE, [forfire] Adj. the number eighty. Sometimes used elliptically, for forty years, when applied to a person's age.

FOUR SQUARE, [forsquare] Adj. having four sides and angles equal; perfectly square.

FOURTEEN, [forteen] Adj. four and ten.

FOURTEE'NTH, [forteenb] Adj. [Sax.] the fourth in rank or order after the tenth.

FOURTH, [forb] Adj. [Sax.] the first in order after the third.

FOURTHLY, [fortbly] Adv. in the fourth place.

FO'WEY, or FOY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is by some called Fox, and is a borough town, which sends two members to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, is fortified, and its haven well secured with block-houses; is at present a good trading place, and its market well supplied with corn. It is 239½ miles W. by S. of London.

FOWL, [the *ow* in this word and its derivatives is pron. as in *now*] a winged animal; a bird. In conversation, applied to the larger sort of birds, to distinguish them from the smaller, which are called *birds*; but in books the term is applied to all the feathered race.

To FOWL, V. N. [Sax.] to shoot birds for food or game.

FO'WLER, S. [Sax.] a person who pursues or shoots birds.

FO'WLING-PIECE, S. a light, small gun, used for shooting birds.

FOX, S. [Sax.] a four-footed animal of the dog kind, with a large bushy tail, sharp ears, of a rank or strong smell, remarkable for its artifices, especially when pursued, running very swiftly, and preying upon fowls and small animals. A Fox of the first year is called a *Cub*; in the second, a *Fox*; and afterwards an old *Fox*. Figuratively, a fly, cunning, or artful person.

To FOX, V. A. to cheat, or trick. In Brewing, to give liquor a strong disagreeable taste, generally applied to the effects of hot weather; to make a person drunk or fuddled.

FOX-CASE, S. a fox's skin.

FOX-GLOVES, S. the name of a plant.

FOY, S. [Fr.] faith; allegiance. Obsolete.

FRA'CTION, [fraksion] S. [Lat.] the act of breaking or violating any obligation, or treaty; a rent in a piece of cloth, &c. In Arithmetic, a part of an integer or whole number. *Fractions* are distinguished into vulgar or common, and sexagesimal or decimal; and these again have their subdivisions; for which we must refer the reader to such books as treat thereof.

FRA'CTIONAL, Adj. belonging to a fraction or broken number.

FRA'CTIOUS, [fraksious] Adj. [Lat.] peevish; quarrelsome.

FRA'CTIOUSNESS, [fraksiousness] S. peevishness, or a disposition of mind which renders a person uneasy at trifles.

FRA'CTURE, S. [Lat.] a dissolution, or breaking of the parts of a solid thing from each other. In Surgery, the breaking or separation.

paration of a bone by some accidental violence.

To FRA'CTURE, V. A. to break a bone.

FRA'GLE, Adj. [Lat.] brittle, or easily broken. Figuratively, weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

FRA'GILITY, S. easiness of being broken. Figuratively, weakness, or the quality of being easily destroyed; frailty.

FRA'GMENT, S. [Lat.] a broken or imperfect piece, or part.

FRA'GMENTARY, Adj. composed of fragments, or broken pieces. Not elegant, nor much in use.

FRA'GRANCE, or FRA'GRANCY, S. [Lat.] sweetness of smell; an agreeable scent or pleasing odour.

FRA'GRANT, Adj. [Lat.] odorous; smelling sweet.

FRA'GRANTLY, Adv. with a sweet smell.

FRAIL, S. a basket made of rushes; a rush for making baskets.

FRAIL, Adj. [Lat.] weak; easily decaying; subject to faults or foibles; easily destroyed; liable to error or to be seduced; weak of resolution.

FRA'ILNESS, S. weakness, or liability to decay, applied to the texture of bodies. Liability to error, or fault, applied to the mind.

FRA'ILITY, S. [*frailties*, plural] weakness of resolution; infirmity; liability to decay; liability to be deceived or to do amiss; a fault proceeding from the weakness and infirmity of our reason, and the condition of our nature.

FRA'ISCHEUR, S. [Fr.] freshness; refreshing coolness.

FRAISE, S. [Fr.] a pancake intermixed with thin slices of bacon.

To FRAME, V. A. [Sax.] to shape or form things so that they may match each other, or be easily put together; to regulate; to adjust; to form to any rule; to compose by means of the imagination; to plan; to invent, in a bad sense. "To frame a story or lye."

FRAME, S. a fabric; any thing formed of various parts or members; the supports of a chair; any thing made so as to inclose, admit, or hold together something else; order; regularity; methodical disposition of parts; shape; contrivance; projection; scheme, or plan.

FRA'MER, S. a maker; a contriver; one who composes or makes a thing consisting of various parts.

FRA'MLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and September 29, for millinery goods, cloths, and toys. It is a large place, and defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons. But its chief ornament is the church. It is 87 miles N. E. of London.

FRA'MPOLD, or FRA'MPUL, Adj. peevish; cross-grained; quarrelsome.

FRA'MPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 7, August 1, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is 129½ miles W. by S. of London.

FRA'MPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, whose fair is Feb. 14, for small pedlary.

FRA'MSDEN, a town in Suffolk, whose fair is on Holy Thursday for cattle.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenees, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is so happily seated in the middle of the temperate zone, that some make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulness of the landscapes, and the fertility of the soil: however, it is certainly much more healthful. The soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance, and they have very large manufactures of linen, woollen, silk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the E. and W. Indies. They themselves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. This kingdom contains 21 universities, 18 archbishopricks, 12 parliaments, 12 boards of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts and 30 mints for coining money, and 2 supreme councils, besides the grand council, and 51 governors. The king has the title of Most Christian, and is an absolute prince, to whom his subjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them never so severely. The king's revenue is large, his army very numerous, and he has 10,000 men always about his person. The principal provinces are, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Bresse, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambresis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gascony, Guienne, Hainault, the Ile de France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Ponthou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Roussillon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorraine. All these provinces are divided into districts which have their particular names. The kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde. The parliament has little or no share in the government; and their business now is, to pass the arrests or laws which the king is pleased to send them; however, they do not always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have recent instances of their making a noble stand. In civil wars

these parliaments are still the last resort, provided the court does not interpose. The revenues of the crown are said to amount to 15,000,000 sterling a-year. The army, in time of peace, is said to consist of 200,000 men; and in time of war of 400,000; among which are many Swiss, Germans, Scots, Irish, Swedes, and Danes. There is no religion allowed in France but the Roman Catholic, ever since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, though they are not so devoted to the Pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquisition among them.

FRANCHISE, S. [Fr.] exemption, or excuse from any burthened duty; a privilege, or immunity; a district, or the extent of jurisdiction. *Franchise royal*, in Law, a place where the king's writ runs not.

To **FRANCHISE**, [*franchize*] V. A. to make or keep free.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAIN, an ancient, large, strong, rich, imperial, hanziatic, and handsome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief structure is the town-house, which is very large and handsome, but built in the ancient taste; in this the golden bull is preserved which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The Emperor is generally elected and crowned here, unless the plague or war will not admit of the solemnities proper to the occasion. This town is one of the most trading places in Europe, and two great fairs are held every year. It is seated on a fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it into two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, 75 S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. S. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

FRANCISCANS, a religious order of St. Francis, founded by him in the year 1209. Before they are admitted into the order, they are obliged to sell all they have, and give it to the poor; they are to perform a year's novitiate, and when admitted, never to quit the order on any account. They are to fast from the feast of all Saints to the Nativity. They had 63 monasteries in England.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Swabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. It is composed of a great many districts, of which the bishopricks of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aichstat, and the Domain of the Grand Teutonic Order, are the principal. The greatest part of the people are Protestants, but there are many Papists and Calvinists, as also Jews, who have their synagogues.

FRANFIELD, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 24, for pedlars-ware.

FRANGIBLE, Adj. brittle; easily broken.

FRANK, Adj. [Fr.] liberal; generous, opposed to *niggardly*. Open and free, opposed

to *reserved*. Without restraint or conditions.

FRANK, S. a place to feed hogs in; a sty, so called from the profusion of food: a case of a letter signed by a member of parliament.

To **FRANK, V. A.** to shut up in a sty. In Commerce, to exempt letters from paying postage, a privilege given every member of parliament, who writes the person's address to whom it is sent with his own hand.

FRANKINCENSE, S. a dry, resinous, inflammable substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale, yellowish, or white colour, a strong but not offensive smell, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste: used in Medicine in disorders of the breast, and in diarrhæas, or dysenteries.

FRANKLY, Adv. generously; freely; without constraint or reserve.

FRANKNESS, S. plainness; openness or ingenuousness of speech, opposed to *reserve*. Liberality, or bounteousness, applied to giving. **SYNON.** *Sincerity* prevents our speaking otherwise than we think; and is a virtue. *Frankness* makes us speak as we think; and is a natural effect. *Plainness* is speaking freely what we think; and springs sometimes from want of reflection. *Ingenuousness* makes us declare whatever we know; and is often a folly.

FRANKPLEDGE, S. [Lat.] a pledge or surety for a freeman.

FRA'NTIC, [corrupted from *phrenetic*. Gr.] Adj. mad; deprived of the use of understanding by madness. Figuratively, transported by an outrageous violence of passion.

FRA'NTICLY, or **FRA'NTICKLY**, Adv. madly; like one who has lost the use of his reason.

FRA'NTICNESS, or **FRA'NTICKNESS**, S. madness. Figuratively, outrageousness of passion.

FRATERNAL, Adj. [Lat.] brotherly; pertaining to, or becoming, brothers.

FRATERNALLY, Adv. brotherly; like brothers.

FRATERNITY, S. [Lat.] the state or quality of a brother; a body of men united or incorporated. Men of the same clais or character.

FRA'TRICIDE, S. [Lat.] the murder of a brother.

FRAUD, S. [Lat.] the practice of deceit in order to deprive another of his property; the act of imposing on a person by artful appearances; a stratagem, artifice, or trick.

FRAUDFUL, Adj. treacherous; deceitful; trickish; subtle.

FRAUDULENCE, or **FRAUDULENCY**, S. [Lat.] deceitfulness; proneness to artifice and dishonest practices.

FRAUDULENT, Adj. [Lat.] full of artifice; dishonest; indirect; imposing on by specious and false pretences; treacherous.

FRAUDULENTLY, Adv. in a deceitful, trickish, and dishonest manner.

FRAUGHT,

FRAUGHT, [*fraut*] Part. of **FRAIGHT**, now written **FREIGHT**; full; loaded.

FRAUGHT, [*fraut*] S. a freight, or cargo.

To **FRAUGHT**, [*fraut*] [by corruption for **FREIGHT**] V. A. to freight, load, or croud.

FRAY, S. [*Fr.*] a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel.

To **FRAY**, V. A. [*Fr.*] to fright or terrify. To rub, or wear out by rubbing, from *frayer*, *Fr.*

FREAK, [*freak*] S. [*Sax.*] a sudden and whimsical change of place; a whim, or a capricious, trifling, and mad prank or action.

FRE'AKISH, [*freakish*] Adj. wanton, humorous, capricious, or whimsical.

FRE'AKISHNESS, [*freakishness*] S. capriciousness, or a madness or boyish wantonness of behaviour.

FREAM, [*fram*] S. a name given by farmers to ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover.

To **FREAM**, [*fram*] V. A. [*Lat.*] to growl; to make a noise, as a boar at rutting time.

FRE'CKLE, S. [*fleck*, a spot, Teut. whence *fleckle*, or *freckle*] a spot raised in the skin by the heat of the sun's rays; any small spot or discolouring.

FRE'CKLED, or **FRE'CKLY**, Adj. having spots on the skin, occasioned by the heat of the sun; spotted.

FREE, Adj. [*Sax.*] at liberty; under no constraint, slavery, imprisonment, or necessity; permitted; allowed; licentious; unrestrained; open, ingenuous; expressing one's sentiments without reserve; generous, or liberal; voluntary; guiltless, innocent. Exempt, used with *from* or *of*. Invested with privileges; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of a corporation. "A freeman." Without charge or expence: hence a *free-school*.

To **FREE**, V. A. to set at liberty, or deliver from slavery; to exempt.

FREEBOO'TER, S. a robber, pillager, or plunderer.

FREEBOO'TING, S. a robbery; plundering; the act of pillaging.

FREE'BORN, Adj. born under a free government, opposed to a *slave*.

FREE-CHA'PEL, S. a chapel founded by a king, or one exempted by him from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

FREE'COST, S. freedom from expence.

FREE'DOM, S. an exemption from slavery or restraint; independence; a state wherein a person has a power of acting as he pleases; the privileges of a corporation; franchises. Ease or facility, applied to motion, action, or speaking.

FREE-HEARTED, Adj. liberal; generous.

FREEHO'LD, S. a free estate which a man holdeth in fee, or fee-tail, or for a term of life.

FREEHOL'DER, S. one who has a freehold.

FREE'LY, Adv. at liberty; without re-

straint, dependence, reserve, scruple, compulsion, or necessity; liberally; spontaneously.

FREE'MAN, S. one who is neither a slave nor vassal to another; a member of a community or corporation, entitled to, and enjoying its privileges.

FREE'NESS, S. void of constraint, or impediment; openness of behaviour; generosity, or liberality.

FREE-SCHO'OL, [*free-school*] S. a school wherein children are taught without expence to their parents or relations.

FREE-SPOKEN, Adj. accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, S. a kind of stone commonly used in building, and so called, because it may be wrought or cut easily or freely in any direction.

FREETHI'NKER, S. a term commonly applied to those persons who deny Revelation, or the Christian religion.

FREEWILL, S. the power of directing our own actions; voluntariness.

To **FREEZE**, V. N. [*preter froze*] [*Belg.*] to grow hard by excess of cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water congeals. Actively, the participle is *frozen* or *froze*; to harden by cold; to chill by loss of power or motion.

To **FREIGHT**, [*frain*] [*preter freighted*, part. *freaght*, but being used as an adjective, *freighted* is substituted for it] V. A. [*Fr.*] to put goods or a cargo on board a ship; to load as the burthen, or the cargo within a vessel.

FREIGHT, [*frain*] S. any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money paid for the carriage of goods in a ship or vessel.

FRENCH, Adj. [*Fr.*] belonging to France. Used elliptically for the language spoken by the inhabitants of France.

To **FRENCHIFY**, V. A. to infect with the pronunciation or airs of a Frenchman: generally used in a contemptuous sense, and including the idea of affected ceremoniousness, and excess of politeness.

FRENETIC, Adj. See **PHRENETIC**.

FRENZY, S. [*Gr.*] madness; the loss of reason attended with raving; any outrageous passion, bordering on, and resembling, madness.

FRE'QUENCE, S. [*Lat.*] a concourse, croud, or assembly. Seldom used.

FRE'QUENCY, S. [*Lat.*] the condition of a thing often done or seen; a crouded assembly.

FRE'QUENT, Adj. [*Lat.*] often done, seen, occurring, or practising. Full of concourse.

To **FREQU'ENT**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to visit often; to be often in any place.

FREQU'ENTER, S. one who resorts often to a place.

FREQUENTLY, Adv. often; commonly.

SYNON. We often disguise our thoughts; by doing the same thing often, it becomes habitual. We frequently meet with traitors; we fre-

frequently do those things which we repent of afterwards.

FRE'SCO, S. [Ital.] coolness; shade; duskiness. In Painting, a picture painted with water colours on fresh plaster.

FRESH, Adj. [Fr.] cool; not stagnating. Not sour, nor vapid, applied to liquors. Late-ly or newly produced or made. Not salt. Not faded. Vigorous. Ruddy of countenance. Brisk, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, opposed to stinking. SYNON. That which has not been used is *new*; that which is not stale is *fresh*; that which has just happened is *recent*. We say of cloaths, that they are *new*; of topics, that they are *fresh*; of actions, that they are *recent*.

FRESH, S. water that is without salt.

To FRE'SHEN, V. A. to recover a thing which is grown stale; to cherish or revive. Neuterly, to blow strongly. To free from its faults.

FRE'SHFORD, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on September 6, for cheese.

FRE'SHLY, Adv. coolly; newly; with a ruddy countenance.

FRE'SHNESS, S. newness; unabated vigour. Spirit, or briskness, applied to liquors. Freedom from fatigue; coolness; ruddiness; freedom from saltiness.

FRET, S. [Lat.] a frith, or streight of the sea. Any fermentation or agitation of liquors. In Music, a stop to regulate the vibrations of the strings. Figuratively, anxiety of mind; peevishness or commotion of the temper. In Architecture, work rising in protuberances or relief. In Heraldry, a bearing consisting of six bars, crossed and interlaced.

To FRET, V. A. to wear by rubbing against; to move violently; to corrode or eat away; to form into raised work or relieve; to variegate or diversify; to vex or make angry; to be grieved or uneasy; to ferment.

FRET'FUL, Adj. peevish; angry.

FRET'FULLY, Adv. in a peevish manner.

FRET'FULNESS, S. peevishness.

FRET'TINGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on the first Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

FRET'TY, Adj. adorned with raised work.

FREWEN, a village of Cornwall, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and September 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

FRIABILITY, S. a capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, Adj. [Lat.] easily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

FRIAR, [a corruption of *frere*. Fr.] a brother of some regular order; a religious in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRIARLY, Adj. like a friar.

FRIARY, S. a convent of friars.

FRIBBLE, or FRI'BBLER, S. an effeminate coxcomb.

FRI'BURG, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are Papists. The streets are clean and large, and it is divided into four parts, the town, the city, the island or meadow, and the hospital. It is seated on the river Save, 17 miles S. W. of Berne, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

FRI'BURG, the canton of, and one of the 13 republics of Switzerland. It is surrounded on all sides by the canton of Berne, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and pastures. It is said they can send 18,000 men into the field.

FRICASSE'E, S. a dish consisting of meat cut into small pieces and fried.

FRICATION. See FRICTION.

FRICTION, [*friction*] S. [Lat.] the act of rubbing two things together; the resistance caused in machines, by the rubbing of one part against another. In Medicine, it is the rubbing a diseased part, either with or without unguent, oils, &c. Dr. Cheyne recommends *Friction* with a flesh-brush to persons of weak nerves and sedentary lives, by which a free perspiration would be promoted and obstructions removed.

FRI'DAY, S. [Sax.] is the sixth day of the week; so named from *Frya*, a goddess worshipped by our Saxon ancestors.

FRIEND, [*friend*] S. [Sax.] one who is joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to an *enemy*. One reconciled to another: this is put generally somewhat irregularly in the plural number. "He's friends with Cæsar." An attendant, or companion. A familiar compellation. "Friend, how camest thou in hither?"

To FRIEND, [*friend*] V. A. to shew favour towards a person or undertaking; to countenance, encourage, or support.

FRIE'NDLESS, [*friendless*] Adj. having no friends; without hopes, assistance, or countenance.

FRIE'NDLINESS, [*friendliness*] S. a disposition towards friendship; the exertion of benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRIE'NDLY, [*friendly*] Adj. kind; disposed to do acts of kindness and affection; having the temper and disposition of a friend. Salutary.

FRIE'NDLY, [*friendly*] Adv. in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner.

FRIENDSHIP, [*friendship*] S. the state of minds united together by mutual benevolence: the highest degree of intimacy; favour or personal kindness.

FRI'ESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N. by the sea, on the W. by the Zuider Zee, on the S. by the same and the lordship of Overissel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. It is divided into 4 parts, Ostergow, Westergow, Seven, walden-

walden, and the Isles. Leewardin is the principal town.

FRIEZE, [*freeze*] S. [Fr.] a coarse warm cloth, made, perhaps, originally in Friesland. In Architecture, a large flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice.

FRIGATE, S. [Fr.] a small man of war.

To **FRIGHT**, [*frü*] V. A. [Sax.] to disturb, shock, or daunt with fear; to raise apprehensions of danger in a person.

FRIGHT, [*frü*] S. a sudden emotion caused by an apprehension of danger.

To **FRIGHTEN**, [*früen*] V. A. to shock or disturb with an apprehension of danger.

FRIGHTFUL, [*früful*] Adj. causing fear; exciting terror.

FRIGHTFULLY, [*früfully*] Adv. in such a manner as to disturb with an apprehension of danger.

FRIGHTFULNESS, [*früfulness*] S. the quality of daunting with an apprehension of danger.

FRIGID, Adj. [Lat.] cold, wanting zeal, or warmth of affection; dull; impotent.

FRIGIDITY, S. [Lat.] coldness; or want of warmth; dulness, or want of the embellishments of rhetoric, or the warmth of imagination.

FRIGIDLY, Adv. in a cold, dull, indifferent, or unaffecting manner.

FRIGIDNESS, S. coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] causing cold.

FRILL, S. [Fr.] a narrow border of lace, cambric, or other linen, sewed on the neck of a woman's shift, or on the bosom and flits of the sleeves of a man's shirt.

FRING, a town in Norfolk, whose fairs are kept May 10, and Nov. 30, for horses, &c.

FRINGE, S. [Fr.] an ornament consisting of threads, which are fastened at one end by weaving, but hang down loose at the other.

To **FRINGE**, V. A. to adorn with fringes; to unravel any woven stuff, so as to resemble a fringe.

FRINGRINGHOE, a town in Essex, whose fair is on Easter-Monday for toys.

FRIPPERER, S. [Fr.] one who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY, S. [Fr.] the place where old cloaths or other second-hand goods are sold; old cloaths; cast dresses; tattered rags.

To **FRISK**, V. N. [Ital.] to leap or skip about with nimbleness; to dance in a wanton or gay manner.

FRISK, S. a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISKER, S. a wanton or frolicksome person; one too gay to be constant or settled.

FRISKINESS, S. gaiety; liveliness. A low word.

FRIT, S. among Chemists, ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.

FRITH, S. [Lat.] a streight of the sea; a net.

FRITTINANCY, S. [low Lat.] the scream or screaming of an insect, applied to that of the cricket or grasshopper.

FRITTER, S. [Fr.] a small pancake, or piece fried. Figuratively, a fragment or small piece; a cheesecake or wigg.

To **FRITTER**, V. A. to cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, Adj. [Lat.] trifling; of no importance or moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, S. want of weight or importance.

To **FRIZZLE**, V. A. [Fr.] to turn hair in short or small rings like the wool on a lamb's head, or the nap of frieze.

FRIZZLER, S. one who dresses hair in short curls.

FRO, Adv. [Sax.] backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to *to*. *To* and *fro*, backward and forward. It is also a contraction of *from*.

FROCK, S. [Fr.] a close and untrimmed coat for men; a close gown worn by children.

FRODLINGHAM, a town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, and Oct. 2, for toys and pedlars-ware. It is 196 miles N. of London.

FRODSHAM, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs; on May 4, and August 21, for cattle and pedlars-ware. It consists of one long street, and at the W. end of it there is a castle. It is 18½ miles N. N. W. of London.

FROG, S. [Sax.] a genus of amphibious animals, the body of which is broad and short, without a tail, and furnished with four legs. Besides the common *Frog*, there are many other species; but the most singular is the *Bull-frog*, a native of North-America; at full length, it measures near two feet; it is very voracious, and swallows young ducks, and other water-fowl, before they have strength to shift for themselves. Its croaking is so loud as to resemble the roaring of a bull heard at a distance, whence its name of *Bull-frog*. There is likewise the *Tree-frog*, so called from its living on trees and plants; also the *Green-frog*, so called from its colour. In Farriery, it is the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the frush.

FROGARHE'ATH, a town in Surrey, whose fair is June 16, for pedlars wares.

FROISE, S. [Fr.] a pancake with bacon fried in it.

FRO'lick, Adj. [Belg.] joyful; gay; full of levity or wanton pranks.

FRO'lick, S. a fall of gaiety and levity.

To **FRO'lick**, V. N. to divert one's self with sallies of gaiety; to play wild, wanton, and merry pranks.

FRO'licksome, Adj. full of wild gaiety.

FRO-

FRO' LICKSOMENESS, S. wildness of gaiety; wanton gaiety; pranks.

FROM, Prep. [Sax. and Scot.] away. Out of, noting place. Separation, applied to absence, distance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary or foreign, applied to relation. "*From the purpose.*" *Sbak.* Removal or motion. "*Thrice from the ground she leaped.*" *Dryd.* It is frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, *from above*. i. e. from the part above; *from below*; *from beneath*; *from behind*; *from far*; *from high*; *from where*; *from without*. When joined to *thence* or *whence*, it is superfluous. And it is sometimes followed by the subsequent prepositions with their proper cases, viz. *from amidst*, *beyond*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, *out of*, *under*, and *within*.

FROME, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on February 24, and July 22, for cattle and cheese; on September 14 for cheese, and on November 25 for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited by clothiers. It is 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. of London.

FRONT, S. [Lat.] the forepart of the face, or forehead. Figuratively, the face, countenance, or look, in a sense of censure or dislike. The part or place opposite to the face. The forepart. The van of an army; the most conspicuous part.

To **FRONT**, V. A. to oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposite or over-against any place or thing; to cover the forepart of a building with any materials. "*The house was fronted with stone.*" Neuterly, to stand foremost.

FRONTAL, S. [Fr.] an ornament worn on the forehead. In Architecture, a small pediment over a little door.

FRONTIER, [fronter] S. [Fr.] the marches, utmost limits, or boundaries of a country, by which it is separated from the next adjoining one.

FRONTIER, [fronter] Adj. bordering; adjacent.

FRONTISPIECE, [frontispece] S. [Fr.] that part of a building or other thing which directly meets the eye; a cut or picture fronting the title-page of a book.

FRONTLESS, Adj. without blushes, shame, or diffidence.

FRONTLET, S. a bandage worn on the forehead.

FROME, Adj. [Belg.] frozen. Not in use.

FROST, S. [Sax.] an excessive cold state of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors are suspended; or that state of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice.

FROSTBITTEN, Adj. nipped or withered by frost.

FROSTED, Adj. laid on, or appearing in inequalities, like those of *hoar-frost* on plants,

FROSTILY, Adv. after the manner of frost; with excessive cold. Figuratively, with indifference, or coldness of affection.

FROSTINESS, S. the quality of appearing like frost; cold, or freezing cold.

FROSTY, Adj. having the power of freezing; excessive cold. Figuratively, indifferent, or without warmth of affection. Hoary; grey-headed; resembling frost in colour.

FROTH, S. [Dan.] the white bubbles raised on the top of fermenting liquor; an empty or senseless display of wit; wanting solidity.

To **FROTH**, V. N. to be covered with light and whitish bubbles, applied to fermenting liquor; to make liquors appear with a whitish head or surface.

FROTHILY, Adv. having a white head or surface, applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, and trifling manner.

FROTHY, Adj. full of foam, or having its surface covered with white bubbles; soft.

To **FROUNCE**, V. A. [perhaps from *flounce*] to frizzle, or curl the hair about the face.

FROUZY, Adj. [a cant word] dim; musty; of a nasty and disagreeable scent.

FROWARD, Adj. [Sax.] peevish; fretful; cross; ungovernable; not easily pleased; perverse.

FROWARDLY, Adv. peevishly; perversely.

To **FROWN**, V. N. [Fr.] to express displeasure by contracting the forehead into wrinkles; to look stern.

FROWN, S. a look wherein a person knits his eye-brows, and contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of displeasure.

FROWNINGLY, Adv. in a stern manner; with a look of displeasure.

F. R. S. an abbreviation for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

To **FRUCTIFY**, V. A. [Fr.] to make fruitful; to cause or enable to produce fruit. Neuterly, to bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, S. the act of causing, or of bearing fruit; the act of taking away barrenness; the power of producing fruit.

FRUCTUOUS, Adj. [Fr.] making fruitful; enabling to produce.

FRUGAL, Adj. [Lat.] thrifty; sparing; not spending in a prodigal manner; not lavish.

FRUGALLY, Adv. in a sparing or parsimonious manner.

FRUGALITY, S. [Lat.] the virtue of keeping due bounds in expences; good husbandry; parsimony. *SYNON.* *Frugality* implies only discretion of expence; *economy* includes in its idea some kind of management in order to eke matters out.

FRUIT, [the *i* in this word and its derivatives is dropped in pronunciation, and the *u* sounded

founded long; as *früt*, *frütage*, *frütful*, &c.] S. [Lat.] the produce of a tree or plant which includes the seed, or that part of either which is eaten for food; a consequence of an effect; the offspring or fruit of an animal; an advantage gained by any undertaking.

FRUITAGE, S. [Fr.] fruit, or various products of different vegetables.

FRUITERER, S. [Fr.] one who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, S. [Fr.] a fruit-loft, or place where fruit is kept.

FRUITFUL, Adj. fertile; loaded with fruit. Bearing children, applied to women. Bearing young, applied to beasts. Plenteous.

FRUITFULNESS, S. fertility; the act or quality of producing in abundance.

FRUITION, [*fruisbon*] S. [Lat.] the act of enjoying, or possessing; the pleasure given by actual possession and use.

FRUITIVE, Adj. having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, [*frütless*] Adj. barren. Figuratively, vain; productive of no advantage.

FRUITLESSLY, [*frütlessly*] Adv. in an unprofitable manner.

FRUMENTY, S. [Lat.] a food or pottage made of wheat and raisins boiled in milk.

TO FRUMP, V. A. [Fr.] to pout, lour, flout, mock, or brow-beat.

FRUSH, or **FROG**, S. among Farriers, a sort of tender horn, which arises in the middle of a horse's sole, and divides into two branches, running towards the heel in form of a fork.

TO FRUSTRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to defeat; to disappoint; to render an undertaking or design of no effect; to make null or void.

FRUSTRATE, Part. [Lat.] vain; ineffectual; unprofitable; null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRATION, S. disappointment; the act of rendering an undertaking of no effect; defeat. Seldom used.

FRUSTUM, S. [Lat.] in Mathematics, a piece cut off from a regular figure. *Frustum* of a pyramid, or cone, is a part cut off, usually, by a plane parallel to the base.

FRY, S. [Dan.] the young fish just produced.

TO FRY, V. A. [Lat.] to dress meat in an iron or copper pan over a fire. Neuterly, to melt with excess of heat.

FRY, S. [from the verb] a dish of meat or fish fried, or designed to be fried.

TO FUB, V. A. See **TO FON**.

FUB, S. a plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, Adj. [Lat.] painted, disguised, under a false shew.

FUCUS, S. [Lat.] a paint or wash used by women.

FUDGE, S. a mere pretence, excuse, colour, or deception; a fiction without truth or reality.

TO FUDDLER, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to intoxicate with liquor; to make a person drunk.

FUEL, S. See **FEWEL**.

FUGACIOUSNESS, S. [Lat.] volatility; or the quality of evaporating and flying away.

FUGACITY, S. [Lat.] volatility; the act and quality of evaporating, flying away, or fading; uncertainty; instability.

FUGITIVE, Adj. [Lat.] not tenable. Unsteady, unstable, volatile, or apt to fly away. Flying from danger, or duty. Wandering; vagabond.

FUGITIVE, S. [Lat.] one who runs from, or deserts his station or duty; one who runs away from punishment, and shelters himself in another country.

FUGITIVENESS, S. volatility; the quality of evaporating; instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE, [*fuge* or *fug*] S. [Lat.] in Music, a flight, and is when the different parts of a composition follow each other, each repeating what the first had performed.

FULCIMENT, S. [Lat.] a prop; support; that on which a body rests.

TO FULFIL, V. A. to accomplish, answer, or confirm any prophecy, by performing what is foretold; to answer any purpose or design; to perform exactly; to answer or gratify any desire by compliance.

FULGENT, Adj. [Lat.] shining; dazzling; excessively bright.

FULGID, Adj. [Lat.] shining; glittering.

FULGOR, or **FULGOUR**, S. [Lat.] a dazzling brightness.

FULGURATION, S. [Lat.] the flashing of lightning.

FULIGINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] sooty; smoky.

FULL, Adj. [Sax.] without any void space; not capable of containing more; abounding in any quality, whether good or bad. Plump or fat, applied to fire. Saturated. Strong; not faint, applied to the voice. Complete, or wanting nothing to perfect it. Having every part of its surface illuminated, applied to the moon.

FULL, S. freedom from defect; the highest state or degree. The whole, used with *et*. The state of being able to contain no more. Applied to the moon, the time in which she makes a perfect orb.

TO FULL, V. A. [Lat.] to cleanse cloth from its oil and grease.

FULL, Adv. without abatement; exactly directly. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives to strengthen their signification.

FULL, is much used in composition, to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state or utmost degree.

FULLAGE, S. the money paid for fulling cloth.

FULLER, S. one who cleanses and dresses

FULLERS EARTH, S. a make of close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch, and used in the woollen manufacture; when dry it is of a greyish brown colour; in all degrees from very pale, to almost black.

F U M

F U R

black, and has generally something of a greenish cast in it. The finest *Fuller's Earth* is dug in our own island.

FULLING-MILL, S. a mill wherein cloth is cleaned from its grease and oil, when first taken from the loom.

FULLY, Adv. without any empty space, defect, or lack; completely.

FULMINANT, Part. [Lat.] thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINE, V. N. [Lat.] to thunder; to make a loud noise or explosion like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FULMINATION, S. [Fr.] the act of thundering; the act of denouncing threats or censures.

FULMINATORY, Adj. [Lat.] thundering; denouncing threats and censures.

FULNESS, S. the state of being incapable to contain more; the state of abounding in any quality; completeness; perfection; freedom from defect; repletion; plenty; or a state of affluence; largeness, or extent. Applied to sound, such as fills the ear.

FULSOME, Adj. [Sax.] nauseous, offensive, applied to the objects of sight, taste, or smell. Tending to obscenity; disgraceful; odious.

FULSOMELY, Adv. nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS, S. nauseousness; obscenity.

To FUMBLE, V. N. [Belg.] to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumsy manner.

FUMBLER, S. one who does a thing awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, Adv. in an awkward manner.

FUME, S. [Lat.] smoky, vapour, or any volatile substance; an exhalation; any thing insubstantial; rage; passion; an idle conceit; a chimera; a vain imagination.

To FUME, V. N. [Lat.] to smoke. To raise or pass over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage. Actively, to smoke, or to be in smoke, applied to curing of fish or flesh. To perfume or scent by casting odours into the fire. Used with *away*, to disperse in smoke or vapours.

FUMED, Adj. [Lat.] smoky; vaporous.

FUMETTE, S. [Fr.] in Cookery, the smoke of meat.

To FUMIGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to smoke, scent, or perfume by vapours; to cleanse from contagion by smoking.

FUMIGATION, S. [Lat.] scent raised by fire; the act of smoking any affected part with medicated fumes.

FUMINGLY, Adv. angrily; in a rage.

FUMITER, or **FUMITORY**, S. a plant; spelt likewise, and more properly, *fumitory*.

FUMOUS, or **FUMY**, Adj. [Fr.] producing fumes, smoke, or vapours.

FUN, [a low cant word] S. sport; frolicsome mirth; waggish merriment.

FUNCTION, [*funkshon*] S. [Lat.] discharge or performance; an employment, office, or trade; a single act of any office; power; faculty; the office of any particular part of the body.

FUND, S. [Lat.] stock, or capital; that by which any expence is supported; the public security given those who lend money to the state; a stock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, S. [Lat.] that part of the body on which a person sits.

FUNDAMENTAL, Adj. [Lat.] serving for the foundation; that on which the rest is built; essential; important.

FUNDAMENTAL, S. a leading, essential, or necessary proposition.

FUNDAMENTALLY, Adv. essentially; originally.

FUNERAL, S. [Lat.] the procession made in carrying a corpse to the grave; the interment or putting a dead person into the grave; the ceremony used at putting a person into the grave.

FUNERAL, or **FUNE'RAL**, Adj. [Lat.] used at the burial of the dead; suiting a burial. Dark or dismal, applied to colour.

FUNGO'SITY, S. [Lat.] sponginess; porosity.

FUNGOUS, Adj. [Lat.] excrescent; spongy; porous; wanting firmness.

FUNGUS, S. [Lat.] a mushroom; any excrescence growing on trees. In Surgery, an excrescence of flesh growing on the lips of wounds.

FUNICLE, S. [Lat.] a small cord.

FUNK, S. [a low word] a strong, rank, or offensive smell; an offensive or suffocating smoke.

FUNNEL, S. [Lat.] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe fastened to it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; the shafts of a chimney; any pipe or passage of communication.

FUR, S. [Fr.] skin with soft hair; the soft hair of beasts; the sediments of liquors adhering to the vessels in which they were contained.

FUR, Adv. [now commonly written *far*] at a distance.

To FUR, V. A. to line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with sediments, or with the parts of a fluid which is become thick by evaporation.

FURACIOUS, [*furáfbius*] Adj. [Lat.] thievish; inclined to steal.

FURACITY, S. [Lat.] an inclination or disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, [*fúrbeló*] S. [Fr.] an ornament of ruffled or plaited silk, linen, stuffs, &c. sewed on womens garments.

To FURBELOW, [*fúrbeló*] V. A. to adorn with stripes or borders of fur, silk, linen, &c. sewed on its plaits.

FUR

To **FURBISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to burnish, polish, or make any metal bright.

FURBISHER, S. [Fr.] one who polishes or burnishes any metal so as to make it bright.

FURCA'TION, S. [Lat.] forkiness; the shooting out two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, S. [Lat.] bran, husk, chaff, dandriff; also the scabies or scurf of the head.

FURFURA'CEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] husky; branny.

FURIES, according to poetical fiction, were three daughters of Night and Acheron, namely, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone, who are described with snakes instead of hair, and eyes like lightning, carrying iron chains and whips in one hand, and in the other flaming torches; the latter to discover, and the former to punish the guilty.

FURIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] mad, or deprived of the right use of reason; raging; violently transported by passion.

FURIOUSLY, Adv. madly; violently; with vehemence and outrage.

FURIOUSNESS, S. fierceness of nature; violence of attack; raging.

To **FURL**, V. A. [Fr.] to draw up and bind any sail close to the yard.

FURLONG, S. [Sax.] a measure containing 220 yards, or one eighth of a mile.

FURLOUGH, [furlɔ] S. [Belg.] a permission given by a superior officer to an inferior, or a common soldier, to be absent for a stated time.

FURMENTY, S. more properly **FRUMENTY**; which see.

FURNACE, S. [Lat.] a place built like an oven, in which coals or wood are burnt: sometimes applied to the vessel of iron or copper in which ores, metals, &c. are melted.

To **FURNISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to supply with what is wanting; to give for use; to fit up; to adorn; to embellish.

FURNISHER, S. one who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, S. [Fr.] any goods, necessities, or materials proper to render a house, place, or thing convenient; an appendage; equipage; embellishment, or ornament.

FURRIER, S. one who buys or sells furs.

FURROW, [furrɔ] S. [Sax.] a small trench made by the plough for the reception of seeds; a narrow channel made in a field for conveying water to dry, or for the draining watery land; any long trench or hollow; the marks or hollows made in the face by age; a wrinkle.

To **FURROW**, [furrɔ] V. A. to plough into long and narrow channels or hollows; to move by cutting, like a plough-share.

FURRY, Adj. [from fur] covered with or dressed in fur; consisting of fur; covered with the sediments of any liquor.

FURTHER, Adj. beyond, or greater than this. See **FORTH**, and **FARTHER**.

FUT

To **FURTHER**, V. A. [Sax.] to promote, countenance, or encourage.

FURTHERANCE, S. the act of promoting, countenancing, or advancing any undertaking or design.

FURTHERER, S. a promoter; one who contributes to advance the progress of an undertaking.

FURTHERMORE, Adv. moreover; more than what has been said or alleged; besides.

FURTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] stolen; gotten by stealth.

FURY, S. [Lat.] loss of reason; madness; frenzy.

FURZE, S. [Sax.] a plant which grows wild on heaths and upland commons, generally used for fuel, or making hedges.

FURZY, Adj. overgrown with furze.

To **FUSE**, [fuzɛ] V. A. [Lat.] to melt, or liquify by heat.

FUSE'E, [fuzɛ] S. [Fr.] the cone or spindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a Bomb, a wooden pipe or tap filled with wild fire, by which the whole powder or composition in the shell takes fire. A track of a buck. A firelock, or small neat musket. This is more properly written *fusil*.

FUSIBLE, [fuzɪbəl] Adj. capable of being melted, or liquified by fire.

FUSIBILITY, [fuzɪbɪlɪtɪ] S. a capacity of being melted, or becoming liquid by fire.

FUSIL, [pron. fuzɛ] S. [Fr.] See **FUSEE**.

FUSIL'ER, [fuzɪlɛr] S. a soldier armed with a small musket.

FUSION, S. [Lat.] the act of melting; the state of being melted or turned into liquid by heat.

FUSS, S. [a low country word] bustle, racket; clamour; much ado about nothing.

FUST, S. [Fr.] the body, trunk, or shaft of a column. Also a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, S. [Fr.] a kind of cloth made of cotton stuff. In Criticism, a high swelling and turgid stile; bombast.

FUSTIAN, Adj. made of fustian. Applied to stile, ridiculously tumid, or pompous.

FUSTIC, S. a wood used for dying.

FUSTIL'ARIAN, S. a word used by Shakespear for a mean low fellow; a scoundrel.

FUSTINESS, S. stink; the scent of a mouldy cask.

FUSTY, Adj. stinking; mouldy; smelling like a mouldy cask.

FUTILE, Adj. [Lat.] talking much trifling; worthless; of no weight or importance.

FUTILITY, S. the fault of talking much; triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

FUTTOCKS, S. [corrupted from *futts* in Ship-building, the lower or upper timbers]

timbers that give breadth and bearing to a ship, and hold it together.

FUTURE, Adj. [Lat.] that which shall be; that which has never existed, but is approaching.

FUTURE, S. time to come; that which may happen hereafter. In Grammar, a tense by which we express a thing neither present nor past, but one which is to come.

FUTURITY, S. time or events which may come after a certain period of time; the state of being to happen after a certain time.

TO FUZZ, V. N. [from the sound] to fly out with a hissing noise in small particles, like water from a cock half turned.

FUZZBALL, S. a kind of fungus, which, when touched or pressed, bursts and scatters dust.

FY! Interject. a word used to express disapprobation and loathing.

G.

G, is the seventh letter and fifth consonant of the English alphabet. The letter G is of the mute kind, and cannot be sounded without a vowel. It has two sounds, one of which is called hard, because formed by a hard pressure of the tongue against the upper gums: this sound it always retains before *a, o, u, l, r*; as *game, gat, gore, gun, gad, gull, glass, grass*. The other sound, which is termed soft, resembles the sound of the *j*, and is commonly found before *e* or *i*, as in *gem* and *gibbet*; though not without exception; for in the words *get, giddy, gift, give*, and many more the reader will see pointed out in order, it retains the hard sound. At the end of words, *gb* is often sounded like *ff*, as in the words *rough, tough*, &c. Yet not always, as in the words *borough, borough*, &c. where it has scarce any sound at all. Before *n*, at the end of a word, it is not sounded, but serves only to lengthen the vowel which comes before it, according to the French, from whence these words are derived; as *condign, malign*, which are pronounced *condin, malin*. It is often silent before *b* in the middle of words, as in *might*, which is sounded *mīr*. This seems to have been derived to us from the Saxons, who, as Dr. Hickes informs us, pronounced it in the beginning, middle, and ending of words, like *g*, as in *gate*, which some rustics still pronounce *yate*; in *daeg*, which we pronounce *day*, and *sagel*, which we pronounce *fail*. As a numeral, G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it thus, \overline{G} , 40,000. In Music it is the character or mark of the treble cleff; and from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name Gamut.

GA'BARDINE, S. [Ital.] a coarse frock, To GA'BBLE, V. N. [Belg.] to make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without sense or meaning.

GA'BBLE, S. an unintelligible noise; loud talk, without sense or meaning.

GA'BBLER, S. a prater, or talkative person.

GA'BEL, S. [Fr.] among the French, a duty or tax upon salt; any tax, or excise.

GA'BION, S. [Fr.] a wicker basket filled with earth, serving as a defence from the enemy's fire; used in batteries to screen the engineers.

GA'BLE, S. [Brit.] the sloping roof of a building. The *gable-end*, in Building, is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GAD, S. [Sax.] a wedge or ingot of steel.

To GAD, V. N. [Brit.] to ramble about without any settled purpose, necessary call, or valuable business.

GA'DDER, S. one who rambles about, or goes much abroad, without any call or business.

GA'DDINGLY, Adv. in a rambling or roving manner.

GA'DFLY, S. [supposed by Skinner to be derived from *gad*, Sax. a goad, and *fly*, Sax.] a troublesome, large stinging fly; called likewise a *breese*, and *gad-bee*.

GAFF, S. a harpoon, or large hook.

GA'FFER, S. [Sax.] a word of respect formerly; but now made use of only as a term of familiarity to an old country fellow.

GA'FFLES, S. [Sax.] artificial spurs of steel or silver, put on a cock's legs, in the room of his natural ones, when he is to fight.

To GAG, V. N. [Belg.] to force something into the mouth that may keep the jaws distended, and hinder a person from speaking.

GAG, S. something put into the mouth, which hinders a person from speaking.

GAGE, S. [Fr.] something given as a security; a pledge.

To GAGE, V. A. [Fr.] to wager; to give or place in trust as part of a wager; to give as a pledge or security; to measure, or find the contents of a vessel. In the last sense more properly written *gauge*, which see.

To GA'GGLE, V. N. [Belg.] to make a noise like a goose, or like one who is gagged.

GA'IETY, S. a cheerful, sprightly, and joyous disposition of mind. Pleasures which are proper for youth, used in the plural. Finery, or splendid dress. **SYNON.** Joy is in the heart, *gaiety* in the manners. The one consists in the sweet sentiments of the soul; the other in the agreeable situation of the mind.

GAIN, S. [Fr.] profit or advantage flowing as a consequence from any undertaking; interest, lucre, or mere lucrative and mercenary views.

To GAIN, V. A. [Fr.] to obtain profit or

an advantage; to receive for a thing above what it cost; to attain, obtain, or acquire; to win; to draw over to any interest or party. Neuterly, to encroach; to advance or come forward by degrees. Figuratively, used with *on* or *upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get ground.

GAIN, Adj. [an old word now out of use] handy; ready; dexterous.

GAINFUL, Adj. that by which a person may be enriched; profitable; advantageous; lucrative; productive of money.

GAINFULLY, Adv. in a profitable or advantageous manner.

GAINLESS, Adj. unprofitable; producing neither profit nor advantage.

GAINLY, Adv. handily; dexterous and ready in performing.

To GAIN SAY, V. A. [from *gain* for *against*, and *say*] to contradict. To deny, or speak against a thing.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and October 20, for cattle, sheep, and all sorts of shop-goods. It is seated on the river Trent, near the sea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 14½ miles N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom.

GAINSAYER, S. an opponent.

GATRISH, Adj. [Sax.] gaudy; showy; fine, or bright. Excessively gay, or flighty; applied to the mind.

GATRISHNESS, S. finery, or flaunting gaudiness, applied to dress. Flighty, or extravagant joy or gaiety.

GAIT, S. [Belg.] the manner or air of walking. Also, a way; as, "gang your gait."

GALA'NGAL, S. the name of two roots, brought from the East-Indies, kept in the shops, a greater and a smaller; of which the latter is most esteemed. It is a great cephalic, cardiac, and uterine.

GALAXY, [by some accented on the first syllable] S. [Gr.] the milky way; or that part of the sky which appears with a stream of light, supposed by modern astronomers to be occasioned by a profusion of stars.

GALBANUM, S. [Lat.] a substance of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable like the latter, and soluble in water like the former, but will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do.

GALE, S. [Teut.] a current of air; or a gentle blast of wind.

GA'LEAS, or **GA'LEASSE**, S. [Fr.] a large low built vessel, using both sails and oars, being the largest vessel which is rowed.

GA'LEATED, Adj. [Lat.] covered with an helmet, or with something resembling an helmet.

GALE'NIC, or **GALE'NICAL**, Adj. a manner of treating diseases founded on the principles of Galen. Galenical medicines are those that are formed by the easier prepara-

tions of herbs, roots, &c. and by combining and multiplying ingredients; while those of Chemistry draw their intimate or more remote virtues by means of fire and elaborate preparations; as calcination, digestion, fermentations, &c.

GALL, [gaul] S. [Belg.] a yellow juice, secreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and lodged in a particular reservoir, called the *gall-bladder*. Figuratively, any thing extremely bitter. Rancour, or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A sore or hurt, occasioned by fretting or rubbing off the skin.

To GALL, [gaul] V. A. [Fr.] to hurt or make sore by rubbing off the skin. Figuratively, to impair; or wear away. To vex; to fret; to tease; to harass; to disturb. Prov. *Touch a gall'd horse on the back, and he'll kick [or wound]*.

GALLANT, Adj. [Fr.] gay; showy, or magnificent, applied to dress. Brave, high-spirited, courageous, applied to the mind. Amorous, or inclined to courtship. **SYNON.** Excess makes love degenerate into jealousy, and gallantry into libertinism. Love is generally justifiable; gallantry always blameable.

GALLANT, S. a gay, sprightly, airy and courageous person; a person who courts a woman in order to make her his wife; a person who keeps company with a prostitute; or one who strives to debauch a woman.

GALLANTLY, Adv. in a gay or sprightly manner. in a showy, or splendid manner, applied to dress. In a brave, noble, or courageous manner.

GALLANTRY, S. [Fr.] splendour; grandeur; finery; bravery; nobleness; courtship; elegant and refined address to women; vicious love; amorosness.

GALLE'ON, [pron. galloo'n] S. [Fr.] a large ship with four or five decks. Now applied to those ships which the Spaniards employ in the commerce they carry on between Mexico and Peru.

GALLERY, S. [Fr.] a little isle or walk in a house above stairs, serving as a common passage to several rooms placed in a line or row; likewise a covered place in a house, much longer than broad, usually placed in the wings of a building, sometimes embellished with pictures, and serving to walk in; the seats in a play-house above the boxes. In Fortification, a covered walk or passage made across the ditch of a town besieged. In a Ship, a balcony on the outside of the stern, in which there is a passage from the great cabin. In a Church, it is a kind of ballustrade built along the sides, or lower end of the church.

GALLEY, S. [plural *galles*. Ital. Fr.] a low-built vessel going both with oars and sails, having two masts and two square sails. Figuratively, used to imply a state of extreme misery, alluding to the condition of the slaves by whom these vessels are navigated.

GALLEY.

GALLEY-SLAVE, S. a person condemned to row in the gallees.

GALLIARD, S. [Fr.] a gay, brisk, lively man; an active sprightly dance. Both these senses are now obsolete.

GALLICAN, Adj. belonging to the French church or nation.

GALLICISM, S. [Fr.] a manner of expression peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, S. a large, open, or trunk hose; a pair of breeches.

GALLIMATIA, [*gallimasia*] S. [Fr.] a dark perplexed discourse; nonsense.

GALLIMAUFRY, S. [Fr.] a hoch-poth, hash, or ragout of several sorts of broken meat; any inconsistent and ridiculous medley. Used by Shakspeare ludicrously of a woman.

GALLIOT, S. a small galley or brigantine, slightly built, and designed for chase.

GALLIPOT, S. a pot made of clay glazed, sometimes painted, commonly used to put medicines in.

GALLOCHES, S. a sort of leathern clogs, that cover good part of the shoe.

GALLON, S. [low Lat.] a liquid measure containing four quarts.

GALLOON, S. [Fr.] a kind of close gold, silver, or silk lace.

To **GALLOP**, V. N. [Fr.] to move forwards very quick; to move on horse-back by reaches and leaps.

GALLOP, S. the swiftest natural pace of a horse performed by reaches and leaps.

GALLOPER, S. a horse that gallops, or moves forward by reaches and leaps: a person who rides fast, or makes a horse carry him on a gallop.

To **GALLOW**, [*gallō*] V. A. [Sax.] to terrify; to make afraid.

GALLOWAY, S. a horse, not more than 14 hands high, much used in the North, and perhaps is so called, because coming originally from Galloway, a shire of Scotland.

GALLOWAY, or **GALLWAY**, is a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the sea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes from half a mile to two miles in length.

GALLOWES, [*gallōs*] S. a frame of wood made in divers forms, or a beam laid over two supporters, on which criminals are hanged.

GALLS, [*gallōs*] S. commonly called *Aleppo galls*, are a particular kind of vegetable tumours or excrescences like nuts, that grow upon the hardest species of oak, and are used in dying, making ink, &c. which, although they are as hard as shells, are nothing but the cases of insects that are bred in them, and which, when grown to maturity, gnaw their way out, which is the occasion of those little holes we see in them.

GAMBADE, or **GAMBA DO**, S. [plural,

gambades and gambadoes, Ital.] a sort of leather boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in.

GAMBLER, S. [a cant word perhaps from *Game*] a person who draws in the unwary to game, in order to cheat them.

To **GAMBOLE**, V. N. [Fr.] to dance, skip, frisk, tumble, or play sportive tricks.

GAMBOLE, S. a skip, hop, leap, or tumble for joy. Figuratively, a frolic or wildprank.

GAME, S. [Sax.] sport of any kind. A jest, opposed to seriousness, or earnest. To *make game*, to ridicule. A single match at play. Advantage in play. Field sports, applied to the chase or falconry. Animals pursued in the field. *Games* are usually distinguished into those of exercise and address, and those of hazard. To the first belong chess, tennis, billiards, wrestling, cricket, &c. and to the latter, those performed with cards or dice.

To **GAME**, V. N. [Sax.] to play at any sport or diversion; to play extravagantly, or for great sums of money.

GAME-COCK, S. a cock of a peculiar species, bred for fighting.

GAME-KEEPER, S. a person who looks after game.

GAMESOME, Adj. frolicksome; merry; gay.

GAMESOMENESS, S. sportiveness, wantonness.

GAMESOMELY, Adv. in a pleasant, merry, sportive, or wanton manner.

GAMESTER, S. one who is fond of play to excess, or one who engages in play with a design to cheat; one who is engaged in play, or understands a game; a merry frolicksome person; a prostitute.

GAMING, S. the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play.

GAMMER, S. a familiar word for an old country-woman.

GAMMON, S. [Ital.] the buttock or thigh of an hog; the lower end of a slice of bacon.

GAMUT, S. [Ital.] a scale by which we are taught to sound the musical notes. The invention of this scale is owing to Guido Aretine; though it is not so properly an invention as an improvement of the diagram, or scale of the Grecians.

To **GANCH**, V. A. to drop from a high place upon hooks; a punishment practised in Turkey.

GANDER, S. [Sax.] the male of the goose; one of which it is said will serve five geese.

GANG, S. a company or crew going together on some exploit, used of a ship's crew; or a company of robbers.

To **GANG**, V. N. [Belg.] to go; to walk: an old word, seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

GANGLION, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a hard moveable tumour.

G'ANGRENE, S. [low Lat.] in Surgery, a disorder in any fleshy part of the body tending to a mortification, attended with some sensation of pain, and share of natural heat, the flesh it seizes turning black, and spreading itself to the adjacent parts.

To **G'ANGRENE**, V. N. to tend towards a mortification.

G'ANGRENOUS, Adj. of the nature of a gangrene.

G'ANGWAY, S. in a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to another.

G'ANTELOPE, or **G'ANTLET**, S. [*gantlet* is only a corruption of *gantelope*, from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, Belg. to run] a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a lane of soldiers, with green switches in their hands, when each gives him a blow as he passes.

G'NYMEDE, S. a male prostitute, or one kept for sodomitical practices: such, it is fabled, was Ganyমেদে, a beautiful youth, to Jupiter.

GAOL, S. [Brit.] a place of confinement for debtors and criminals. This word is always pronounced, and often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

GA'OL-DELIVERY, [pron. *jail-delivery*] S. a judicial process, which either by punishment or pardon empties a prison.

GA'OLER, [*jailer*] S. [Fr.] a keeper of a prison.

GAP, S. an opening in a broken fence; a breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval.

To **GAPE**, V. N. [Sax.] to open the mouth wide; to yawn. Figuratively, to covet, crave, or desire earnestly; used with *for*, *after*, and *at*. To open in holes or breaches; to behold with ignorant wonder, and with the mouth open.

GAP'ER, S. one who opens his mouth; one who stares with his mouth open at another person or thing through ignorant admiration.

GAR, in Sax. signifies a weapon; thus *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, or *etbel*, Sax. noble, and *gar*, Sax. a weapon, implies a noble weapon.

GARB, S. [Fr.] dress; a habit; the fashion of a person's cloaths, or dress; external appearance.

GARBAGE, S. [Span.] the bowels, or that part of the intestines which in beasts is separated and thrown away; the entrails.

To **GARB'LE**, V. A. [Ital.] to sift; to separate the good from the bad.

GARB'LER, S. one who picks out the dirt, filth, or foreign mixtures from any commodity.

GARBOIL, S. [Fr.] tumult; disorder.

GARD, S. [Fr.] wardship; care; custody; the charge of a person. Figuratively, an orphan, or person left to the care of another.

G'ARDEN, S. [Fr.] a piece of ground inclosed and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs, flowers, or fruits,

G'ARDENER, S. [Fr.] one that takes care of a garden.

G'ARDENING, S. the act of cultivating or taking care of a garden.

GARE, S. coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

G'ARGARISM, S. [Gr.] a liquid medicine used to wash the mouth with.

To **G'ARGARIZE**, V. A. to wash the mouth with a liquid medicine.

G'ARGET, S. [Sax.] a distemper which appears in the head, maw, or hinder parts of cattle.

To **G'ARGLE**, V. A. [Fr.] to wash the throat with some liquor, without swallowing it.

G'ARGLE, S. a liquor with which the throat is washed, without swallowing it.

G'ARGLION, S. in Surgery, an excubation or extravasation of nervous juice from a bruise, &c. which becomes a hard, unmovable tumour.

G'ARGOL, S. [Sax.] a distemper in dogs, shewing itself in their hanging their heads, having moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.

G'ARGRAVE, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Ripley, with one fair, on Dec. 11, for pedlars ware.

GARLAND, S. [Fr.] a sort of flowers, feathers, and sometimes precious stones, worn on the head, in the manner of a crown. It also denotes ornaments of fruits, flowers, and leaves intermixed, antiently much used at the gates of temples, where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held; or at any other place where marks of public joy or gaiety were required, as at triumphal arches, tournaments, &c. We have a custom at wakes to dress up may-poles with garlands; and in London, the milk-maids on May-day, dress their milk-pails with garlands to visit their customers.

GARLIC, or **GARLICK**, S. in Botany, the *allium*.

GARMENT, S. [old Fr.] any thing which is worn to cover the body; cloaths; drefs.

GARNER, S. [Fr.] a place wherein any sort of grain is kept.

To **GARNER**, V. A. to store. Figuratively, to keep as in a storehouse. "There, where I have *garnered* up my heart." *Shak.* A beautiful metaphor.

GARNERS-STREET, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Aug. 5, for pedlars ware.

GARNET, S. [low Lat.] a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and common crystal; the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of flame colour; and the Syrian red, with a slight cast of purple.

To **GARNISH**, V. A. [Fr.] in Cookery, to embellish, set off, or trim.

GARNISH, S. ornament; embellishment; things placed by way of ornament on the brim of a dish; a fee or treat paid by a prisoner on his first entrance into a gaol.

GARNU-

GARNITURE, S. furniture; or something added to a thing to make it appear pleasing to the eye.

GAROUS, Adj. [Lat.] resembling pickle made of fish.

GARRET, S. [Fr.] a room on the highest floor of a house.

GARRETER, S. one who lives in a garret.

GARRISON, S. [Fr.] soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; a fortified place stored with soldiers.

To **GARRISON**, V. A. to defend with soldiers; to store a place with soldiers for the defence of it.

GARRULITY, S. [Lat.] the vice of talking too much; inability of keeping a secret.

GARRULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] talkative; prattling; fond of talking.

GARSTANG, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle; and on July 21, and Dec. 3, for horned cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated on the river Wyre, and is 22½ miles N. N. W. of London.

GARTER, S. [*gardus*, Brit. *jartier*, Fr.] a string with which the stockings are tied up.

A military order of knighthood, the most noble and ancient of any lay order in the world, instituted by king Edward III. This order consists of twenty-six knights companions, generally princes and peers, whereof the king of England is sovereign or chief. They are a college or corporation, having a great and little seal. Their officers are a prelate, chancellor, register, king at arms, and usher of the black rod. They have also a dean, and twelve canons, petty canons, vergers, and twenty-six pensioners, or poor knights. The prelate is the head. This office is vested in the bishop of Winchester, and has ever been so. Next to the prelate is the chancellor, which office is vested in the bishop of Salisbury, and has ever been so, who keeps the seals, &c. The next is the register, who is always the dean of Windsor, and who, by his oath, is to enter upon the registry, the scrutinies, the elections, penalties, and other acts of the order, with all fidelity. The fourth officer is Garter, and king at arms, being two distinct offices united in one person. Garter carries the rod and sceptre at the feast of St. George, the protector of this order, when the sovereign is present. He notifies the election of new knights, attends the solemnity of their installations, carries the Garter to foreign princes, &c. He is the principal officer within the college of arms, and chief of the heralds. All these officers, except the prelate, have fees and pensions. The habit of the order upon solemn days is the Garter, mantle, surcoat, hood, collar, great George and cap; upon the collar-days they are only obliged to wear the Garter, the collar of the order, and the great

George; at the middle of the collar hangs the picture of St. George, sitting on horseback, who having thrown the dragon upon his back, encounters him with a tilting spear. The Garter, which is blue, was, at the foundation of the order, appointed to be worn a little below the knee of the left leg, which still continues, having this motto wrought on it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. The origin of this order is somewhat differently related. The common account is, that it was instituted in honour of a Garter of the countess of Salisbury, which she dropped when dancing with king Edward, and which he picked up; but our best antiquaries think it was instituted on account of the victory over the French at Cressy, where the king ordered his Garter to be displayed as the signal of battle.

GARTER KING AT ARMS, S. an officer whose business it is to attend the service of the Garter, for which he is allowed a mantle and badge, a house in Windsor-castle, and pensions both from the sovereigns and knights; also fees. See the foregoing article.

To **GARTER**, V. A. to bind up the stocking with a band or garter.

GARTH, S. signifies a little clove, or back-side in the north of England; also, a wear. It also implies the bulk of the body measured by a girdle.

GAS, S. among Chemists, is a term made use of by Helmont, to signify, in general, a spirit incapable of coagulation, such as proceeds from fermented wine.

GASCONADE, [from *Gascon*, a province in France, remarkable for boasting] S. a boast, or vaunt of something improbable.

To **GASCONADE**, V. N. to brag or boast.

To **GASH**, V. A. to cut deep, so as to cause a wide and gaping wound.

GASH, S. a deep and wide wound; the mark or scar left by a wound.

To **GASP**, V. N. to open the mouth wide; to catch or draw breath; to expire, or force out breath with difficulty. Figuratively, to long for; to be almost expiring for want of; a vehement desire, a sense not proper, as nature never expresses desire by gasping.

GASP, S. the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath; the convulsive struggle for breath in the agonies of death.

GA'STRIC, Adj. [Gr.] belonging to, or situated in, or on the belly.

GASTROGRAPHY, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, applied to signify that a wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestines.

GASTROTOMY, S. [Gr.] the Cæsarean operation, or act of cutting the belly open.

GATE, S. [Sax.] a large door of a city, castle, palace, &c. a frame of timber on hinges to stop up, or open a passage into, inclosed grounds. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction.

GATEWAY, S. a way or passage through the gates of inclosed ground.

GA'THER, V. A. [Sax.] to collect or bring many things into one place; to pick up; to glean; to crop or pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant on which it grows; to select and take; to assemble; to heap up, or accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to contract, or reduce to a narrower compass. To gain, used with *ground*. To run cloth into very small folds or plaits on a thread in needlework. To deduce; to collect logically, or by inference. Neuterly, in Surgery, to generate or breed matter, applied to wounds.

GA'THER, S. cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GA'THERER, S. one who collects; one who gets in a crop of any vegetable, produce, or fruit.

GA'THERING, S. the act of collecting.

GA'TTON, a town of Surry, which was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of London.

GAUDE, S. [Fr.] an ornament; a trinket; any thing worn as a sign of joy.

GAUDERY, S. finery; a showy dress; ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, Adv. in a showy manner.

GAUDINESS, S. an appearance of splendour without any real value; ostentatious showiness.

GAUDY, Adj. striking the sight with some splendid appearance and showy colour, including generally the idea of something of small value.

GAUDY, S. an appellation given to particular festivals observed by the students of courts and colleges, which they call *gaudy days*.

GA'VEL-KIND, S. [Sax.] in Law, a custom whereby the lands of a father are, at his death, equally divided among his sons, to the exclusion of the females; or those of a brother are equally divided among brothers, if he dies without issue.

To GAUGE, [*gaje*] V. A. [Fr.] to find the contents of a vessel by means of a measuring, or gauging rod. Figuratively, to measure, or proportion the size of one thing to another.

GAUGE, [*gaje*] S. a measure, or standard by which any thing is measured.

GAU'GER, [*gajer*] S. one who measures or finds how much is contained in a cask or vessel.

GAU'GING, [*gájing*] S. the art of measuring, or computing how much liquor is, or may be, contained in a cask, &c.

GAUNT, Adj. [Sax.] thin or meagre, applied to the state or measure of the body.

GAUNTLY, Adv. in a slender, thin, or meagre manner.

GAUNTLET, S. [Fr.] an iron glove used for defence, thrown down on the ground in challenges. Appropriated by poets to the cestus, or boxing glove used in the Circensian and Olympic games.

GA'VOT, S. [Ital.] in Music, a short, brisk, lively air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts or strains, each of which is played over twice, the first strain consisting of 4 or 8 bars, and the last of 8, 12, &c. bars.

GAUZE, or **GAWZ**, S. a kind of thin transparent silk or linen.

GAWK, S. [Sax.] a cuckow; a foolish fellow; used in both senses in Scotland.

GAY, Adj. [Fr.] brisk, nimble, cheerful, or merry; fine, or showy in dress.

GAY'ETY. See **GAIE'Y**.

GAY'LY, Adv. merrily; cheerfully; fine, or showy.

GAY'WOOD, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's Lynn, with one fair, kept in the village itself, on June 11, for horses; and another held at the custom-house quay of Lynn, on October 6, for cheese.

To GAZE, V. N. [Sax.] to look at a thing with intentness or earnestness, including sometimes the idea of novelty in the object, or admiration in the person.

GAZE, S. a fixed and earnest look, including the idea of wonder; the object of astonishment, admiration, or gazing.

GA'ZER, S. one who looks at a thing with great earnestness and fixedness.

GAZE'TTE, S. [of *gazetta*, a Venetian halfpenny, the price of the news-paper published at Venice] a paper of news, containing mostly foreign articles, and published by authority.

GAZETTE'ER, S. a writer or publisher of news.

GA'ZING-STOCK, S. an object of public notice, contempt, and abhorrence.

GAZ'ON, S. [Fr. the *z* pronounced like that in *bone*] in Fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, in the form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, used to line parapets, and the traverses of galleries.

GEE, Interj. a word used by waggoners, or other drivers, to make their horses go faster.

GEAR, [the *g* has the hard sound] S. [Sax.] accoutrements, habit, furniture; the traces and harness of horses and oxen.

GECK, S. [Teut.] a bubble easily imposed on.

To GECK, V. A. to cheat; to trick.

GE'LABLE, Adj. [Lat.] what may be thickened, or formed into a gelly.

GE'LATINE, or **GELATINOUS**, Adj. [Lat.] formed into a gelly; stiff or viscous.

To GELD, [the *g* has the hard sound] V. A. [preter and part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*] to castrate, or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or deprive of any essential part. To cut out or deprive a book of any passage that is immodest, or liable to objection.

GE'LDING, [the *g* has the hard sound] S. any animal that is castrated, but more particularly applied to a horse in that condition.

GE'RID, Adj. [Lat.] extremely cold.

GEL'DITY, S. extreme cold.

GE'LLY, S. any thick, viscous, or gluey substance.

GEM, S. [Lat.] a jewel, or precious stone.

To GEM, V. A. to produce, or put forth the first buds; to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEME'LLIPAROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bearing twins.

GEMINA'TION, S. [Lat.] a repetition or reduplication of a word or sentence in order to increase its force.

GE'MINI, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the Twins, the third constellation or sign in the Zodiac, containing eighty-nine stars, according to the Britannic catalogue, marked on the globes by the hieroglyphic of two kids, because at this time the sheep generally bring forth their young in pairs. In the place of the Egyptian hieroglyphic, the Greeks have substituted, without any propriety, the twin brothers Castor and Pollux.

GEMMEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] tending to, or having the nature of gems.

GENDER, S. [Lat.] a sort. A sex. In Grammar, a name given to, or a distinction of nouns, according to the different sexes they signify, or the termination of the adjective which is joined to them.

To GENDER, V. A. [Fr.] to beget; to produce as a cause. Neuterly, to copulate; to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, Adj. pertaining to the descents of families; belonging to the history of the successors in houses.

GENEALOGY, S. [Gr.] a summary account of the several descendants in a pedigree or family; a series of succession of progenitors; a pedigree. *SYNON.* Pedigree is our lineal descent from some ancestor ages back pointed out. *Genealogy* is a history of such pedigree. We trace our *pedigree*. We write our *genealogy*.

GENERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, Adj. [Lat.] comprehending many species or individuals, opposed to special, or particular. Not restrained in its signification, applied to words. Extensive, or comprehending a great many, but not universal. Common; usual. *SYNON.* General implies a great number of particulars; *universal*, every particular. The government of princes has no object in view but the *general* good. The providence of God is *universal*.

GENERAL, S. the whole; the main, without insisting on particulars; one who commands an army; a particular march or beat of the drum.

GENERALISSIMO, S. [Fr.] a supreme commander in the field.

GENERALITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of being general, or including several species, opposed to *particular*. The main body, bulk,

or greater part of any number or body of men.

GE'NERALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to include all of the same species without exception; commonly, or frequently.

GE'NERANT, Adj. [Lat.] the power causing, producing, or begetting.

To GE'NERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to beget, or propagate; to cause or produce.

GENERA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of begetting or producing; a family, race, or offspring; a single succession or gradation in the scale of descent. Figuratively, an age.

GE'NERATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] having the power of propagation or producing; prolific.

GENERA'TOR, S. the power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENERIC, or GENERICAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes one genus, but not one species, from another.

GENERICALLY, Adv. in a general manner; with regard to the genus.

GENERO'SITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of giving money freely, of overlooking faults without censure, of pardoning crimes with good-nature, and considering the disagreement of other persons opinions with charitable allowances.

GE'NEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] not of mean birth; noble of mind; open of heart; liberal; strong.

GE'NESIS, S. [Gr.] the first book of the Old Testament, so called by the Greeks, because it contains the history of the generation or production of all things. It comprehends the account of the creation, the origin of all nations, the history of the first patriarchs, takes in the space of 2367 years, and was written by Moses. The Jews are forbidden to read the beginning of this book, and that of Ezekiel, till they are 30 years old.

GE'NET, S. [Fr.] a small-sized, well-proportioned and swift Spanish horse.

GENETHLIACAL, Adj. [Gr.] in Astrology, belonging to, or calculated from, a person's birth or nativity.

GENETHLI'ACS, S. the science of calculating nativities.

GENE'VA, an ancient, large and populous town, capital of a republick of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans. It is well built, rich, and strongly fortified. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also forms an isle, full of fine houses. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are watches, clocks, and gold and silver lace. The revenues of the republick arise from the duty of merchandizes which

are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magistrates buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The sovereignty of this republick is lodged in the assembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are several bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whose heads are chosen by the people. The great council consists of 200 persons, from among whom there are 25 counsellors chosen, of which 4 are syndics, who are heads of the republick, and chosen every year. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Befanzon, 40 N. E. of Chamberry, and 135 N. by W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

GENE'VA, S. [Fr.] a spirituous liquor distilled from juniper-berries.

GEN'IAL, Adj. [Lat.] that which contributes to propagation. That which cherishes, supports life, or causes chearfulness. Natural, or native.

GEN'IALLY, Adv. naturally; chearfully.

GEN'ICULATED, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, knotted, or jointed.

GEN'IO, S. [Lat.] a person of a particular turn of mind; the turn, disposition, or cast of the mind.

GEN'ITALS, S. [not used in the singular. Lat.] the parts contributing to generation.

GEN'ITING, S. [a corruption of *janeton*, Fr. signifying *Jane*, supposed to be so called in honour of some lady of that name] an early apple gathered in June.

GEN'ITIVE, Adj. [Lat.] in Grammar, one of the six cases, by which property or possession is chiefly implied.

GEN'IOUS, S. [Lat.] a supposed protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a person endowed with faculties superior to another; a perfection of understanding; a disposition by which any person is by nature qualified or inclined to any particular science or employment; nature or disposition.

GEN'NOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about six miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent structures, such as churches and palaces, and particularly those of the Doge and of Doria, whence it has the name of Genoa the proud. It is very populous, and one of the most trading places in Italy. They reckon there are 70,000 inhabitants, of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, silks, and the like. The houses are well built, and are 5 or 6 stories high; and here are 57 churches, 17 convents, and two large hospitals. The government is aristocratic, because none but the nobility can have any share in it; these are of two sorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 30 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which their sovereignty resides. Besides these, there is a senate, composed of the Doge and 12 senators, who have the com-

mon administration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The ordinary revenue of this republick is 200,000*l.* a-year, and there is a bank which is partly supported by publick duties. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 6 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 8. 7. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

GENTE'EL, Adj. [Fr.] polite, or elegant in behaviour or address; graceful or elegant in mien.

GENTE'ELLY, Adv. according to the rules of polite breeding; elegantly; gracefully; handsomely.

GENTIANE'LLA, [*gentianella*] S. a kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, S. [Lat.] one who worships idols, or false gods. A person of rank. This sense is obsolete.

GENTILE'SSE, S. [Fr.] complaisance; the ceremony and address of polite behaviour; civility.

GENTILISM, S. [Fr.] the worship of the heathens; idolatry.

GENTILI'TIOUS, [*gentilicious*] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or characteristic of a particular nation. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, S. [Fr.] good extraction; dignity of birth; the class of those who are well born. Prov. *Gentility without ability is worse than plain beggary.*

GENTLE, Adj. [Lat.] of an ancient and good family; pronounced in conversation *gentel* in this sense. Mild; tame; not easily provoked, applied to the temper. Soothing or pacifying. SYNON. *Gentle* animals are naturally so; *tame* ones are so, partly by the art and industry of man. The dog, the ox, and the horse, are *gentle* animals; the bear, and the lion, are sometimes *tame*.

GENTLE, S. a person of a good family; a gentleman. A kind of worm somewhat like a maggot, used for a bait in fishing.

GENTLEFOLK, S. persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, S. [Fr.] a person of a noble birth, or descended of a family which has long borne arms. Chamberlain observes, that, in strictness, a gentleman is one whose ancestors have been freemen, and have owed obedience to none but the prince; on which footing no man can be a gentleman but one who is born such. But among us, the term *Gentleman* is applicable to all above a yeoman; so that noblemen may be properly called gentlemen. Prov. *A gentleman without living is like a pudding without sweet.*

GENTLENESS, S. softness; mildness; sweetness.

GENTLEWOMAN, S. a woman of birth, or one superior to the vulgar, both in wealth and behaviour.

GENTLY, Adv. softly; slowly; kindly.

GEN'TRY, S. [from *gentle*, whence *gentle*]

they contracted to *gentry*] a rank of persons between the nobility and the vulgar. *Prov. Gentry sent to market will not buy one bushel of corn.*

GENUFLEXION, S. [Lat.] the act of bending the knee; worship, or adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, Adj. [Lat.] pure, or without any spurious mixture; natural; true; real.

GENUINELY, Adv. without adulteration; naturally.

GENUINENESS, S. freedom from any thing counterfeit, or from any adulteration; purity.

GENUS, S. [Lat.] in Logic, a class of beings, or one common nature agreeing to, and comprehending under it many species, or several other common natures; thus *animal* is a *genus*, because it agrees to, and comprehends under it the several species of men, horses, whales, lions, &c. Logicians distinguish it into *sumum* and *subalternum*. In Botany, a system or assemblage of several plants agreeing in some one or more common characters, in respect to certain parts, whereby they are distinguished from all other plants.

GEOCENTRIC, Adj. [Fr.] in Astronomy, having the same center with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, S. [Gr.] that part of practical geometry which teaches to measure surfaces, and to find the contents of all plane figures.

GEOGRAPHER, [jéografer] S. [Gr.] one who can describe the earth according to the position of its several parts, and is skilled in making maps, the use of the globes, and the situation and extent of the several countries in the world.

GEOGRAPHICAL, [jéográfikal] Adj. belonging to geography.

GEOGRAPHY, [jéografy] S. [Gr.] in a strict sense, the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various countries on its surface. In a more extensive sense, it takes in a knowledge of the seas also; and in its largest sense, a knowledge of the various customs, habits, and governments of nations; the figures, magnitude, motion, and the different strata and product of its soil; the various animals of different countries; their climates, seasons, heat, weather, together with the art of laying their various appearances down in maps, charts, &c.

GEOLOGY, S. [Gr.] the doctrine or knowledge of the nature and state of the earth.

GEO'MANCER, S. one who pretends to tell future events.

GEO'MANTIC, Adj. belonging to geomancy, or formed by a geomancer.

GEOMETER, S. [Gr.] one skilled in the principles of geometry.

GEOMETRAL, Adj. [Fr.] pertaining or relating to geometry.

GEOMETRIC, or **GEOMETRICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] belonging to, prescribed, laid down

by, or disposed according to the principles of geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, S. See **GEOMETER**.

To **GEOMETRIZE**, V. N. [Gr.] to perform or act according to the principles of geometry.

GEOMETRY, S. [Gr.] the art of measuring the earth, or any distances thereon: at present used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, considered in themselves, and without any regard to matter. It is divided into *speculative* and *practical*.

GEORGE, [Jérje] S. [Lat.] the figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter as an ensign of their order.

GEORGE I. succeeded on the death of queen Anne, to the crown of Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1714. He was the eldest son of Ernestus Augustus, duke, afterwards elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg (or Hanover) by princess Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and king of Bohemia, and of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of king James I. He was born on May 28, 1660, and succeeded his father as elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, 1698. The regency met, and gave orders immediately for his proclamation. On Sept. 18, he landed with the prince his son at Greenwich, and on the 20th they made their public entry through the city to St. James's, attended by above 200 coaches and six of the nobility and gentry. The prince royal was declared prince of Wales; the king was crowned October 20; a new parliament met on March 17, 1715. In July the king gave the royal assent to an act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, commonly called the riot act, which is still in force. This year a rebellion broke out, which was headed by the earl of Mar in Scotland, who set up the pretender's standard in September, in the Highlands, and caused him to be proclaimed in several places; when the earl of Derwentwater and others appeared in arms, in the north of England, in October, and proclaimed the pretender in several places. On Nov. 12, they were attacked by the king's troops, commanded by the generals Wills and Carpenter, in Preston, where, after a smart firing from the windows, finding all the avenues to the town blocked up by the king's troops, on the 13th they desired to capitulate; but no other terms being allowed them, but submitting to the king's mercy, on the 14th at seven in the morning they submitted. On the very day the rebels were subdued at Preston, Sunday November 13, the duke of Argyle defeated the rebel army, under the earl of Mar, consisting of about 8 or 9000 men, at the Riffmuir, about four miles from Aberdeen; and the earl of Mar retreated to Perth, after an obstinate fight, in which both sides claimed the victory, though the earl

earl of Mar being frustrated in his design of crossing the Forth, shewed the king's forces had the advantage. On December 22, the pretender arrived in a Dunkirk privateer in Scotland; where he was presently met and complimented by the earl of Mar, and other of his adherents; but being closely pursued by the king's troops, on Feb. 14, the pretender, with the earl of Mar, and some chiefs, found means to make their escape in a French ship which lay there; soon after which the rebels dispersed. Some submitted, and some were taken prisoners. Among them was their general Forster, as also the earls of Derwentwater, Nithisdale, Carnwath, Wintoun, and other noblemen. Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1715-16; Nithisdale and Wintoun made their escape out of the Tower; and after the execution of some of the rebels, an act of grace passed. Robert Walpole, esq. was some time before made first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and about the same time, the parliament attainted James Butler, d. of Ormond, of high treason, and confiscated his estate. A few weeks after, the king gave the royal assent to an act for enlarging the time of continuance of parliaments, whereby this and future parliaments were continued 7 years, unless sooner dissolved by the crown, instead of 3 years, as by the triennial act passed in the reign of king William. The clause in the act of settlement, whereby, after it took place, the sovereign was not to go out of the kingdom without consent of parliament, was repealed at the end of the session; and his majesty having constituted the prince of Wales guardian of the realm in his absence, set out for his German dominions. July 7, there were frequent mobs and riots of both parties, and July 28, a mug-house kept by one Read, where those who were well affected to the Hanover succession assembled, was attacked by the Jacobite party, when they proceeded to pulling down the house, and destroying the goods. The sheriffs of London came, and read the proclamation; but this not availing, a party of the guards were ordered to march to the place, and as soon as they appeared the mob dispersed; but five of the rioters were taken, tried, and found guilty, and hanged at the end of Salisbury-court in Fleet-street. In November 1717, after the christening of a prince, of which the princess of Wales was brought to bed, his royal highness, by some circumstance or other, fell under his majesty's displeasure, and was ordered to leave St. James's, which he did, and went to reside at Leicester-house. After this, whenever the king went abroad, he committed the administration of the government to lords justices; and all in the king's service were forbid to visit the prince's court at Leicester-house. Toward the end of this year, a proclamation was published for

lowering the gold-coin; whereby guineas that before went for 1 l. 1 s. 6 d. were ordered for the future to go for 1 l. 1 s. A quadruple alliance was signed at London, July 22, between the Emperor, Great Britain, France, and Holland. On July 31, Sir George Byng entirely defeated the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean, the Spaniards having attacked the citadel of Messina in Sicily, which was agreed to be given up to the emperor. War was declared against Spain in December following, both by Great Britain and France. The parliament met in November 1718, and repealed the occasional conformity and schism bills, which, toward the end of the last reign, had been enacted against the dissenters; it received the royal assent, Feb. 1718-19. In this session also were great debates in the house of lords, about the bill for limiting the peerage; which was favoured by the court, though it imported some restraint upon the prerogative of the crown. In the next session this bill passed the house of lords, but was rejected by the commons. On March 10, his majesty acquainted the parliament, that he had received intelligence from the French king of an invasion intended from Spain, in favour of the pretender. The Spanish fleet of about 50 transports, convoyed by four men of war, having on board the late duke of Ormond, about 5000 men, and arms for twice their number, sailed from Cadiz; but was entirely dispersed by a storm which lasted 48 hours. However, the late earls of Seaforth and Mareschal, and the marquis of Tullibardine landed at Kintailine in Scotland, with about 400 men, mostly Spaniards, and were joined by about 1600 Highlanders. But major-general Wightman dispersed them, the Spaniards surrendering at discretion. Seaforth, Mareschal, and Tullibardine found means to get back to Spain. Lord Cobham took Vigo, and several incursions were made on the Spanish coast this year. The year 1720 was remarkable for the South Sea scheme, when the greatest part of the nation turned stock-jobbers; South-Sea stock arose and fell, till it came to above 1000; but it fell faster than it arose, and many families were ruined by it, while a few got vast riches. The directors estates were sold for the benefit of the sufferers; and they were incapacitated from sitting in either house of parliament, or holding any office or place of trust for ever. Sir Robert Walpole, who had resigned, was again made chancellor of the Exchequer, and first lord of the treasury; which posts he held to the end of this reign, and 15 years after. In April 1720, a reconciliation of the royal family was brought about, and the prince of Wales attended his majesty at St. James's. At his return he was attended by a party of the yeomen of the guard, as also of the horse-guards; and immediately the foot guards began likewise to mount

mount guard at Leicester-house. April 15, 1721, the prince of Wales was delivered of William Augustus, the late duke of Cumberland. In June 22, 1722, died the great duke of Marlborough, whose obsequies were performed on Aug. 9, with the utmost solemnity and magnificence. A new parliament met on October 9, 1722, when the king acquainted them with a conspiracy for overturning the established government, and setting up the pretender. Christopher Layer, a counsellor of the Temple, was executed at Tyburn, May 17, 1723, and his head fixed upon Temple-bar, for being concerned in it. The parliament passed bills for inflicting pains and penalties on bishop Atterbury, Kelly, and Plunket, on the same account; whereby the first was banished, and the two last imprisoned for life. In 1724 his majesty established a professor of modern history in each of the universities. In 1725 the earl of Macclesfield, lord high chancellor, resigned the seals, and was fined 30,000 l. and committed to the Tower till he paid it. He was succeeded by Sir Peter King, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. At this time was passed an act for regulating elections in the city of London. The same session, Henry St. John lord viscount Bolingbroke was restored to his estates, and an act passed for that purpose; though he was not restored to his title. The same year 1725, the order of the Bath was revived, and 37 new knights were installed; about which time several of the Scotch Highland clans were disarmed by general Wade. Toward the end of this year died in the castle of Athlen, where she had lived many years, Sophia Dorothy, who was married to his majesty 1682, and by whom he had issue, his late majesty, born October 3, 1683, and Dorothy Sophia, queen dowager of Prussia, who was born 1687. On September 3, 1725, a treaty was concluded between Great Britain, France, and Prussia; though the last, in effect, soon deserted this alliance; but the States General afterwards acceded to it. This treaty was designed as a balance to one which had been concluded between the courts of Vienna and Madrid. These counter alliances put Europe again in a flame, and three British squadrons were fitted out; one sent to the West Indies, another to the coast of Spain, and the third to the Baltic. In the beginning of the year 1727, the Spaniards laid siege to Gibraltar; which, though it was suspended upon preliminary articles for a general pacification being signed, was not ratified till some time after the king's death. The parliament which met on January 17, was prorogued on May 15. On June 3, his majesty embarked on board the Carolina yacht, and landed the 7th, at Vaert in Holland, where he lay that night; on the 9th he arrived at Delden, between 11 and 12 at night, seemingly in good health. He set out next morning about 3 o'clock, was taken ill

on the road, and died at his brother the duke of York's palace at Osnabrug, June 11, 1727, in the 68th year of his age, and 13th of his reign. George I. was plain and simple in his person and address; grave and composed in his deportment, though easy, familiar, and facetious in his hours of relaxation. Before he ascended the throne of Great Britain, he had acquired the character of a circumspect general, a just and merciful prince, and a wise politician, who perfectly understood, and steadily pursued his own interest. With these qualities, it cannot be doubted but that he came to England extremely well disposed to govern his new subjects according to the maxims of the British constitution, and the genius of the people; and, if ever he seemed to deviate from these principles, we may take it for granted that he was misled by the venal suggestions of a ministry whose power and influence were founded on corruption. From the death of Charles II. to this period, England made a considerable figure in every branch of literature. Dr. Atterbury and Dr. Clarke distinguished themselves in divinity: Mr. Whiston wrote in defence of arianism: John Locke shone forth the great restorer of human reason: Cudworth traced the whole labyrinth of metaphysical argumentation: the earl of Shaftsbury raised an elegant, though feeble system of moral philosophy: Berkeley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, surpassed all his contemporaries in subtlety and variety of metaphysical arguments, as well as in the art of deduction: lord Bolingbroke's talents as a metaphysician have been questioned since his posthumous works appeared: great progress was made in mathematics and astronomy, by Wallis, Halley, and Flamsteed: the art of medicine owed some valuable improvements to the classical Dr. Freind, and the elegant Dr. Mead. Among the poets of this æra we number John Phillips, author of a didactic poem called Cyder, a performance of real merit; he lived and died in obscurity: William Congreve, celebrated for his comedies, which are not so famous for strength of character and power of humour, as for wit, elegance, and regularity: Vanbrugh, who wrote with more nature and fire, though with less art and precision: Steele, who in his comedies successfully ingrafted modern characters on the ancient drama: Farquhar, who drew his pictures from fancy rather than from nature, and whose chief merit consists in the agreeable pertness and vivacity of his dialogue: Addison, whose fame as a poet greatly exceeded his genius, which was cold and enervate; tho' he yielded to none in the character of an essayist, either for style or matter: Swift, whose muse seems to have been mere misanthropy. He was a cynic rather than a poet; and his natural dryness and sarcastic severity would have been unpleasing, had not he qualified them by adopting the
extravagant

extravagant humour of Lucian and Rabelais : Prior, lively, familiar, and amusing : Rowe, solemn, florid, and declamatory : Pope, the prince of lyric poetry, unrivalled in satire, ethics, and polished versification : the agreeable Parnel : the wild, the witty, and the whimsical Garth : Gay, whose fables may vie with those of La Fontaine, in native humour, ease, and simplicity : and whose genius for pastoral was truly original. Dr. Bentley stood foremost in the list of critics and commentators. Sir Christopher Wren raised some noble monuments of architecture. The most remarkable political writers were Davenant, Hare, Swift, Steele, Addison, Bolingbroke, and Trenchard.

GEORGE II. (then in the forty-fourth year of his age) was proclaimed king of Great Britain on the 15th of June 1727, being the day after the express arrived with the account of the death of his father. All the great officers of state continued in their places : Sir Robert Walpole kept possession of the Treasury ; and the system of politics established by the late king underwent no alteration. The parliament meeting on the 27th, both houses presented addresses of condolence and congratulation. The 29th the commons resolved unanimously to grant to his majesty the same civil list, viz. 700,000 l. per annum, as had been enjoyed by his father. On the 7th of August this parliament was dissolved, and a new one summoned. On the 11th of October the coronation of the king and queen was performed at Westminster-abbey with the usual solemnity. The 23d of Jan. 1728 the new parliament met, when Arthur Onslow, esq. was chosen speaker; an honour which he enjoyed by the suffrage of every successive parliament, to March 18, 1761, when he resigned the chair, on account of his age and infirmities, and with greater honours than had ever been paid to any of his predecessors. Warm disputes passed in the same assembly on the increase of the national debts : the debates, however, terminated in favour of the ministry. On the 28th of May his majesty put an end to the session. The king's uncle Ernest Augustus, prince of Brunswick, duke of York and bishop of Osnaburg, died on the third day of August, and was succeeded in the bishopric by the elector of Cologne, according to the pactum by which Osnaburg is alternately possessed by the house of Brunswick and that elector. In the beginning of December his majesty's eldest son prince Frederick arrived in England from Hanover, where he had hitherto resided ; was introduced into the privy-council, and created prince of Wales. Signior Como, resident from the duke of Parma, was ordered to quit the kingdom, because his master paid to the Pretender the honours due to the king of Great Britain. The congress opened at Soissons, for determining all disputes among the powers of Eu-

rope, proved ineffectual. The Spaniards still continued their depredations with impunity on the commerce of Great Britain. The court of Spain, indeed, at this juncture, seemed cold and indifferent with regard to a pacification with England. It had renewed a good understanding with France, and now strengthened its interest by a double alliance of marriage with the royal family of Portugal. The infanta of this house was betrothed to the prince of Asturias ; while the Spanish infanta, formerly affianced to the French king, was now matched with the prince of Brazil, eldest son of his Portuguese majesty. The parliament meeting according to their prorogation, on the 21st of January 1729, in consequence of petitions delivered from the merchants of London, Liverpool and Bristol, complaining of the Spanish depredations, the commons addressed his majesty to use his utmost endeavours to check such depredations ; in answer to which the king assured them that he would use his best endeavours to answer the desires of his people. An enquiry was made into the state of the public gaols ; and it appearing that great cruelties had been practised in them, particularly on Sir William Rich, baronet, who was found in the Fleet prison loaded with irons, by order of the warden ; Thomas Bambridge, the then warden, and John Huggins, the late, &c. were committed close prisoners to Newgate. A bill was prepared for the more effectual preventing bribery and corruption in elections for members of parliament ; and it passed through the house without opposition : but their attention was chiefly employed upon the Spanish depredations, which had raised a great clamour through the whole kingdom, and excited very warm disputes in parliament ; for they were generally reputed the fruits of negligence, incapacity, or want of vigour in the ministers. The commons again addressed the king, and received the same answer as before. The 14th of May the king put an end to the sessions, and having appointed the queen regent, went to Germany in order to settle some differences between the regency of Hanover and the king of Prussia. In the month of September Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, resigned his crown to his son Charles Emanuel, prince of Piedmont. The father reserved to himself a revenue of one hundred thousand pistoles per annum, retired to the castle of Chambery, and espoused the countess dowager of St. Sebastian, who declined the title of queen, but assumed that of marchioness of Somerive. Though the congress at Soissons proved abortive, conferences were begun at Seville between the plenipotentiaries of England, France, and Spain ; and a treaty was concluded on the 9th day of November, not only without the concurrence of the emperor, but even contrary to his right, as established by the quadruple alliance.

alliance. This treaty afterwards produced great alterations as to the system of power in Europe. In October Peter II. czar of Muscovy, and grandson to Peter I. died

in the 15th year of his age at Moscow, and was succeeded by Anne Ivanowna, second daughter of Peter I.'s elder brother, and widow of the duke of Courland.

The Parliament assembling on the 13th 1730 of January, his Majesty congratulated them on his having concluded a peace with Spain. His speech, however, produced warm debates in both houses, in which the treaty of Seville did not pass inquiry without severe animadversion. The Emperor was so greatly

offended at this treaty, that he prepared for war. Being in want of money, he set on foot a negotiation for a loan in England, of 400,000 l. which alarmed the ministry; who imagined that it would be made use of to disturb the repose of Great-Britain; and therefore a bill was brought in, to prevent the subjects of England from lending any money to foreign powers, without the King's licence for that purpose, and was carried into a law.

An endeavour was now made to lay open the East-India trade, the charter of that company being then very near expiring. April the 9th, petitions were presented to the house of commons for that purpose; but notwithstanding their being warmly recommended by Sir John Barnard, and other eminent merchants, they were rejected; and the exclusive privilege vested in the company was protracted, by act of parliament, to the year 1766. Various other bills passed this session; the salt-tax was reduced; and a most excellent act passed for the better regulating of juries, which now prevents their being packed. The parliament was then prorogued to the 14th of July following. This year seven Chiefs of the Cherokee nation of Indians in America were brought to England by Sir Alexander Cummin, and introduced to the king, at whose feet they layed their crown and regalia; and by an authentic deed acknowledged themselves subjects to his dominion, in the name of all their compatriots, who had vested them with full powers for this purpose. During this year every part of the kingdom was infested with robbers, assassins, and incendiaries.

The session of parliament opened on 1731 Jan. 21. The Emperor, and his ministers, still continued to exclaim against the treaty of Seville. The address of thanks for his majesty's speech gave rise to strong debates in the house of commons. About this time a famous periodical paper, entitled the Craftsman, made its appearance. The late lord Bolingbroke assisted in writing it: but the avowed patron was said to be Mr. William Pulteney, who fought a duel in Green Park, with lord Hervey, on occasion of a remarkable political pamphlet. All law proceedings were ordered to be no more in Latin, but in English,

The duke of Parma and Placentia dying in January this year, the Imperial troops took possession of those duchies; though by the treaty of Seville they were guarantied to Don Carlos, son to the king of Spain, and were also bequeathed to that prince by the late duke, in case the child of which he then supposed his duchess to be pregnant, was still-born, or should die after its birth. Though this step seemed to threaten an immediate war, his Britannic majesty and the states general interposed their mediation so effectually with the emperor, that he concluded a treaty with them, consenting to withdraw his troops from Parma and Placentia, on condition that the contracting powers concerned in the treaty of Seville should guaranty the Pragmatic Sanction, or succession of the Austrian hereditary dominions to the heirs female of the emperor, in case he should die without male issue. A new treaty, confirming this, was afterwards signed at Vienna, on July 22, between the emperor and the kings of Great-Britain and Spain; and the states general, after many difficulties, at last acceded to it, by which the Ostend East-India company was abolished. In consequence, Sir Charles Wager failed with a fleet for Spain; Don Carlos was quietly settled in Italy; and on the duchess of Parma not proving pregnant, Sir Charles returned to England. This year died Philip duke of Wharton, a nobleman of rare talents, which, however, he applied to the worst purposes. The parliament met on the 13th of Jan. 1732 when the dispute for and against a

standing army was carried on on both sides with equal warmth, and sometimes acrimony. A bill passed both houses for reviving the salt-duties. The affair of the Charitable Corporation being brought in, it appeared that some of its managers had been guilty of the most iniquitous proceedings; upon which Sir Robert Sutton and Sir Archibald Grant were expelled the house. On this occasion, a letter from Belloni, the Pretender's banker at Rome, relative to the Charitable Corporation, was burnt by the common hangman at the Royal-Exchange. A most infamous fraud was discovered by lord Gage in the sale of the forfeited estate of the late earl of Derwentwater; for which serjeant Birch and Dennis Bond, Esq; were expelled the house. Some words arising in the house between Mr. Pelham and Mr. Pulteney, a challenge ensued, when both went out; but a reconciliation was brought about by the interposition of the house. The session was closed the 1st of June. This summer his majesty visited his German dominions; the queen being left as regent. On the first of July his Majesty with his own hand struck the name of William Pulteney, Esq. out of the list of privy counsellors, and ordered him to be put out of all the commissions of the peace. The colony of Georgia was planted now by gen. Oglethorpe. The following remarkable

able

Q 9 9

able instance of suicide happened in England this year. Richard Smith, a bookbinder, and prisoner for debt within the liberties of the king's-bench, persuaded his wife to follow his example, in making away with herself, after they had murdered their little infant. This wretched pair were in the month of April found hanging in their bed-chamber at about a yard's distance from each other; and in a separate apartment the child lay dead in a cradle. About this time his majesty received the investiture of the duchies of Bremen and Verden from the emperor. On the Continent, Victor Amadæus, the abdicated king of Sardinia, having, at the instigation of his wife, engaged in some intrigues in order to reascend the throne, his son, the reigning king, ordered his person to be seized at Montcalier, and conveyed to Rivoli, under a strong escorte. His wife, the marchioness de Spigno, was conducted to Ceva.

This session of parliament, which opened on Jan. 16, besides the usual debates on the pension bill, standing army, and the Spanish depredations, was distinguished by the famous *Excise Scheme*, which had almost produced a rebellion among the people, who clamoured so loudly against it, through all parts of the kingdom, that the minister thought proper to drop the design. The commons voted 80,000*l.* as a marriage dower for the princess Royal, who was married to the prince of Orange (who came to England in November,) on the 14th of March in the following year. They also voted 10,000*l.* for the purpose of transporting a great number of protestant Saltzburghers (who had fled their native country on account of a persecution raised against them on the score of their religion) to the infant colony of Georgia. The session ended on the 4th of June. On the first of February this year, died Augustus II. king of Poland, which gave rise to a dreadful war in Europe. Three parties were formed on this occasion; one in favour of Stanislaus, another for the elector of Saxony, and a third for a native of Poland, exclusive of Stanislaus, who was then in France, and was at last proclaimed king of Poland. Being his most Christian majesty's father-in-law, he was greatly assisted by that monarch, and arrived by land at Warsaw. Immediately the French king's troops under the duke of Berwick, marched to the Rhine, and were very successful. Their arms were equally triumphant in Italy. An alliance had been projected between France, Spain, and Sardinia, in order to raise Don Carlos to the thrones of Naples and Sicily. Duke de Villars commanded under the king of Sardinia in Italy; where their arms made a very rapid progress against the Imperialists, from whom they took many towns. About this time the earl of Chesterfield resigned his post of lord high steward; the duke of Bolton and lord Cobham were deprived of their regiments; and lord King resigning the office of chancellor, it

was conferred on Mr. Talbot, together with the title of a baron. The parliament was opened on the 17th of January. 1734 In this session, which was no less fertile in disputes between the ministry and opposition than any of the preceding, a bill to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing was carried through both houses, and past into a law for three years. This bill had strongly provided against that sort of stock-jobbing which was fallaciously carried on under the colour of wagers. On the 16th of April the session ended, soon after which the parliament was dissolved. About this time lord Stair was deprived of his regiment of dragoons for his conduct in parliament. On the continent, king Stanislaus was obliged to fly secretly from Dantzic, and leave the crown of Poland to Augustus elector of Saxony. The French were very successful in Germany. Prince Eugene commanded the imperial army; and the duke of Berwick, who headed that of France, was killed before Philipburgh. There was a very bloody campaign in Italy. Don Carlos took possession of Naples, of which his Catholic majesty had declared him king. Count de Merci, who commanded the imperialists, was slain in the battle of Parma. Marshal Broglie, a French general, was routed, and lost about 2000 men. The great success of the French was owing chiefly to the bravery and conduct of the king of Sardinia. England, during these transactions, preserved a neutrality; and kept up a great naval force under the command of Sir John Norris, capable though not a successful commander. Negotiations were entered into at the Hague for peace. Considerable armaments were carrying on in England, in order to preserve its tranquillity. The Pretender's eldest son served with peculiar marks of distinction in the army of Don Carlos. The new parliament was opened on Jan. 14. The election of 1735 the 16 Scotch peers engrossed the attention of the public and the parliament for some time. Great alterations were made in the mutiny-bill; the officers who enlisted men were required to carry every person, who entered, before a magistrate, in order for such person to declare his assent or dissent. His majesty was addressed on the Spanish depredations; but the session breaking up on May 15, nothing was done in that matter. Soon after the king visited his German dominions, leaving the queen regent. The conferences still continued at the Hague; where, at last, a suspension of arms was agreed on, during which the negotiations for a general peace in Germany and Italy were continued. A quarrel breaking out between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, the latter applied for assistance to the king of Great-Britain, who sent Sir John Norris with a powerful squadron to Lisbon. The parliament met on Jan. 15, and re-pealed the old statutes of England and Scotland

Scotland against conjuration, witchcraft, and dealing with evil spirits, and passed an act for restraining the retail of spirituous liquors; the mortmain act; another for the prevention of smuggling; and another for building a bridge at Westminster. The session closed on May 20, soon after which the king paid a visit to his German dominions. On the 27th of April the prince of Wales was married to the princess of Saxe-Gotha. The other remarkable incidents of this year were these: The king erected a new post of honour, entitled field-marshal of the armies of Great Britain. A great disturbance happened at Edinburgh, occasioned by the execution of one Wilson, a smuggler. Porteous, captain of the city-guard, having commanded the soldiers to fire among the populace, several innocent persons were killed: Porteous being tried for his life, was found guilty; but being reprieved by the queen, (then regent) the mob forced open the prison doors, dragged forth Porteous, and hung him on a dyer's pole; at which outrage her majesty and the administration were greatly offended. There now started up a new state phenomenon, Theodore baron Stein, born near Cologne in Germany. He had landed in Corsica, subject to the Genoese, who had treated the Corsicans with great rigour. The baron being received with open arms by the insurgents, was elected, and crowned their king; upon which he headed their troops. Failing afterwards in his promises of men, money, &c. the Corsicans grew weary of him, whereupon he left their island. He had the air of a great man, but his parts were not shining, his principal talent being a little cunning; besides which, he was insolent and cruel. By this time all the belligerent powers in Italy had agreed to the preliminaries of peace concluded between the emperor and France. The duke of Lorraine had espoused the emperor's eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa, and ceded Lorraine to France even before he succeeded to Tuscany. Don Carlos was crowned king of Sicily; Stanislaus abdicated the crown of Poland; and Augustus was universally acknowledged sovereign of that kingdom. The preliminaries were approved and accepted by the diet of the empire; the king of Spain sent orders for his troops to evacuate Tuscany; and the provinces in Italy yielded to the house of Austria. Prince Eugene, who had managed the interests of the emperor on this occasion, did not live to see the happy fruits of his negotiation. He died at Vienna, in April, at the age of seventy-three, leaving behind him the character of an invincible hero and consummate politician. The beginning of this year was distinguished by a rupture in the royal family, occasioned by the prince of Wales carrying away the princess of Wales, then near her

time, from Hampton-court, where their majesties resided, to St. James's, where he was that night delivered of the princess Augusta, now princess of Brunswick. This breach was greatly widened by a motion being made in parliament (which was opened by commission, Feb. 1.) to settle 100,000 l. per annum on the prince of Wales, in the same manner his majesty enjoyed it before his accession to the throne. This motion, however, was carried in the negative. The most remarkable bills passed this session were, a bill for punishing the magistrates and city of Edinburgh on account of the murder of captain Porteous; and another for limiting the number of playhouses, and subjecting all dramatic pieces to the inspection of the lord chamberlain, commonly called the *play-house bill*. In February died lord chancellor Talbot, universally lamented, who was succeeded on the bench by lord Hardwicke; and on November 20 died queen Caroline, in the 55th year of her age. The affair of one Jenkins, who was said to have had his ear cut off by the crew of a Spanish guarda costa, and who appeared at the bar of the house of commons, excited great indignation both in that assembly and in the whole nation. Petitions complaining of the Spanish depredations were presented to the house from various quarters. An address was presented to his majesty, who soon after sent a strong squadron to the Mediterranean. The effect of this vigorous disposition was, that in September preliminaries were signed for an accommodation between the courts of England and Spain. On the 24th of May his present majesty was born. The dissension still subsisted between the prince of Wales and his father, who ordered the lord chamberlain to signify publicly, that no person who visited the prince should be admitted to the court at St. James's. On the 14th of January the famous CONVENTION treaty was concluded between the courts of Great Britain and Madrid, which occasioned very warm debates in both houses of parliament; and against which petitions were presented from all parts of the kingdom. Disputes were carried so high in the house of commons, that many eminent members of the minority retired from parliament, and 40 peers entered their protest against the address for thanking his majesty for laying the Convention before them. Notwithstanding the Convention so recently concluded, the behaviour of the Spaniards was so insolent, that a rupture with them became inevitable. War was accordingly declared against Spain, and admiral Vernon sent in July with a squadron of ships to annoy their commerce and settlements in America, where in November he took the town of Porto Bello. The parliament purchased Mrs. Stephens's receipt for curing the stone, for 5000 l. but the medicine has by

no means answered the expectation of the legislature. Mr. Whitefield's followers first appeared under the name of methodists; and the close of this year and the beginning of the next were distinguished by as great a frost as ever was known in England. A strong armament being sent against the Spanish West Indies under Lord Cathcart, occasioned the French to lay aside the neutrality they had before professed, and to declare in favour of the Spaniards, by sending a fleet of 12 large ships to their assistance. On the 8th of May the princess Mary was married by proxy to the prince of Hesse Cassel. In June advice was received from admiral Vernon, that he had bombarded Carthage and taken fort Chagre. On the 2th of October, Charles VI. emperor of Germany, the last prince of the house of Austria, died at Vienna, and was succeeded in his hereditary dominions by his eldest daughter the archduchess Maria Theresa, married to the grand duke of Tuscany. Though she succeeded as queen of Hungary, by virtue of the pragmatic sanction guaranteed by all the powers in Europe, her succession produced such contests as kindled a cruel war in the empire. The young king of Prussia was no sooner informed of the emperor's death, than he entered Silesia at the head of twenty thousand men, seized certain fiefs to which his family laid claim; and published a manifesto, declaring that he had no intention to contravene the pragmatic sanction. The elector of Bavaria refused to acknowledge the archduchess as queen of Hungary and Bohemia. His majesty in his speech to the parliament declared strongly in this princess's favour; and 300,000 l. were granted to enable him to support her. Debates ran very high this session against the minister and his measures. A strong protest was entered by 24 peers, warmly reflecting on Sir Robert Walpole's management during the course of the war; and a variety of motions were made in both houses, tending to shew the necessity of removing him from his majesty's presence and councils. The year 1741 was remarkable for general Wentworth and admiral Vernon's unsuccessful expedition against Carthage, in which it is computed 20,000 British subjects lost their lives. The affairs on the continent were now more than ever embroiled. The queen of Hungary refusing to comply with the king of Prussia's demand of part of Silesia, that monarch prosecuted his conquests with great rapidity. France resolved to seize this opportunity of crushing the house of Austria. In order to prevent the queen of Hungary from receiving the promised succours from his Britannic majesty, she poured numerous army into Westphalia, which produced a neutrality for Hanover; and the king of Great Britain promised to vote, at the ensuing election of an emperor, for the elector

of Bavaria. The design of the French court was to raise this prince to the imperial dignity, and furnish him with such succours as should enable him to deprive the queen of Hungary of her hereditary dominions. With this view she sent two large bodies of troops into Germany; and the elector of Bavaria, seeing himself at the head of 70,000 men, declared war against her Hungarian majesty, and made so rapid a progress, that Vienna itself was threatened. Being joined by the elector of Saxony, he took Prague, and was crowned king of Bohemia. But by turning aside to Bohemia, instead of marching to Vienna, he entirely ruined his affairs. In the new parliament the minister was attacked with such spirit and violence, that he resolved to resign. He still attended the house, till the decision of the Chippen- ham election, which was carried the 2d of February against him, by one vote only. He had been treated with so little ceremony during the course of the debate, that he protested in the lobby, he would never enter the house again: and prince Frederic declaring, that he thought Sir Robert Walpole so great a bar between his majesty and his people, that he could agree to no terms of reconciliation till he should be removed, Sir Robert resolved to retire from power, and give up all his places. This he did accordingly the 12th of February, after having been created by his majesty baron of Houghton, viscount Walpole, and earl of Orford. The day after his resignation, the opposition had a grand meeting; the purport of which was, to bring him to justice, and to execute their constitutional points. The heads of the opposition all met at court, when a reconciliation was made between his majesty and the prince of Wales. Sir Robert Walpole's removal did not alter the measures; but there were many changes in the higher employments. Mr. Sandys was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, lord Wilmington first lord of the treasury, lord Harrington lord president; lord Carteret secretary of state; the marquis of Tweeddale, secretary of state for Scotland; the duke of Argyll master of the ordnance, and Mr. Pulteney was restored to the dignity of a privy-counsellor. A considerable promotion was made of general officers, and great changes in the inferior departments. An enquiry was made into the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, in the course of which it appeared that he had been guilty of many malpractices; but before the report of the committee, who sat for that purpose, was finished, the parliament was prorogued; and thus the enquiry dropped. On the 12th of February the elector of Bavaria was chosen emperor of Germany. However, the queen of Hungary's affairs had taken a very auspicious turn. A bloody battle was fought at Czaflau, between the king of Prussia and prince

prince Charles, in which the former had the advantage. By the happy influence of his Britannic majesty, a treaty was concluded between Austria and Prussia, whereby Silesia was given up to the latter; to which treaty Saxony also acceded; and peace was proclaimed at Dresden the 17th of September. This obliged the French to retire with great precipitation and loss to Prague, which prince Charles besieged with 60,000 men; there being 26,000 men in that city. Negotiations were carried on between the generals on the respective sides. During the siege of Prague, the French made many desperate sallies; but being at last pressed by famine, Maillebois marched with 42,000 men to its relief. Count de Saxe then made his appearance at the head of a French army. Prince Charles turned the siege of Prague into a blockade. The Austrians finding themselves too weak to continue the blockade before Prague, raised it; upon which the marshals Belleisle and Broglie marched out of that city, but were afterwards forced to return into it. Maillebois proved himself an able general during all this expedition. At last marshal Belleisle, with great skill and judgment, marched his army out of Prague, and reached Egra in 12 days, without losing a man (according to his own account) except by the severity of the weather. In order to make a diversion in favour of the queen of Hungary, 16,000 British troops were embarked for the Netherlands, under the command of the earl of Stair, where they were joined by another body of Hanoverians and Hessians. A body of Austrians had also been before assembled in that country; but all these troops went into winter quarters without executing any enterprize. Nov. 17, 1743, princess Louisa, his majesty's youngest daughter, was married by proxy to the prince royal of Denmark. The British fleet under Sir Chaloner Ogle was no ways fortunate in America. Commodore Knowles was sent out with a squadron of ships to attack La Guirra and Porto Cavallo, on the coasts of the Caracas; but this attempt miscarried. He afterwards attacked Porto Cavallo, but without success. A revolution in the ministry took place this year, and Mr. Pelham was placed at the head of the ministry. The queen of Hungary now began to triumph over all her enemies. The French were driven out of Bohemia. Her general, prince Charles, at the head of a large army, invaded the dominions of Bavaria. Her rival, the nominal emperor, was obliged to fly before her; abandoned by his allies, and stripped of all his dominions, he repaired to Francfort, where he lived in indigence and obscurity. He agreed to continue neuter during the remainder of the war, while the French, who first began it as allies, supported the burthen. In the Netherlands, the English and French armies came to an engagement at the village

of Dettingen. The order of battle, as directed by his Britannic majesty, was very masterly. The king advancing to the front of his army, gave fresh spirits to the soldiers. The British troops fired too soon, upon the marching up of the enemy; when the French black musquetaires, detaching themselves from their lines, and galloping between the allied foot, were all cut to pieces. The firing now became general; when the presence of his Britannic majesty, who was in the posts of the greatest danger, and behaved with the noblest intrepidity, fixed the fate of the day. Marshal Noailles shewed great bravery in this battle. The duke of Cumberland being in the hottest of the engagement, was wounded in the calf of the leg. Hereupon marshal Noailles, after losing the flower of his army, ordered a retreat. In this battle the French lost 6000 men, and a multitude of officers, with some trophies; and the English 2500 men. In 1744 commodore Anson returned from his expedition round the world. In September 1740 he had sailed with a small squadron to the South-Sea, in order to annoy the Spanish settlements of Chili and Peru. Two of his large ships having been separated from him in a storm before he weathered Cape Horn, had put in at Rio de Janeiro, on the coast of Brazil, from whence they returned to Europe. A frigate commanded by captain Cheap was shipwrecked on a desolate island in the South-Sea. Mr. Anson having undergone a dreadful tempest, which dispersed his fleet, arrived at the island of Juan Fernandez, where he was joined by the Gloucester, a ship of the line, a sloop, and a pink loaded with provisions. These were the remains of his squadron. He made prize of several vessels; took and burned the little town of Payta; set sail from the coast of Mexico for the Philippine isles; and in this passage the Gloucester was abandoned and sunk: the other vessels had been destroyed, for want of men to navigate them; so that nothing now remained but the commodore's own ship the Centurion, and that but very indifferently manned; for the crews had been horribly thinned by sickness. Incredible were the hardships and misery they sustained from the shattered condition of the ships, and the scorbutic disorder, when they reached the plentiful island of Tinian, where they were supplied with the necessary refreshments. Thence they prosecuted their voyage to the river of Canton in China, where the commodore ordered the ship to be sheathed, and found means to procure a reinforcement of sailors. The chief object of his attention was the rich annual ship that sails between Acapulco in Mexico, and Manilla, one of the Philippine islands. In hope of intercepting her, he set sail from Canton, and steered his course back to the straits of Manilla, where he actually fell into his hands, after a short but vigorous engagement.

The

The prize was called *Nuestra Señora de Cavadonga*, mounted with 40 guns, manned with 600 sailors, and loaded with treasure and effects to the value of 313,000 pounds sterling: with this windfall, he returned to Canton; from whence he proceeded to the Cape of Good-hope, and prosecuted his voyage to England, where he arrived in safety. Mean while the French went on with vigour on every quarter; they opposed prince Charles of Lorraine; they interrupted his progress in his attempts to pass the Rhine, and gained some successes in Italy; but their chief expectations were placed in a projected invasion of England. An invasion therefore was actually projected. Charles, son of the old Chevalier St. George, departed from Rome in the disguise of a Spanish courier, prosecuting his journey to Paris, and had an audience of the French king. The troops designed for this expedition amounted to 15,000; preparations were made for embarking them at Dunkirk, and some other of the nearest ports to England, under the eye of the young Pretender; and 7000 of the number actually went on board. The duke de Roqueseuille, with 20 ships of the line, was to see them landed safely in England; and count Saxe was to command them, when put ashore. The whole project, however, was disconcerted by the appearance of Sir John Norris, with a superior fleet, making up against them; the French fleet was obliged to put back; a very hard gale of wind damaged their transports beyond redress. All hopes of invasion were now frustrated; and, at length, the French thought fit openly to declare war. But, though fortune seemed to favour England on this occasion, yet, on others, she was not equally propitious. The combined fleets of France and Spain, for some time, fought the British armament under admirals Matthews and Lestock, though with inferior force, and came off nearly upon equal terms. Such a parity of success in England was regarded as a defeat. Both the English admirals were 1744 tried by a court martial: Matthews, who had fought the enemy with intrepidity, was declared incapable of serving for the future in his majesty's navy; Lestock, who had kept aloof, was acquitted with honour, for he had entrenched himself within the punctilios of discipline; he barely did his duty; a man of honour, when his country is at stake, should do more. The proceedings in the Netherlands were still more unfavourable. The French besieged and took Fribourg, before they went into winter-quarters; and early the next campaign invested the city of Tournay. The allies were resolved to prevent the loss of this city by a battle. Their army was inferior, and they were commanded by the duke of Cumberland. Notwithstanding these 1745 disadvantages they marched towards the enemy, and took post in sight of the French, who were encamped on an eminence; the

village of Antoine on the right, a wood on their left, and the town of Fontenoy before them. This advantageous situation did not repress the ardour of the English; on the 30th day of April, the duke of Cumberland marched to the attack at two o'clock in the morning. The British infantry pressed forward, bore down all opposition, and, for near an hour, were victorious. Marshal Saxe was at that time sick of the same disorder of which he afterwards died. He visited all the posts in a litter; and saw, notwithstanding all appearances, that the day was his own. The English column, without command, by a mere mechanical courage, had advanced upon the enemies lines, which formed an avenue on each side to receive them. The French artillery began to play upon this forlorn body; and, though they continued a long time unshaken, they were obliged to retreat about three o'clock in the afternoon. This was one of the most bloody battles that had been fought this age; the allies left upon the field near 12,000 slain; and the French bought their victory with near an equal number. This blow, by which Tournay was taken, gave the French a manifest superiority, all the rest of the campaign, which they did not forego during the continuance of the war. The emperor Charles VII. who had been raised to the throne from the dukedom of Bavaria, and for whom the war first began, was now dead; yet this did not in the least restore tranquillity to Europe. The grand duke of Tuscany, husband to the queen of Hungary, was declared emperor upon his decease; but the war between France and the allies still continued; and the original views and interests seemed now quite forgotten, that had at first inspired the contention. The intended French invasion had roused all the attention of the English ministry; and nothing but loyalty breathed throughout the whole kingdom. The admirals Rowley and Warren had retrieved the honour of the British flag, and made several rich captures. Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton, in North America, a place of great consequence to the British commerce, surrendered to general Pepperel, while, a short time after, two French East-India ships, and another from Peru, laden with treasure, supposing the place still in possession of the French, sailed into the harbour, and their capture added to the English success. It was in this period of universal satisfaction, that the son of the old Pretender resolved to make an effort at gaining the British crown. Being furnished with some money, and still larger promises from France, he embarked for Scotland on board a small frigate, accompanied by the marquis of Tullibardine, Sir Thomas Sheridan, and a few other desperate adventurers. For the conquest of the whole British empire, he brought with him seven officers, and arms for 2000 men. Fortune, which ever persecuted

euted his family, seemed no way more favour-
 able to him; his convoy, a ship of 60 guns,
 was so disabled in an engagement with an
 English man of war, called the *Lion*, that it
 returned to Brest, while he was obliged to con-
 tinue his course to the western parts of Scot-
 land; and, landing on the coast of Lochabar,
 July 27, was, in a little time, joined by some
 chiefs of the Highland clans, and their vassals.
 By means of these chiefs, therefore, he soon
 saw himself at the head of 1500 men; and
 invited others to join him by his manifestoes,
 which were dispersed throughout all the High-
 lands. The ministry was no sooner confirmed
 of the truth of his arrival, which, at first, they
 could scarcely be induced to believe, than Sir
 John Cope was ordered to oppose his progress.
 In the mean time, the young adventurer
 marched to Perth, where the unnecessary ce-
 remony was performed of proclaiming the
 Chevalier de St. George, his father, king of
 Great Britain. The rebel army, descending
 from the mountains, seemed to gather as it
 went. They advanced towards Edinburgh,
 which they entered without opposition. Here
 the pageantry of proclamation was per-
 formed, Aug. 17, in which he promised to
 dissolve the Union, and redress the grievances
 of the country. But, though he was master
 of the capital, yet the citadel, which goes by
 the name of the Castle, a strong fortress built
 upon a rock, and commanded by gen. Gueft,
 braved all his attempts. In the mean time,
 Sir John Cope, who had pursued them to the
 Highlands, but declined meeting them in their
 descent, now reinforced by two regiments of
 dragoons, resolved to march towards Edin-
 burgh, and give them battle. The young ad-
 venturer, unwilling to give him time to re-
 treat, attacked him near Prestonpans, about
 12 miles from the capital, and, in a few mi-
 nutes, put him and his troops totally to the
 rout. This victory, in which the king lost
 about 500 men, gave the rebels great influ-
 ence; and, had the Pretender taken advantage
 of the general consternation, and marched to-
 wards England, the consequence might have
 been dangerous to the safety of the state; but
 he spent the time at Edinburgh, seeming
 to enjoy the useless parade of royalty, pleased
 at being addressed and treated as a king. By
 this time he was joined by the earl of Kil-
 marnock, the lords Elcho, Balmerino, Ogilvy,
 Finsligo, and the eldest son of the lord Lovat.
 While the young Pretender thus trifled away
 the time at Edinburgh, (for all delays in dan-
 gerous enterprizes are even worse than defeats)
 the ministry of Great Britain took every pos-
 sible measure to defeat his intentions. Six
 thousand Dutch troops that had come over to
 the assistance of the crown, were sent north-
 ward, under the command of general Wade;
 but, as it was then said, these could lend no
 assistance, as they were, properly speaking,
 prisoners of France, and, upon their parole,

not to oppose that power for the space of one
 year. However this be, the duke of Cum-
 berland soon after arrived from Flanders, and
 was followed by another detachment of dra-
 goons and infantry; volunteers in different
 parts of the kingdom employed themselves in
 the exercise of arms; and every county ex-
 erted a generous spirit of indignation, both
 against the ambition, the religion, and the
 allies of the young adventurer. In the mean
 time, Charles went forward with vigour, and
 resolving to make an irruption into England,
 he entered it by the western border. On the
 6th day of Nov. Carlisle was invested, and, in
 less than three days, it surrendered. Here he
 found a considerable quantity of arms, and was
 declared king of Great Britain. General Wade
 being apprized of his progress, advanced across
 the country from the opposite shore; but, re-
 ceiving intelligence that the enemy were two
 days march before him, he retired to his for-
 mer station. The young Pretender now re-
 solved to proceed, having received assurances
 from France, that a considerable body of troops
 would be landed on the southern coast of Bri-
 tain, to make a diversion in his favour; and
 flattered with the hopes of being joined by a
 large body of English malecontents, as soon as
 he should make his appearance among them.
 Leaving therefore a small garrison in Carlisle,
 which he should rather have left defenceless,
 he advanced to Penrith, marching on foot in
 an Highland garb, and continued his irruption
 till he came to Manchester, where he esta-
 blished his head-quarters. He was here joined
 by about 200 Englishmen, who were formed
 into a regiment, under the command of colo-
 nel Townley. From thence he prosecuted his
 route to Derby, intending to go by the way of
 Chester into Wales, where he hoped for a great
 number of adherents. He was, by this time,
 advanced within 100 miles of the capital,
 which was filled with terror and confusion.
 The king resolved to take the field in person.
 The volunteers of the city were incorporated
 into a regiment. The practitioners of the law
 agreed to take the field, with the judges at
 their head. Even the managers of the theatres
 offered to raise a body of their dependants for
 the service of their country. Yet these com-
 binations only served as instances of the na-
 tional terror; for the trading part of the city,
 and those concerned in the money corporations,
 were overwhelmed with dejection. They
 could hope for little safety in the courage or
 discipline of a militia; especially as they
 every hour dreaded an invasion from France,
 and an insurrection of the Roman catholics,
 and other friends to the expelled family. This
 therefore was the moment for the advance-
 ment of the adventurer's enterprize. Had he
 marched up to the capital, he would undoubt-
 edly have been joined by several secretly at-
 tached to his cause. But he determined once
 more to retreat to Scotland; and thus his
 scheme

scheme was defeated. In fact, he was but nominally the leader of his forces. His generals, the chiefs of Highland clans, were, from their education, ignorant; and, from their independency, obstinate. They each embraced peculiar systems, and began to contend with each other for the pre-eminence; so that after violent disputes, they resolved to march back. They effected their retreat to Carlisle without any loss; and from thence crossed the rivers Eden and Solway into Scotland. In this irruption, however, they preserved all the rules of war; they desisted, in a great measure, from rapine; levied contributions; and, in the usual form, left a garrison in Carlisle in their retreat; which, a short time after, to the number of 400, surrendered, to the duke of Cumberland, prisoners at discretion. The Pretender, being returned to Scotland, proceeded to Glasgow; from which city he exacted severe contributions. Advancing to Stirling, he was joined by lord Lewis Gordon, at the head of some forces which had been assembled in his absence. Other clans, to the number of two thousand, came in likewise; Spain sent him some supplies of money; and, in one or two skirmishes with the royalists, his generals came off with victory; so that his affairs once more seemed to wear an aspect of success. Being joined by lord John Drummond, he invested the castle of Stirling, commanded by general Blakeney; but his forces being unused to sieges, consumed much time to no purpose. General Hawley, who commanded a considerable body of forces near Edinburgh, undertook to raise the siege. He advanced towards the rebel army, and rendezvoused his whole force at Falkirk, while the rebels lay incamped at no great distance. After two days mutually examining each other's strength, the rebels, on the seventeenth day of January, came on in full spirits to attack the king's army. The Pretender, who stood in the front line, gave the signal to fire; and the first volley served to put Hawley's forces into confusion. The horse retreated with precipitation, and fell in upon their own infantry; the rebels followed their blow; and the greatest part of the royal army fled with the utmost precipitation. They retired in confusion to Edinburgh, leaving the field of battle, with part of their tents and artillery, to the rebels. This was the end of all their triumphs. But a new scene of conduct was now going to open; for the duke of Cumberland, at that time the favourite of the English army, had put himself at the head of the troops at Edinburgh, which consisted of about fourteen thousand men. He resolved therefore to come to a battle as soon as possible; and marched forward, while the young adventurer retired at his approach. The duke advanced to Aberdeen, where he was joined by the duke of Gordon, and some other lords, attached to his family and cause. After having refreshed

his troops there for some time, he renewed his march; and, in twelve days, came upon the banks of the deep and rapid river Spey. This was a place where the rebels might have disputed his passage; but they seemed now totally void of all counsel and subordination, without conduct, and without expectation. The duke still proceeded in his pursuit; and, at length, had advice that the enemy had advanced from Inverness to the plain of Culloden, which was about nine miles distant, and there intended to give him battle. On this plain the Highlanders were drawn up in order of battle, to the number of eight thousand men, in thirteen divisions, supplied with some pieces of artillery. The battle began about one o'clock in the afternoon; the cannon of the king's army did dreadful execution among the enemy, while theirs, being but ill served, was ineffectual. One of the great errors in all the Pretender's warlike measures, was his subjecting undisciplined troops to the forms of artful war, and thus representing their native ferocity, from which alone he could hope for success. After they had stood the English fire for some time, they at length became impatient for closer engagement; and about five hundred of them attacked the English left wing with their accustomed fierceness. The first line being disordered by this onset, two battalions advanced to support it, and galled the enemy by a terrible and close discharge. At the same time the dragoons under Hawley, and the Argyleshire militia, pulling down a park-wall that guarded the enemy's flank, and which the rebels had left but feebly defended, fell in among them sword in hand, with great slaughter. In less than thirty minutes they were totally routed, and the field covered with their wounded and slain, to the number of above three thousand men. The duke, immediately after the decisive action at Culloden, ordered six-and-thirty deserters to be executed; the conquerors spread terror wherever they came; and, after a short time, the whole country round was one scene of slaughter, desolation, and plunder; justice seemed forgotten; and vengeance assumed the name. In the mean time, the unhappy fugitive adventurer wandered from mountain to mountain, a wretched spectator of all these horrors, the result of his ill-guided ambition. He now underwent a similarity of adventures with Charles II. after the defeat at Worcester. He sometimes found refuge in caves and cottages, without attendants, and exposed to the mercy of peasants, who could pity but not support him. Sometimes he lay in forests, with one or two companions of his distress, continually pursued by the troops of the conqueror, as there was thirty thousand pounds bid for his head. Sheridan, an Irish adventurer, was he who kept most faithfully by him, and inspired him

him with courage to support such incredible hardships. He was obliged to trust his life to the fidelity of above fifty individuals. One day, having walked from morning till night, pressed by hunger, and worn with fatigue, he ventured to enter a house, the owner of which he well knew was attached to the opposite party: "The son of your king," said he, entering, "comes to beg a bit of bread and cloaths. I know your present attachment to my adversaries, but I believe you have sufficient honour not to abuse my confidence, or to take the advantage of my misfortunes. Take these rags that have for some time been my only covering, and keep them. You may, probably, restore them to me one day, when seated on the throne of the kings of Great Britain." His host was touched with his distress; assisted him as far as he was able, and never divulged his secret. In this manner he wandered among the frightful wilds of Glengary, for near six months, often hemmed round by his pursuers, but still finding some expedient to save him from captivity and death. At length a privateer of St. Malo, hired by his adherents, arrived in Lochnanach, on which he embarked, and arrived at France in safety. While the prince thus led a wandering and solitary life, the scaffolds and the gibbets were bathed with the blood of his adherents; seventeen officers of the rebel army were executed at Kennington-common, in the neighbourhood of London, whose constancy in death gained more proselytes to their cause than perhaps their victories could have done. Nine were executed in the same manner at Carlisle; six at Brumpton; seven at Penrith; and eleven at York. A few obtained pardons; and a considerable number were transported to the plantations. The earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, with the lord Balmerino, were tried by their peers, and found guilty. Cromartie was pardoned; the other two were beheaded on Tower-hill. Kilmarnock, either from conviction, or from the hope of a pardon, owned his crime, and declared his repentance of it. On the other hand, Balmerino, who had, from his youth up, been bred to arms, died in a more daring manner. When his fellow-sufferer, as commanded, bid God bless king George, Balmerino still held fast to his principles, and cried out, God bless king James, and suffered with the utmost intrepidity. Lord Lovat, and Mr. Radcliff, the titular earl of Derwentwater, suffered the same fate with equal resolution. The flames of war still continued to rage upon the continent with their accustomed violence. The French went forward with rapid success, having reduced almost the whole Netherlands to their obedience. In vain the Dutch negotiated, supplicated, and evaded war; they saw themselves stripped of all those strong towns which defended their dominions from invasion; and they now lay almost defenceless, ready

to receive terms from their conquerors. The people, in several towns, inflamed almost to tumult and sedition, compelled their magistrates to declare for the prince of Orange as Stadtholder, captain-general, and admiral of the United Provinces. The vigorous consequences of this resolution immediately appeared; all commerce with the French was prohibited; the Dutch army was augmented; and orders were issued to commence hostilities against the French by sea and land. Italy still felt all the terrors of war, or rather saw foreigners contending with each other for her dominions; the French and Spaniards on one side, the Imperialists and the king of Sardinia on the other. Thus Italy, that once gave laws to the world, now saw the troops of Germany and Spain, by turns, enter into her territories; and, after various combats, she at last saw the Imperialists become masters. The Spaniards and French lost the most flourishing armies, notwithstanding the excellent conduct of the prince of Conti their general; and, at last, after a bloody victory obtained over the Spaniards at St. Lazaro, the beautiful city of Genoa, which had sided with Spain, was obliged to submit to the conquerors, to suffer some indignities imposed upon them, and to pay a most severe contribution. The Genoese were, at length, reduced to despair, and were resolved to make a last effort for the recovery of their liberty and independence. The Austrians took the cannon of the city, in order to transport them to Provence, where their arms had already penetrated. The Genoese themselves were obliged to draw those cannon which they had once considered as the defence and ornament of their citadel. It was on this occasion that an Austrian officer struck one of the citizens, who had been employed in this laborious task. This blow served to animate the people with their former spirit of freedom. They took up arms in every quarter of the town, and surprized some battalions of the Austrians, surrounded others, and cut them in pieces. The senate, uncertain how to proceed, neither encouraged nor stopped the citizens, who drove the Austrians entirely out, and then appointed commanders, and guarded the walls with the utmost regularity. About this time the English made an unsuccessful expedition into France, in order to attack Port l'Orient, in which they came off without any honour. The French gained a considerable victory at Roucroux in Flanders, over the allies, although it procured them no real advantage; and it cost them a greater number of lives than those whom they obliged to retire. The Dutch, in this general conflict, seemed the greatest losers. A victory gained over the allies at La Feldt served to reduce them to a still greater degree of distrust of their generals, than they had hitherto shown: but the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, the strongest fortification of Dutch Brabant, and which

put the French in possession of the whole navigation of the Schelde, threw them almost into despair. But these victories, in favour of France, were counterbalanced with almost equal disappointments. In Italy, the French general, marshal Belleisle's brother, at the head of thirty-four thousand men, attempted to penetrate into Piedmont; but his troops were put to the rout, and he himself slain. The French king equipped an unsuccessful armament for the recovery of Cape Breton; and, not discouraged by this failure, fitted out two squadrons, one to make a descent upon the British colonies in America, and the other to assist the operations in the East Indies.

These, however, were attacked by An-
1747 son and Warren, and nine of their ships were taken. Soon after this, commodore Fox, with six ships of war, took above forty French ships laden from St. Domingo; and this loss was soon after followed by another defeat, which the French fleet sustained from admiral Hawke, in which seven ships of the line and several frigates were taken. This variety of success served to make all the powers at war heartily desirous of peace. An accommodation was therefore resolved upon; and the contending powers agreed to come to a congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the earl of Sandwich and Sir Thomas Robinson assisted as plenipotentiaries from the king of Great Britain. This treaty, which takes its name from that city, was concluded on the 7th day of October, a lasting instance of precipitate counsels and English humility. In 1749 a misunderstanding began to break out afresh between his majesty and the prince of Wales, whose servants, with a few independent country gentlemen, now began to form a new opposition in the house of commons. When the parliament met, they objected to, and disputed the address, as well as every other measure proposed by the ministry. The colony of Nova Scotia was now planted; which, however, has neither answered the expectations of the public or its projectors, and which in some measure proved the origin of the war that broke out in 1755. A riot broke out at Oxford, where certain young men drank the Pretender's health, for which they were afterwards severely punished. There were also great party riots at this time, particularly at Litchfield races, where the duke of Bedford was grossly assaulted. In 1750 Mr. Pelham planned and executed a scheme for lightening the immense load of national debt. This year the attention of the public was very much engrossed by the Westminster election, in which lord Trentham and Sir Geo. Vandeput were competitors. The month of February was rendered remarkable by two shocks of an earthquake that were very sensibly felt in the cities of London and Westminster, and their environs. The month of May was distinguished by a pestilential fever that arose from a contagion among the prison-

ers tried at the Old Bailey, and which proved fatal to the lord mayor of London, one alderman, two judges, several lawyers, and a considerable number of spectators that attended the sessions. Disputes first began to arise this year between the courts of England and France respecting the limits of Nova Scotia. On the 20th of March 1751, Frederick prince of Wales died of a pleuritic disorder, in the 45th year of his age. He was possessed of every amiable quality which could engage the affection of the people: a tender and obliging husband, a fond parent, a kind master, liberal, generous, candid, and humane; a munificent patron of the arts, an unwearied friend to merit; well disposed to assert the rights of mankind in general, and warmly attached to the interest of Great Britain. His royal highness left issue, 1. Augusta, born August 11, 1737, married to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, January 16, 1764. 2. His present majesty, born May 24, 1738, old style. 3. Edward, duke of York, born March 14, 1738; died on September 17, 1767. 4. Elizabeth Caroline, born in December 1740; died Sept. 4, 1759. 5. William Henry, duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married to the countess of Waldegrave, natural daughter of Sir Edw. Walpole, knight of the Bath. 6. Henry Frederick, duke of Cumberland; born Nov. 7, 1745; married in Nov. 1771 to the widow Horton, a daughter of lord Irnham. 7. Louisa Anne, born March 8, 1749; since dead. 8. Frederick William, born May 13, 1750; and died Dec. 31, 1765. 9. Caroline Matilda, born July 17, 1751, old style; married, Oct. 1, 1766, to Christian VII. king of Denmark, from whom she was repudiated in 1772. The prince of Orange also died in October, in the 41st year of his age. In May an act passed for regulating the commencement of the year, by which the old style was abolished, and the new style established. This was done by sinking eleven days in Sept. 1752, and thereafter beginning the year on the 1st of January. The scrutiny relating to lord Trentham and Sir Geo. Vandeput had been carried on with infinite acrimony, when, at last, the former took his seat in parliament. Mr. Crowle, one of Sir George's counsel, was forced to ask pardon on his knees, of the house of commons; which Mr. Murray, brother to lord Elibank, refusing to do, he was committed close prisoner to Newgate. This year miss Blandy for poisoning her father, and miss Jefferies, with one Swan, for murdering her uncle, were executed. In 1753, passed the two famous bills for naturalizing the Jews, and for preventing clandestine marriages: the former, however, was afterwards repealed. This year too was rendered remarkable by the romantic affair of Elizabeth Canning, a wench who pretended that on New Year's day she had been seized by two men under Bedlam-Wall, who tore off her clothes

passed her, and carried her to Enfield-Wash; where, ('twas wildly affirmed) she had subsisted almost a month on only a quartern loaf. On this occasion, one Mary Squires, a gipsy, was tried, and sentenced to die; but afterwards reprieved, to the great joy of all persons of sense and humanity: and Canning being tried for perjury, was transported for life in 1754. The Society for the Encouragement of Art, Manufactures, and Commerce, was founded about this time. In 1754 the public of England sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Pelham, who was succeeded as prime-minister by his brother the duke of Newcastle. On Nov. 1. 1755, a most dreadful earthquake laid the city of Lisbon in ruins, and about 10,000 persons lost their lives. The barefaced encroachments of the French, who had built forts on our back settlements in America, and the dispositions they made for sending over vast bodies of veteran troops to support those encroachments, produced a wonderful spirit in England, especially after admiral Boscawen was ordered with eleven ships of the line, besides a frigate and two regiments, to sail to the banks of Newfoundland, where he came up with and took two French men of war, the rest of their fleet escaping up the river St. Lawrence, by the straits of Bellefleur. No sooner was it known that hostilities were begun, than the public of England poured their money into the government's loan, and orders were issued for making general reprisals in Europe as well as in America; and that all the French ships, whether outward or homeward bound, should be stopped and brought into British ports. These orders were so effectual, that before the end of the year 1755, above 300 of the richest French merchant ships, and above 8000 of their best sailors were brought into British ports. This well-timed measure had such an effect, that the French had neither hands to navigate their merchant-men, nor to man their ships of war; for about two years after near 30,000 French seamen were found to be prisoners in England. In July, general Braddock, who had been injudiciously sent from England to attack the French and reduce the forts on the Ohio, was defeated and killed, by falling into an ambuscade of the French and Indians near Fort du Quesne; but major general Johnson defeated a body of French near Crown Point, of whom he killed about 1000. On the 18th of May 1756, Great Britain declared war solemnly against France. The English at this time could not be said to have any first minister; some great men agreed on nothing but in opposing the measures of the cabinet, which had been undertaken without their consent. The English navy in 1755 consisted of one ship of 110 guns, five of 100 guns each, thirteen of 90, eight of 80, five of 74, twenty-nine of 70, four of 66, one of 64, thirty-three of 60, three of 54, twenty-eight of 50, four of 44, thirty-five of 40, and forty-

two of 20; four sloops of war of 18 guns each, two of 16, eleven of 14, thirteen of 12, and one of 10; besides a great number of bomb-ketches, fireships, and tenders; a force sufficient to oppose the united maritime strength of all the powers of Europe; whilst that of the French, even at the end of this year, and including the ships then upon the stocks, amounted to no more than six ships of 80 guns, twenty-one of 74, one of 72, four of 70, thirty-one of 64, two of 60, six of 50, and thirty-two frigates. In proportion as the spirits of the public were elevated by those invincible armaments, they were sunk with an account that the French had landed 11,000 men in Minorca, to attack fort St. Philip there; that admiral Byng, who had been sent out with a squadron at least equal to that of the French, had been baffled if not defeated by their admiral Galissoniere; and that at last Minorca was surrendered by general Blakeney. The English were far more alarmed than they ought to have been at those events. The loss of Minorca was more shameful than detrimental to the kingdom; but the public outcry was such, that the king gave up Byng to public justice, and he was shot to death at Portsmouth for cowardice. It was about this time that Mr. Pitt was placed, as secretary of state, at the head of the administration. He had been long known to be a bold speaker, and he soon proved himself to be as spirited a minister. The miscarriages in the Mediterranean had no consequence but the loss of fort St. Philip, which was more than repaired by the vast success of the English privateers, both in Europe and America. The successes of the English in the East-Indies, under colonel Clive, are almost incredible. He defeated Suraja Dowla, nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orix, and placed Jaffier Ally Cawn in the ancient seat of the new nabobs of those provinces. Suraja Dowla, who was in the French interest, was a few days after his being defeated, taken by the new nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn's son, and put to death. This event laid the foundation of the present amazing extent of riches and territory which the English now possess in the East-Indies. Mr. Pitt introduced into the cabinet a new system of operations against France, than which nothing could be better calculated to restore the spirits of his countrymen, and to alarm their enemies. Far from dreading an invasion, he planned an expedition for carrying the arms of England into France itself, and the descent was to be made at Rochefort, under general Sir John Mordaunt, who was to command the land troops. Nothing could be more promising than the dispositions for this expedition. It failed on the 8th of September 1757, and admiral Hawke brought both the sea and land forces back on the 6th of October, to St. Helen's, without the general making an attempt to land on the coast of France. He was tried and acquitted without

the public murmuring, so great an opinion had the people of the minister, who, to do him justice, did not suffer a man or a ship belonging to the English army or navy to lie idle. Jan. 6, 1757, the French King was stabbed in his side, as he was getting into his coach, by one Damien, whose impious attempt was punished with the most cruel and exquisite tortures. The French having attacked the electorate of Hanover with a most powerful army, merely because his Britannic majesty refused to wink at their encroachments in America, the English parliament, in gratitude, voted large supplies of men and money in defence of the electoral dominions. The duke of Cumberland had been sent thither to command an army of observation; but he had been so powerfully pressed by a superior army, that he found himself obliged to lay down his arms; and the French, under the duke of Richelieu, took possession of that electorate, and its capital. At this time, a scarcity next to a famine raged in England; and the Hessian troops, who, with the Hanoverians, had been sent to defend the kingdom from an invasion intended by the French, remained still in England. So many difficulties concurring, in 1758 a treaty of mutual defence was agreed to between his majesty and the king of Prussia; in consequence of which, the parliament voted 670,000*l.* to his Prussian majesty; and also voted large sums, amounting in the whole to near two millions a year, for the payment of 50,000 of the troops of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Gotha, Wolfenbuttel, and Buckeburg. This treaty, which proved afterwards so burdensome to England, was intended to unite the protestant interest in Germany. George II. with the consent of his Prussian majesty, pretending that the French had violated the convention concluded between them and the duke of Cumberland at Closterseven, ordered his Hanoverian subjects to resume their arms under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, a Prussian general, who instantly drove them out of Hanover; and the duke of Marlborough, after the English had repeatedly insulted the French coasts, by destroying their stores and shipping at St. Maloes and Cherbourg, marched into Germany, and joined prince Ferdinand with 12,000 British troops, which were afterwards increased to 25,000. A sharp war ensued. The English every where performed wonders, and according to the accounts published in the London Gazette, they were every where victorious, but nothing decisive followed, and the enemy opened every campaign with advantage. Even the battle of Minden, the most glorious, perhaps, in the English annals, in which about 7000 English defeated 80,000 of the French regular troops in fair battle, contributed nothing to the conclusion of the war, or towards weakening the French in Germany. The English bore the expence of the war with cheerfulness, and ap-

plauded Mr. Pitt's administration, because their glorious successes in every other part of the globe demonstrated that he was in earnest. Admiral Boscawen and general Amherst, in August 1758, reduced and demolished Louisbourg, in North America, which had been restored to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and was become the scourge of the British trade, and took five or six French ships of the line. Frontenac and Fort du Quesne, in the same quarter, fell also into the hands of the English; acquisitions that far overbalanced a check which the English received at Ticonderago, and the loss of about 300 of the English guards at St. Car, as they were returning under general Bligh from the coast of France. The English affairs in the East Indies this year proved equally fortunate. The lords of the admiralty received letters from thence, with an account that admiral Pocock engaged the French fleet near Fort St. David, on the 29th of March, in which engagement a French man of war, called the *Bien Aimé*, of 74 guns, was so much damaged that they run her on shore. The French had 600 men killed and wounded, on this occasion, and the English only 29 killed, and 89 wounded. That on the third of August following, he engaged the French fleet a second time, near Pondicherry; when, after a brisk firing of ten minutes, the French bore away with all the sail they could make, and got safe into the road of Pondicherry. The loss of the French in this engagement was 540 killed and wounded; and that of the English only 147 killed and wounded. And that on the 14th of Decr. following, general Lally, commander of the French army in those parts, marched to besiege Madras, which was defended by the English colonels Laurence and Draper; and after a brisk cannonade, which lasted till the 16th of February following, the English having received a reinforcement of 600 men, general Lally thought proper to raise the siege and retire with precipitation, leaving behind him 40 pieces of cannon. The year 1759 was introduced by the taking of the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, by commodore Keppel. Three capital expeditions had been planned for this year in America, and all of them proved successful. One of them was against the French islands in the West Indies, where Guadaloupe was reduced. The second expedition was against Quebec, the capital of the French Canada. The command was given, by the minister's advice, to general Wolfe, a young officer of a truly military genius. Wolfe was opposed with far superior forces by Montcalm, the best and most successful general the French had. Though the situation of the country which Wolfe was to attack, and the works the French threw up to prevent a descent of the English, were deemed impregnable, yet Montcalm never relaxed in his vigilance. Wolfe's

courage and perseverance, however, surmounting incredible difficulties, he gained the heights of Abraham, near Quebec, where he fought and defeated the French army, but was himself killed; and general Monckton, who was next in command, being wounded, the completion of the French defeat, and the glory of reducing Quebec, was reserved for brigadier general (now lord viscount) Townshend. General Amherst, who was the first English general on command in America, conducted the third expedition. His orders were to reduce all Canada, and to join the army under general Wolfe on the banks of the river St. Lawrence. It is to the honour of the minister, that Mr. Amherst in this expedition was so well provided with every thing that could make it successful, that there scarcely appeared any chance for its miscarriage: And thus the French empire in North America became subject to Great Britain. The affairs of the French being now desperate, and their credit ruined, they resolved upon an attempt to retrieve all by an invasion of Great Britain: but, on the 18th of August, 1759, admiral Boscawen attacked the Toulon squadron, commanded by M. de la Clue, near the straits of Gibraltar, took *Le Centaur* of 74, *Le Temeraire* of 74, and *Le Modeste* of 74 guns; and burnt *L'Ocean* of 80, and *Le Redoutable* of 74 guns. The rest of the fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line, and three frigates, made their escape in the night. And on Nov. 20, Sir Edward Hawke defeated the Breft fleet, commanded by admiral Conflans, off the island of Dumet, in the bay of Biscay. The *Formidable*, a French man of war of 80 guns, was taken; the *Thesée* of 74, and the *Superbe* of 70 guns, were sunk; and the *Soleil Royal* of 80, and the *Héros* of 74 guns, were burnt. Seven or eight French men of war of the line got up the river Villaine, by throwing their guns overboard; and the rest of the fleet, consisting of five ships of the line, and three frigates, escaped in the night. The English lost on this occasion, upon the shoals of the coast, the *Essex* of 64, and the *Resolution* of 74 guns. After this engagement, the French gave over all thoughts of their intended invasion of Great Britain. This year the king of Spain died, and was succeeded by Charles III. The king of Portugal was shot at in his coach; and many persons of the first distinction in that kingdom were seized, and afterwards suffered death, for being privy to the attempt. In Feb. 1760, captain Thurot, a French marine adventurer, who had with three sloops of war alarmed the coasts of Scotland, and actually made a descent at Carrickfergus in Ireland, was, on his return from thence, met, defeated, and killed by captain Elliot, who was the commodore of three ships, inferior in force to the Frenchman's squadron. Every day's gazette added to the accounts of the successes of the English, and the utter ruin

of the French finances, which that government did not blush publickly to avow. In short, Great Britain now reigned as sole mistress of the main, and had succeeded in every measure that had been projected for her own safety and advantage. The war in Germany, however, continued still as undecisive as it was expensive, and many in England began to consider it now as foreign to the internal interests of Great Britain. The French again and again shewed dispositions for treating, and the charges of the war, which began now to amount to little less than 18,000,000 sterling yearly, inclined the British ministry to listen to their proposals. A negociation was accordingly entered upon, which proved abortive, as did many other projects for accommodation. On May 5, earl Ferrers was executed at Tyburn for the murder of Mr. Johnson his steward; and on the 25th of October, 1760, George II. died suddenly, full of years and glory, in the 77th year of his age, and 33d of his reign. George II. was in his person rather lower than the middle size, well shaped, erect, with eyes remarkably prominent, a high nose, and fair complexion. In his disposition he is said to have been hasty, prone to anger, especially in his youth, yet soon appeased; otherwise mild, moderate, and humane; in his way of living temperate, regular, and so methodical in every branch of private economy, that his attention descended to objects which a great king (perhaps) had better overlooked. He was fond of military pomp and parade; and personally brave. He loved war as a soldier; he studied it as a science; and corresponded on the subject with some of the greatest officers whom Germany had produced. With respect to his government, it very seldom deviated from the institutions of law; or encroached upon private property; or interfered with the common administration of justice. The circumstances that chiefly mark his public character, were a predilection for his native country, and a close attention to the political interests of the Germanic body. By his consort Wilhelmina Caroline, (daughter of John Frederick, marquis of Brandenburg Anspach) to whom he was married on Sept. 2, 1705, he had the following issue: 1. Frederic-Lewis, prince of Wales, &c. &c. &c. born at Hanover, January 20, 1706-7, and died March 20, 1750-1. 2. Anne, late princess of Orange, mother of the present princess of Nassau Weilburgh, who was married to his most serene highness Charles-William, prince of Orange, March 14, 1734, and died January 12, 1759. 3. Amelia Sophia-Eleonora, born May 30, 1711. 4. Elizabeth Caroline, born May 30, 1713, and died Dec. 28, 1758. 5. William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721, and died Oct. 31, 1765. 6. Mary, born Feb. 22, 1722-3, and May 8, 1740, married to Charles, then prince, but now landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, by whom she has issue

William

William, the hereditary prince, married to his cousin, the princess Sophia Magdalena, princess of Denmark; Charles and Frederick. She died Jan. 12, 1759. 7. Louisa, born Dec. 27, 1724, and in Nov. 1743, married to the prince royal, late king of Denmark, by whom she was mother of the present king, Christian IV. and the princesses, Sophia Magdalena (above-mentioned) Wilhelmina-Caroline and Louisa. She died Dec. 8, 1751. The powers of the human mind were freely and fully exercised in this reign. Considerable progress was made in the mathematics and astronomy by Saunderson, Bradley, Maclaurin, Smith, and the two Simpsons. Among the clergy, Sherlock, Hoadley, Secker, Conybeare and Warburton, Foster and Leland, were equally distinguished for their genius and erudition. Some curious discoveries in anatomy were made by the ingenuity and dexterity of Hunter and Monro; and surgery was brought to great perfection under the auspices of Cheselden and Sharpe. Among the literati, Young still survived a venerable monument of poetical talent. Thomson, the poet of the Seasons, displayed a luxuriance of genius in describing the beauties of nature. Akenfide and Armstrong excelled in didactic poetry. Even the *Epopœa* did not disdain an English dress, but appeared to advantage in the *Leonidas* of Glover, and the *Epigoniad* of Wilkie. The public acknowledged a considerable share of dramatic merit in the tragedies of Young, Mallet, Home, and some other less distinguished authors. Very few regular comedies, during this period, were exhibited on the English theatre, which, however, produced many less laboured pieces, abounding with satire, wit, and humour. The *Careless Husband* of Cibber, and *Suspicious Husband* of Hoadley, are the only very modern comedies that bid fair for reaching posterity. The exhibitions of the stage were improved to the most exquisite entertainment, by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly surpassed all his predecessors of this, and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting; in the sweetness and variety of his tones; the irresistible magic of his eye; the fire and vivacity of his action; the elegance of attitude; and the whole pathos of expression. Quin excelled in dignity and declamation; as well as in exhibiting some characters of humour, equally exquisite and peculiar. Cibber breathed the whole soul of female tenderness and passion; and Pritchard displayed all the dignity of distress. That Great Britain was not barren of poets at this period, appears from detached performances of Johnson, Mason, Gray, the two Whiteheads, and the two Wartons, besides a great number of other bards who have sported in lyric poetry, and acquired the applause of their fellow citizens. Candidates for literary fame appeared even in the higher sphere of life, embellished by the nervous style, superior sense, and extensive erudition of a Corke; by the delicate taste, the po-

lished muse, and tender feelings of a Lyttleton. King shone unrivalled in Roman eloquence. Even the female sex distinguished themselves by their taste and ingenuity. Miss Carter rivalled the celebrated Dacier in learning and critical knowledge; and Mrs. Lennox signalized herself by many successful efforts of genius, both in poetry and prose. The genius of Cervantes was transfused into the novels of Fielding, who painted the characters, and ridiculed the follies of life with equal strength, humour, and propriety. The field of history and biography was cultivated by many writers of ability, among whom we distinguish the copious Guthrie, the circumstantial Ralph, the laborious Carte, the learned and elegant Robertson, and above all the ingenious, penetrating, and comprehensive Hume, whom we rank among the first writers of the age, both as an historian and philosopher. Nor let us forget the merit conspicuous in the works of Campbell, remarkable for candour, intelligence, and precision. Johnson, inferior to none in philosophy, philology, poetry, and classical learning, stands foremost as an essayist, justly admired for the dignity, strength, and variety of his style, as well as for the agreeable manner in which he investigates the human heart, tracing every interesting emotion, and opening all the sources of morality. The laudable aim of enlisting the passions on the side of virtue, was successfully pursued by Richardson, in his *Pamela*, *Clarissa*, and *Grandison*; a species of writing equally new and extraordinary, where, mingled with much superfluity and impertinence, we find a sublime system of ethics, and amazing knowledge, and command of human nature. Many of the Greek and Roman classics made their appearance in English translations, which were favourably received as works of merit; among these we place, after Pope's *Homer*, *Virgil* by Pitt and Warton, *Horace* by Francis, *Polybius* by Hampton, and *Sophocles* by Francklyn. England was not defective in other arts that embellish and amuse. Music became a fashionable study, and its professors generally cared for by the public. Among the few natives of England who distinguished themselves by their talents in this art, Green, Howard, Arne, and Boyce, were the most remarkable. The British soil, which had hitherto been barren in the article of painting, now produced some artists of extraordinary merit. Hogarth excelled all the world in exhibiting the scenes of ordinary life; in humorous historical designs. Hudson, Reynolds, and Ramsay, distinguished themselves by their superior merit in portraits; a branch that was successfully cultivated by many other English painters. Wootton was famous for representing live animals in general; Seymour for race-horses; Lambert, and the Smiths, for landscape; and Scot for sea-pieces. Several spirited attempts were made on historical subjects; but little progress was made on the sublime parts of painting. Essays of this kind

kind were discouraged by a false taste, founded upon a reprobation of British genius. The art of engraving was brought to perfection by Strange, and laudably practised by several other masters; and great improvements were made in mezzotinto, miniature, and enamel. Many fair monuments of sculpture or statuary were raised by Ryfbrack, Roubilliac, and Wilton. Architecture, which had been cherished by the elegant taste of a Burlington, soon became a favourite study; and many magnificent edifices were reared in different parts of the kingdom.

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick Prince of Wales, was proclaimed King of Great Britain, Oct. 26, 1760. The brighter the national glory was at the time of George II.'s death, the more arduous was the province of his successor, George III. Born and bred in England, he had no prepossessions but for his native country, and an excellent education gave him true notions of its interests; therefore he was not to be imposed upon by flattering appearances. He knew that neither the finances, nor the population of England could furnish men and money for supplying the necessities of the war, successful as it was, and yet he was obliged to continue it, so as to bring it to a happy period. He chose for his first minister the earl of Bute, whom he had known ever since he began to know himself; and among the first acts of his reign was to convince the public that the death of his predecessor should not relax the operations of the war. Accordingly, in 1761, the island of Belleisle, on the coast of France, surrendered to his majesty's ships and forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson; as did the important fortrets of Pondicherry in the East Indies to colonel Coote and admiral Stevens. The operations against the French West Indies still continued under general Monckton, lord Rollo, and Sir James Douglas; and in 1762, the island of Martinico, hitherto deemed impregnable, with the islands of Grenada, Grenadillas, St. Vincent, and others of less note, were subdued by the British arms, with inconceivable rapidity. By this time the famous family compact among all the branches of the Bourbon family had been concluded, and it was found necessary to declare war against Spain, who having been hitherto no principals in the quarrel, had scandalously abused their neutrality in favour of the French. A respectable armament was fitted out under admiral Pocock, having the earl of Albemarle on board to command the land forces; and the vitals of the Spanish monarchy were struck at, by the reduction of the Havannah, the strongest and most important fort which his catholic majesty held in the West Indies. The capture of the *Hermione*, a large Spanish register ship, bound from Lima to Cadiz, the cargo of which was valued at a million sterling, preceded the birth of the prince of Wales, and the treasure passed

in triumph through Westminster to the Bank, the very hour he was born. The loss of the Havannah, with the ships and treasures there taken from the Spaniards, was succeeded by the reduction of Manilla in the East Indies, by general Draper and admiral Cornish, with the capture of the Trinidad, reckoned worth three millions of dollars. To counteract those dreadful blows given to the family compact, the French and Spaniards opened their last resource, which was to quarrel with and invade Portugal, which had been always under the peculiar protection of the British arms. Whether this quarrel was real or pretended is not for me to decide. It certainly embarrassed his Britannic majesty, who was obliged to send thither armaments both by sea and land; but these found no great difficulty in checking the progress of the Spaniards. The negotiations for peace were now resumed, and the necessity of concluding one was acknowledged by all his majesty's ministers and privy counsellors excepting two. Many difficulties were surmounted, but the equally useless and expensive war in Germany was continued between the French and English with greater fury than ever. The enemy, however, at last granted such terms as the British ministry thought admissible and adequate to the occasion. A cessation of arms took place in Germany, and in all other quarters; and on the 10th of February 1763, the definitive treaty of peace between his Britannic majesty, the king of France, and the king of Spain, was concluded at Paris, and acceded to by the king of Portugal; March 10, the ratifications were exchanged at Paris. The 22d, the peace was solemnly proclaimed at the usual places in Westminster and London; and the treaty having on the 18th been laid before the parliament, it met with the approbation of a majority of both houses. George III. was married Sept. 8, 1761, to the princess Sophia Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born May 16, 1744, crowned Sept. 22, 1761, and now has issue: 1. George Augustus Frederick, prince of Wales, born Aug. 12, 1762; 2. Prince Frederick, born Aug. 16, 1763, elected bishop of Osnaburg Feb. 27, 1764; 3. Prince William Henry, born Aug. 21, 1765; 4. Princess Charlotte, born Sept. 29, 1766; 5. Prince Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767; 6. Princess Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768; 7. Princess Elizabeth, b. May 21, 1770; 8. Ernest Augustus, born June 5, 1771. The Princess Dowager of Wales, his Majesty's mother, died Feb. 8, 1772.

GEORGIA, or GURGISTAN, a province of Asia, partly belonging to Persia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the S. by Turcomania and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dagestan, and by the Black Sea on the W. The inhabitants are very fair; and the women accounted the most beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. The inhabitants

ants are a sort of Christians; but their doctrines greatly differ from those which are taught by other sects. Their disposition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant, and addicted to sensual pleasures.

GEORGIA, an English plantation in North America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is separated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Florida on the S. and W. on the E. is Louisiana. The tides on this coast generally flow seven feet. There are several towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief.

GEORGIC, [*jörjik*] S. [Gr.] some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

GERMAIN ST. a town of Cornwall, with a small market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 28, and Aug. 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. It was once the largest town in the county, but is at present a small place, though it sends two members to parliament. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had a cathedral, and what is left of it is used as the parish-church; and near it is the priory, yet standing. It is 231 miles W. by S. of London.

GERMAN, S. [Lat.] a brother; one approaching to a brother in nearness of blood; generally applied to the children of brothers and sisters, who are called *cousins germans*.

GERMAN, Adj. [Lat.] related.

GERMANY, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands, France, and Swisserland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Swisserland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, especially by the sea-side. The soil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine; it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish; but as to the particular productions, they will be taken notice of where the circles are described. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good soldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dextrous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe, and they will sooner chuse the daughter of a nobleman without a fortune than that of the richest citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicates, abbeys, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as there are almost so many independent sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastick, who are absolute in their own dominions, and independent of each

other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are so many little republicks, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been so often chosen out of the House of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well ecclesiastick as secular; but, by the famous constitution of the Golden Bull, the electors were restrained to seven; that is, three ecclesiasticks, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg. But in 1648, they were obliged, by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eighth electorate, in favour of the son of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1623, and put to the ban of the empire, because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Lastly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover, whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Triers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls; and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand esquire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor assumes the title of always august, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called Diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies, or colleges; the first of which is that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies,

deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the emperor gives his consent; who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of those who have devolved to the empire for want of successors, or confiscations. The electors and other sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raise troops, make and dissolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which they may make an appeal. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists; the first prevails in the dominions of the Emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the second chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third is professed in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes. Vienna is looked upon as the capital city; and the emperors since Charles V. have resided there, till the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and now the present emperor resides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are so many large provinces, each of which comprehends several other states, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors have a power of convocating the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furnish a certain number of horse and foot, or a certain sum of money, called Roman Months, when the necessity of public affairs requires it, according to a tax imposed by the register of the states of the empire. The nine circles are those of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are now only 52, but were formerly 84. There are also Hanseatick towns, which have some allowance on account of trade; and there were formerly some in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are but 3 or 6 in number; but we must except Dantzick, which is in Poland. Besides the religions above-mentioned, there are some Inde-

pendants, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Christians of every other denomination, besides a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic.

GERME, S. [Lat.] a sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads. In Botany, that part of a flower or plant which contains the seed.

GERMEN, S. [Lat.] a young sprout or shoot; a shooting or sprouting seed.

To GERMINATE, V. N. [Lat.] to sprout, bud, shoot, or grow.

GERMINATION, S. the act of shooting or sprouting; growth.

GERUND, S. [Lat.] in the Latin grammar, a verbal noun ending in *di*, *do*, or *dum*, and governing cases like a verb. In English, we have no gerunds.

GESTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, V. N. [Lat.] to make odd gestures; to play antic tricks.

GESTICULATION, S. [Lat.] the throwing the arms or limbs about in odd and antic postures; an odd posture.

GE'STURE, S. [Lat.] the postures or attitudes expressive of a person's sentiments; any movement or motion of the body.

To GESTURE, V. A. to accompany one's delivery with action, attitude, or motion of the body.

To GET, [pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got* or *gotten*] V. A. [Sax.] to procure, or acquire; to obtain by force or seizure; to attain by success; to win; to possess; to beget; to acquire; to gain; to earn by labour and pains; to learn. "*Get by heart* the more common and useful words." *Watts*. To put into any state; to prevail on; to draw; to betake; to remove by force or art. Neuterly, to arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour or difficulty. To fall; to come by accident. To find the way. To move; to remove. To go, or repair to. *To get off*, to sell or dispose of by some artifice or expedient. *To get in*, to force or find a passage. To become by any act what one was not before. "*Bathes and gets drunk*." *Dryd*. *To get off*, to escape danger. *To get over*, to surmount, to conquer; to extricate one's self from any obstacle or impediment which hinders from action, or involves the mind in perplexity. *To get up*, to rise from a seat, or a bed.

GE'TTER, S. one who procures or obtains; one who begets.

GE'TTING, S. the act of obtaining. In Commerce, gain or profit.

GEW'GAW, S. [Sax.] a shewy, empty trifle; a bauble, or splendid play-thing.

GEW'GAW, Adj. splendidly trifling; though showy and gaudy, yet of no value.

GHA'STFUL, [gistsful] Adj. [Sax.] dreary; dismal; melancholy.

S i f

GHA'ST-

GHA'STLINESS, [*gáshlínēs*] S. horror appearing on the countenance; dismal paleness; like a ghost.

GHA'STLY, [*gáshly*] Adj. like a ghost; with horror and dread painted on the countenance; dreadful; horrible; shocking.

GHE'RKIN, [*gérkin*—the *g* pron. hard] S. [Teut.] a pickled cucumber.

GHOST, [*gōst*] S. [Sax.] the soul of man; a spirit or spectre seen after the death of a person. When joined with *Holy*, it implies the third person of the Holy Trinity, otherwise termed the *Spirit*, as this word likewise signifies. To *give up the ghost*, is to expire; to die; or to yield our soul into the hands of him that gave it.

GHO'STLINESS, [*gōshlínēs*] S. spiritualness; the quality relating to the spirit or to the soul.

GHO'STLY, [*gōshly*] Adj. spiritual, or relating to the soul.

GIA'MBEUX, [*jámboz*] S. [Fr.] armour for the legs; greaves.

GI'ANT, S. [Lat.] a person of uncommon height of stature. It is observable, that the ideas of pride, brutality, and wickedness, are associated with this word, both in our own language and that of Scripture.

GI'ANTESS, S. a woman of more than natural height; a woman taller than the rest of her sex naturally are.

GI'ANT-LIKE, or **GI'ANTLY**, Adj. resembling a giant in tallness; any thing of enormous bulk, or exceeding great.

GIBBE, S. any old worn-out animal; as a *gib-cat* is an old cat.

To **GI'BBER**, V. N. [from *jabber*, according to Johnson] to speak in an inarticulate or unintelligible manner.

GI'BBERISH, [the *g* is pron. hard] S. cant; the private language of rogues, gypsies, &c. Words derived from no language, and having no meaning.

GIBBET, S. [Fr.] a gallows; or a cross post whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains; any perpendicular beams crossed at the top.

To **GI'BBET**, V. N. to hang or expose on a gibbet; to hang upon a beam, which crosses another, standing upright.

GIBBO'SITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of rising in a bump, or a protuberance, above the rest of a surface; a prominence; convexity.

GI'BBOUS, Adj. [Lat.] swelling or rising above the other parts of a surface; convex; rising in knobs.

To **GIBE**, V. N. [old Fr.] to sneer in a contemptuous manner; to deride; to mock; to treat with scorn; to taunt.

GIBE, S. a taunt, sneer, or expression of ridicule joined with contempt.

GI'BER, S. a sneerer; one who ridicules or sneers another.

GI'BINGLY, Adv. in a contemptuous, ridiculing, or sneering manner.

GI'BLET, S. [Sax.] the offal parts of a fowl, particularly those of a duck or goose, which are cut off before they are roasted, consisting of the head or neck, part of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, and legs.

GIBRA'LTAR, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, and supposed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to say, Mount-Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the same year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards besieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a strong current runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 45 S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 36. 0. N.

GI'DDILY, [the *g* pron. hard] Adv. the appearance of external things turning round, though at rest, with a swimming in the head. Figuratively, without steadiness, or forethought; heedlessly; negligently.

GI'DDY, [the *g* pron. hard] Adj. [Sax.] having a swimming in the head, whereby external things, though at rest, seem to turn round; changeable; inconstant; unsteady; heedless; elated too much with success or praise.

GIFT, [the *g* pron. hard] S. [Sax.] something bestowed on another without price or exchange; the act of giving. When applied to the Deity, an offering, or oblation. Any power, or peculiar talent and faculty, so called because given, or implanted in our nature, not acquired by art. "He who has the gift of ridicule." *Speet.* No. 291. *Used Deut.* xvi. 19. for a bribe.

GIFTED, [the *g* pron. hard] Adj. given, or bestowed; not acquired by labour. Endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, [the *g* pron. hard] S. [etymology uncertain] a small top made of horn, which is kept spinning by whipping it with a thong.

GIGANTIC, Adj. [Lat.] resembling a giant; of an enormous size. Figuratively, exceedingly wicked.

To **GIGGLE**, [the *g* is pron. hard] V. N. to be inclined to laugh; to laugh at trifles.

GIGGLER, S. [the *g* is pron. hard] one who bursts into laughter at the least trifle; one very much inclined to laughter.

GIGLET, [the *g* is pron. hard] S. [Sax.] a wanton, lascivious girl. "To be the pil-lage of a *giglet* wench." *Shak.*

To **GILD**, [the *g* pron. hard] V. A. [pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*, Sax.] to wash over with liquid, or cover with leaf-gold. To adorn with lustre. To illuminate or brighten. To *gild* *every*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by some additional ornament.

GILDER, [the *g* pron. hard] S. one who covers the surface of any body with gold; a coin valued from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings; from *gield*, Dan. *geld*, Teut. money.

GILDING, [the *g* is pron. hard] S. gold laid or stuck on any surface, by way of ornament; the act of covering with gold.

GILSHILL, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, with one fair, on September 12, for cheese, leather, and horses.

GILL, S. [Lat.] the apertures on each side of the head of a fish, which they breathe thro' instead of their mouths. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl; or fleshy excrescence under the chin of a man. When used in these senses, the *g* is pron. hard. A liquid measure, containing the fourth part of a pint. A woman or female companion. "Each *Jack* with his *gill*." *Ben Johnson*. In Botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Likewise ale wherein ground-ivy has been steeped. In these senses the *g* is pron. like *j*.

GILLY-FLOWER, S. [corrupted from *July-flower*, so called from the month it blows in] in Botany, the *dianthus*, under which genus are included pinks, carnations, and the sweet-william.

GILT, [the *g* is pron. hard] S. gold laid on any surface. Figuratively, golden shew or splendor.

GILLINGHAM, a village in Dorsetshire, 6 miles N. W. of Shaftsbury, with 2 fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and September 1, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

GIM, Adj. [Sax.] neat; spruce; well dressed; an old word, which seems now reviving.

GIMCRACK, S. a machine more curious than useful.

GIMLET, [the *g* is pron. hard] S. a borer with a kind of worm or screw at the end.

GIMMAL, S. [Johnson thinks this is a gradual corruption from *geometry* or *geometrical*] some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery.

GIMMER, S. [See *Gimmel*] a movement; a part of a machine; machinery.

GIMP, [the *g* is pron. hard] S. a kind of silk-twist, or lace.

GIN, S. [contracted from *engine*] a trap or snare; a pump worked by wheels; a distilled liquor drawn from juniper-berries, &c. contracted from *Geneva*.

GINGER, S. [Ital.] an aromatic root, of a yellow colour, a very hot and pungent taste, used in cookery as a spice, by apothecaries as a medicine.

GINGERBREAD, [*jinjerbred*] S. a kind of bread made of flour sweetened with treacle, and mixed with ginger and aromatic seeds.

GINGERLY, Adv. [Sax.] in a soft, tender, cautious, and slow manner.

GINGERNESS, S. [Sax.] caution, tenderness, or slowness in handling, for fear of hurting or soiling; niceness.

GINGIVAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the gums.

To **GINGLE**, V. N. [formed from the sound] to make a sharp noise, applied to that made by several pieces of money shook together; to shake pieces of money or metal together, so as to make them sound.

GINGLE, S. the sound made by several pieces of money or metal shook together; the sound made by several words or periods ending with the same letters or syllables.

GINGLYMUS, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, a kind of articulation, or joint, whose motion resembles that of a hinge.

GINNET, S. [Gr.] a nag, a mule, or degenerated breed. From hence some derive, but erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GINSENG, S. a root brought lately into Europe. It is of a very agreeable aromatic smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatic, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the same latitudes in America.

GIPSY, S. [corrupted from *Egyptian*] a vagabond of a natural particular dark complexion, who pretends to tell future events by palmistry or physiognomy. Figuratively, used to imply a person of a dark complexion; or a woman of great craftiness and cunning.

To **GIRD**, [in this word and its derivatives the *g* is pron. hard] V. A. [preter *girded*, or *girt*] to bind round; to fasten by binding round; to invest; to clothe; to inclose; to incircle; to reproach; furnish.

GIRD, S. a twitch, or pang, alluding to the pain or sensation caused by a girdle drawn tight on a sudden.

GIRDER, S. in Architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor; its ends are fastened into the summers or breast-summers, and support the joists, which are framed in to it.

GIRDLE, [the *g* is pron. hard in this word and its following derivatives] S. [Sax.] any thing or bandage drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. An inclosure or cir-

cumference. The equator, a great circle surrounding the world like a girdle.

To GIRDLE, V. A. to encompass and surround as with a girdle. To inclose, shut in, or environ.

GIRDLER, S. one who makes belts or girdles.

GIRL, [in this word and its subsequent derivatives the *g* is pron. hard] S. a young female, or woman; applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtless, not arrived to years of discretion, or not acting with that reserve which a person of discretion ought.

GIRLISH, Adj. like a girl, or one who is not arrived to years of discretion; wanton, playful, or giddy.

GIRLISHLY, Adv. in a wanton, playful, giddy, or thoughtless manner, applied to females.

To GIRT, [*g* pron. hard] V. A. [Johnson says it is an improper word] to gird; to surround or encircle.

GIRT, [*g* pron. hard] S. a band which goes under or round a horse's belly, and fastens the saddle, or burthen on its back. In Surgery, a circular bandage with a bolster in the middle.

GIRTH, [*g* pron. hard] S. [from *gird*, the verb] the band by which the saddle is fastened upon a horse; the circumference or measure of a person's waist.

To GIRTH, [*g* pron. hard] V. A. to put on or bind with a girth.

GISBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 8 fairs; on Easter Monday; Monday fortnight after Easter; Monday month after Easter; and the Saturday following, for horned cattle; on Monday five weeks after Easter; and on September 18 and 19, for horned cattle and pedlars ware. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 219½ N. N. W. of London.

GISBOROUGH, [pronounced *Gisb'orū*] a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 6 fairs; on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle; on Tuesday in Whitsun week for horned cattle and linen; on August 26, for linen and cattle; on August 27, September 19 and 20, and the first Monday after November 11, for horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the first place where allum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, 35 S. E. by E. of Durham, and 246½ N. by W. of London.

GISSING, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 25, for toys and cattle.

To GIVE, [preter. *gave*, participle passive, *given*—the *g* pron. hard] V. A. [Sax.] to present, or confer on another without receiving any thing in exchange; to transmit, communicate, or impart from one's self to another by

hand, speech, or writing; to assign; to put into a person's possession; to consign. To pay as a price or reward. To expose: "Give to the wanton winds." To allow; to grant: "Give him fair play." To enable: "Give me to know." To exhibit or express. To give back, to restore or return. To give the hand, to yield pre-eminence. To give for, to exchange one thing for another. To give ear, to listen, or attend to what a person says. To give way, to yield without resistance, or denial. To offer. "To give no offence." *Burns*. Used with *to*, to addict, apply, or habituate. "Given to pleasure." *Bacon*. Used with *a way*, to make over, to transfer to another. Joined to *out*, to proclaim; publish; or utter; to spread a false report or rumour. Used with *up*, to resign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver. Used with *in*, to retreat; to give way; to go back. Used with *in to*, to comply with; to assent to; to yield to. Used with *off*, to cease. Used with *over*, to leave; to quit; to cease from an act; to conclude lost. To give out, to cease from a contest; to yield. Used with *way*, or *place*, to yield without resistance; to fall back or make room. Neuterly, to grow moist; to melt; to thaw. *SYNON.* *Give* is generally used in a familiar sense; that of *present*, in a respectful one; that of *offer*, in a religious one. We give to our servants. We present to princes. We offer to God.

GIVER, [the *g* pron. hard] S. one that lets another have a thing without receiving any thing in return.

GIZZARD, [the *g* is pron. hard] S. [Lat.] a strong muscular stomach in birds, wherein their meat, by means of stones which they swallow, is ground in pieces, as in a mill. To grumble in the gizzard, is applied to those who are dissatisfied or discontented.

GLACIATION, S. [Lat.] the act of turning into ice; ice.

GLACIS, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a sloping bank.

GLAD, Adj. [Sax.] cheerful; gay; rejoicing at some good which has happened. Figuratively, used for any thing which appears fertile, bright, or showy.

To GLADDEN, V. A. to cheer; to affect with a sensation of pleasure or delight.

GLADDER, S. one who raises delight and pleasure.

GLADE, S. [Dan.] a lawn or opening in a wood; a passage through a wood made by lopping off the branches of trees.

GLADIATOR, S. [Lat.] a person who used to fight with a naked sword in the public shows at Rome. Figuratively, a prize-fighter; or sword-player.

GLADLY, Adv. in a joyful or cheerful manner.

GLADNESS, S. a sensation of joy or delight, arising at the prospect of success, or the actual possession of good.

GLADSOME, Adj. delighted; pleased.

GLAD-

GLA'DSOMELY, Adv. with some sensation of delight or pleasure.

GLA'DSOMENESS, S. gaiety; a slight sensation of joy or delight.

GLAIRE, S. [Fr.] the white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, V. A. [Fr.] to varnish, or smear with the white of an egg; used by bookbinders.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire; on the S. by the Severn sea; on the E. by Monmouthshire; and on the W. by Caermarthenshire. It contains about 9640 houses, 57840 inhabitants, 118 parishes, and 9 market towns. It had 25 castles, and three monasteries; but they are now mostly demolished. It sends two members to parliament; one for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very sharp on the mountains, which are covered with snow; but very mild and temperate near the sea. The N. part is full of steep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and sheep; hence they supply Bristol with many firkins of good butter; and it has likewise several coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANCE, S. [Teut.] a sudden shoot or beam of light or splendor; a stroke or dart of light.

To GLANCE, V. N. [Teut.] to shoot a sudden ray of light or splendor; to fly off, or to strike in a sloping manner. Used with *at*, to hint at, or censure a person's faults by some oblique hints. Used with *eye*, to take a quick, slight, or transient view; to view obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, Adv. in an oblique manner; transiently.

GLAND, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a soft spongy substance, which serves to separate a particular humour from the blood.

GLANDERS, S. in Farriery, a running of corrupt matter from the nose, differing in colour, according to the degree of malignity.

GLANDFORD-BRIDGE, a town of Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Ancam, 155 miles N. by W. of London.

GLANDIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bearing acorns, mast, or fruit like acorns.

GLANDULE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a small gland; sometimes applied in the plural, to signify what are vulgarly called the *almonds of the ear*.

GLANDULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] pertaining to, situated in, or having the nature of, the glands.

To GLARE, V. N. [Belg.] to shine so bright as to dazzle the eyes. Also to shine with a lustre too much laboured, applied to writings. To flash.

GLARE, S. an overpowering, or dazzling lustre; a fierce piercing look.

GLAREOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of

viscous and transparent matter like the white of an egg.

GLARING, [Part. of *glare*] flagrant; enormous, applied to any very great crime.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republics in Switzerland. It is bounded on the E. by the Grisons; on the S. by the same and the canton of Uri, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the river Limath. It is a mountainous country; and their chief trade is in cheese. The government is democratic, and the senate is composed of 62 persons; over which the landaman and pro-consul preside, who are never of the same religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papists and partly Protestants. The capital town is of the same name.

GLA'SGOW, a large city of Scotland, in the shire of Clydesdale, with an university, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place; and there is a large harbour in the river Clyde, on which it stands, a little below it, called New Glasgow, or the New Town, where the largest vessels may enter: for this reason the inhabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of this town is nearly square, and is divided into four almost equal parts, by four large streets, which cross each other in the middle. Near this is the town-house, constructed of free-stone, with a high tower, and melodious chimes. It was formerly an archbishoprick; and the cathedral church, which is in the highest part of the town, is an old handsome Gothic structure. It is properly two churches, one above another, adorned with stately pillars, and a very high steeple. Glasgow is extremely well seated in a fertile soil, and the houses in general are very well built. The college is separated from the town by a very high wall, and consists of divers courts, each of which is surrounded with buildings. It is 35 miles W. of Edinburgh, and 320 from London.

GLASS, S. [Sax.] an artificial substance, made by fusing or melting fixed salts, flint, and sand together, with a vehement fire, transparent to the sight, ductile when hot, but not malleable. A glass vessel of any kind, particularly a cup, with a foot, to drink out of: hence, figuratively, it is used for that quantity of liquor which such a vessel contains; as, *a glass of wine*. A glass to view one's face in; a perspective, or a glass to view distant or near objects with; a glass made use of for measuring time, by means of sand which runs through a small aperture, and called an *hour-glass*.

GLA'SS-GAZING, Adj. finical,

GLA'SSY, Adj. resembling glass in smoothness, lustre, or brightness.

GLA'STONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on September 8, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated near the Tor, and is noted for a famous abbey, some magnificent ruins of which

are still remaining; but they are every day diminished for the sake of the stones. It was pretended that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confessor, were buried here. The place is at present pretty large and well built, containing two parish-churches. It is 6 miles S. W. of Wells, and 126 W. by S. of London.

GLAUCOMA, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder of the eye.

GLAVE, S. [Fr.] a broad sword.

To GLAZE, V. A. to furnish windows with glass; to cover with a substance resembling glass, like that with which potters cover their earthen ware, porcelain, &c. To cover or overlay with something shining.

GLAZIER, S. one whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAM [gleem] S. a sudden and transient shoot or ray of splendor; lustre; brightness.

To GLEAM, [gleem] V. N. to shine with sudden and transient flashes; to shine.

GLEAMY, [gleemy] Adj. flashing; darting sudden and transient flashes of light.

To GLEAN, [glean] V. A. [Fr.] to collect what is scattered by those who carry in a harvest; to gather any thing thinly scattered; to collect from different places in a book, or from different authors.

GLEAN, [glean] S. a collection made by slow degrees, and laborious application.

GLEANER, [gleaner] S. one who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLEANING, [gleening] S. the act of gleanings, or things gleaned.

GLEBE, S. [Lat.] a clod; turf; soil; land. In Natural History, a clod, or piece of stone or earth, frequently containing some metal or mineral. In Law, church land.

GLEBY, or GLEBOUS, Adj. abounding in clods. Figuratively, fertile, or fruitful.

GLEDE, S. [Sax.] a kite.

GLEE, S. [Sax.] joy or mirth.

GLEED, S. a hot glowing coal: a provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL, Adj. full of joy; gay.

GLEEK, S. [Sax.] musick, or a musician.

To GLEEK, V. A. [Sax.] to sneer; to mimic; to droll upon.

To GLEEN, V. N. [perhaps a corruption of gleam] to shine with heat or polish.

GLEET, S. the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound. Usually applied to a flux of thin humour from the urethra.

To GLEET, V. N. to drop slowly, or ooze with a thin humour. Figuratively, to run slowly.

GLEETY, Adj. resembling a gleet. Thin and sanious, applied to humours.

GLEMSFORD, a town in Suffolk, whose fair is held June 24, for toys.

GLEN, S. [Erse] a valley; a dale.

GLENCO, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, and in Lochaber. Soon

after the Revolution all the inhabitants were massacred, except one child, who was the heir, by a party from the garrison of Inverlochy.

GLEW, S. [Lat.] a viscid, tenacious matter, used as a cement to join divers things together. The common glew is made of the skins or hides of beasts: fish glew is made of the mucilaginous parts of a large fish, found chiefly in the Russian seas, and is what we call *isnglass*.

GLIB, Adj. [Sax.] smooth; slippery; without any inequalities in the surface; formed so as to be easily moved. Voluble, applied to speech. SYNON. An eel is so slippery as to be difficult to hold. Wet weather, succeeded by a frost, makes the ways slippery. Oiling the fly of a jack makes it run glib.

GLIBLY, Adv. smoothly; without any obstacle.

GLIBNESS, S. smoothness; slipperiness. Volubility, or easiness of motion, applied to the tongue.

To GLIDE, V. N. [Sax.] to flow or pass gently, smoothly, or without any tumult; to move smoothly and swiftly along.

GLIDE, S. a lapse; a sliding motion; the act of passing smoothly.

GLIKE, S. [Sax.] sneer, or scoff.

To GLIMMER, V. N. [Dan.] to shine faintly; to afford a faint light.

GLIMMER, S. a faint splendor, or dim light; a fossil, lodged in sparry and stony bodies, so called from its shining.

GLIMMERING, S. an imperfect view. A faint resemblance; a trace.

GLIMPSE, S. [Belg.] a weak, faint light; a sudden, or quick flashing light. A transient lustre; a short and transitory view. A short fleeting enjoyment. A faint resemblance or likeness.

To GLISTEN, V. N. [Sax.] to shine with lustre or splendor.

GLISTER, S. See CLYSTER; which is the most proper spelling.

To GLITTER, V. N. [Sax.] to shine with lustre, or polish; to gleam; to appear pompous, specious, or striking.

GLITTER, S. lustre; splendor; a shining or showy brightness.

GLITTERINGLY, Adv. with a shining or sparkling lustre.

To GLOAR, [glor] V. A. [Belg.] to squint; to look askew.

To GLOAT, [glor] V. N. [perhaps a corruption of glear] to look sideways at a person; to cast a stolen glance at a person.

GLOBATED, Adj. formed in the shape of a globe.

GLOBE, S. [Lat.] a round body, having every part of its surface equally distant from the centre; the earth; a sphere, in which the various regions of the earth, seas, &c. are depicted in their proper forms, magnitudes, size, and situations.

GLOBE, S.

GLOBOSE, GLOBOUS, GLOBULAR, or GLOBULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] round or spherical.

GLOBOSITY, S. roundness.

GLOBULE, S. [Lat.] a small particle of matter, of a round or spherical form, applied to red particles of the blood, &c.

GLOUCESTER, [pron. *Gléster*] the capital of Gloucestershire, with two markets on Wedn. and Saturd. and four fairs; on April 5, for large quantities of cheese; on July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the E. side of the river Severn, where, by two several streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches; of which 6 only are in use, besides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handsome structure, and is remarkable for its large cloister, and whispering gallery. It is a city and county of itself; and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39; a town-clerk, and sword-bearer: the mayor is recorder of the city. The houses amount to some thousands, and the streets are broad and paved. It contains five hospitals and two free-schools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the Restoration, ordered to be demolished. It sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. The eminent persons that were buried here were, Lucius the first Christian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, and 104 W. by N. of London.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, [pron. *Gléster-shire*] a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; on the N. by Worcestershire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 26,760 houses, 162,360 inhabitants, 280 parishes, and 27 market-towns. It sends only 8 members to parliament; 6 for three-towns, and 2 for the county. The air is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep; and the rich vale of Evesham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The Forest of Dean lies westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have consumed the greater part. The rivers of most note are, the Isis, the Churn, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swillate, the Caron, and the Stour.

To GLOMERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to gather several parts or bodies into a round body or sphere.

GLOMERATION, S. [Lat.] the act of forming several parts or bodies into a

round ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOOM, S. [Sax.] an imperfect, faint, or obscure sight. Figuratively, fullness.

To GLOOM, V. N. to shine obscurely; to be darkish, like the twilight. Figuratively, to be melancholy, dull, or sullen.

GLOOMINESS, S. want of light; duskiness; darkishness; dismalness. Figuratively, fullness; sadness, or melancholy.

GLOOMILY, Adv. dimly; without perfect light. Figuratively, sullenly.

GLOOMY, Adj. obscure; imperfectly lightened; having a faint light; dark or blackish. Figuratively, sullen; melancholy; sad.

GLO'RIED, Adj. illustrious; honourable.

GLORIFICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of giving glory, attributing honour, and rendering praise.

To GLORIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to procure honour or praise to a person or thing; to pay honour or praise in worship; to extol, honour, or praise; to exalt to a state of splendor, dignity, or glory.

GLORIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] in its primary sense, haughty; proud; ostentatious; or boasting in any advantage. Figuratively, adorned with glory; exalted to a state of splendor and dignity; noble; illustrious; excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, Adv. illustriously; nobly; splendidly.

GLORY, S. [Lat. used by the ancient poets as a word of one syllable, and pronounced *glōre*] praise or honour attributed in adoration or worship. In Scripture, a state of ineffable splendor and felicity prepared for the righteous in heaven. Honour; praise; fame; renown. "Glory is like a circle in the water." *Shak.* A state of splendor, dignity, and magnificence. "Solomon in all his glory." *Matt. vi. 29.* Lustre, or brightness. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures. Pride; arrogance; boastfulness. *SYNON.* *Glory* expresses something more singular than *honour*: the one makes us undertake voluntarily the most difficult things; the other leads us willingly to the execution of the most rigorous exactions. An indifference to *glory* may pass unnoticed, but not with respect to *honour*.

To GLORY, V. N. to boast in; to be proud of. Used with *in*.

To GLOSE. See To GLOZE.

GLOSS, S. [Fr.] a comment, or explanation of the sense of an author. Figuratively, a false interpretation, or specious explanation of the words of an author, in order to serve a particular purpose; a superficial lustre or brightness, appearing on the surface of silk, or any smooth or polished thing.

To GLOSS, V. N. [Fr.] to comment, or make remarks on the sense of an author; to make a sly remark, or give a broad hint; to palliate, or make a thing appear right by some

some specious reason or interpretation. To make the surface of a thing shine; to embellish with a superficial shew, used with *over*.

GLOSSARY, S. [Lat.] a dictionary explaining obscure and obsolete words.

GLOSSATOR, or GLOSSER, S. a commentator, or scholiast.

GLOSSINESS, S. the shining lustre appearing on the surface of silk, or any polished bodies.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, [glossographe] S. [Gr.] a scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, [glossograpy] S. [Gr.] the writing commentaries; the expounding hard and difficult words and terms.

GLOSSY, Adj. having a shining and smoothly polished surface.

GLOTTIS, S. [Lat.] the mouth or aperture of the larynx, through which the air ascends and descends in respiring, serving for the formation of the voice, and giving that wonderful variety of notes, of which the voice is capable, in speaking and singing.

GLOVE, S. [Sax.] a covering worn upon the hands, either for luxury, or to keep them from the inclemency of the weather.

GLOVER, S. one who makes or sells gloves.

To GLOUT, V. N. to pout; to look sullen, or discover dislike and discontent in the countenance. A low word.

To GLOW, [glō] V. N. [Sax.] to be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to present or exhibit a strong bright colour. To feel a heat in any part of the body. To feel a warmth of passion, or heat arising from the eagerness or ardour of the mind.

GLOW, [glō] S. a shining heat. Vehemence or ardour, applied to the passions. Brightness, or ruddiness, applied to colour.

GLOW-WORM, [glō-worm] S. a small creeping insect or worm, which appears luminous, or like a flame, in the dark.

To GLOZE, V. N. [Sax.] to make use of soothing and flattering words in order to persuade, coax, or wheedle a person. To comment or interpret; but in this sense it should be *gloss*.

GLOZE, S. flattery; soothing words; insinuations.

GLUE, S. a viscous substance used to join things together. See GLEW.

To GLUE, V. A. [Fr.] to join together by a viscous substance or cement; to hold together. Figuratively, to join, or make a thing join; to unite as it were with glue.

GLUM, [a low cant word, corrupted from *gloom*] Adj. sullen; affectedly, and obstinately grave.

To GLUT, V. A. [Fr.] to swallow with little chewing; to devour; to cloy, or fill too full; to sate, or disgust. To feast or delight to satiety. To bring in large quantities;

to overfill, or load. To saturate, or supply with as much as it can dissolve, &c.

GLUT, S. that which is gorged or swallowed in a ravenous manner. More than enough. Any thing which fills or stops up a passage by its too great or excessive quantity.

GLUTINOUS, Adj. [Fr.] viscous; tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being viscid.

GLUTTON, S. [Fr.] one who indulges himself too much in eating; one who eats to excess. Figuratively, one eager of any thing to excess. Prov. *Better fill a glutton's belly than his eye.*

To GLUTTONIZE, V. N. to eat to excess; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS, Adj. given to excess in eating.

GLUTTONOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a glutton, or one who eats to excess.

GLUTTONY, S. [Fr.] excess in eating. Prov. *A belly full of gluttony will never study willingly.*

GLUY, Adj. sticking; viscous; tenacious.

GLYN, S. [Erse.] a valley, or hollow between two mountains.

To GNAR, or GNARL, [nar or narl] V. N. [Sax.] to growl, murmur, snarl, or grind the teeth.

GNARLED, [narlēd] Adj. knotty.

To GNASH, [nash] V. A. [Belg.] to strike or clash together, applied to the teeth, either on account of rage, or from a sensation of excessive cold or agony.

GNAT, [nat] S. [Sax.] a small winged insect, or fly, of which there are, according to Derham, at least 40 distinct species. In its vermicular state it is a red maggot, and hath a mouth and other parts accommodated to food; in its aurelia state it has no such parts, because it subsists without food; but in its mature (gnat) state, its mouth is furnished with a curious well-made spear, to wound and suck out the blood of other animals.

To GNAW, V. A. [naw] [Sax.] to bite and tear off by means of the teeth; to eat or chew by degrees; to bite in agony and rage. To fret, waste, or corrode.

GNAWER, [nawer] S. one who bites or tears in pieces with the teeth.

GNO'MES, [nōmes] S. certain invisible people, who, according to the Cabbalists, inhabit the inner parts of the earth. They are supposed small in stature, and the guardians of quarries, mines, &c.

GNO'MON, [nōmon] S. [Gr.] the hand, index, or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICS, [nomōniks] S. [Gr.] dialling; or a science which teaches to find the just proportions of shadows for the construction of all sorts of sun-dials.

GNOSTICS,

GNOSTICS, [*Nōstiks*] in Church History, a name which almost all the ancient heretics affected to take, to express that new knowledge and extraordinary light to which they made pretensions: the word *Gnostic* signifies a learned and enlightened person.

To **GO**, [*preter, I went, I have gone, participle gone*] V. A. [*Sax.*] to move step by step; to walk; to move slowly, opposed to *running*.

"Run to him; thou hast staid so long that going will not serve the turn." *Shak.* To proceed from one to another. "The jest goes round." *Dryd.* To depart from a place. To move, or pass in any manner, or to any end.

To intend, or be near undertaking a thing. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. "Go up against the Philistines." To change

state or opinion for better or worse. "Gone to ruin." To have recourse to. "Go to law."

To shift. "Rather than go without." To tend towards death or ruin. "He is far gone."

To tend to any act. "Gone near to fall in love with him." To be talked of; to be known. "A report is gone abroad." "Goes by the name of."

To be in a state of compact or partnership. "Go your halves." To be regulated by any method. "The principles I went on." To be pregnant. "Gone with young."

To reach, or be extended to any degree. "No man's knowledge can go beyond his experience." To be rated one with another. "I think as the world goes, he was a good kind of man enough." To contribute;

to conduce; to concur; to fall out, or terminate; to proceed in train or consequence; to succeed. To go about, to attempt, to endeavour. To go aside, to err, to deviate from the right. To go between, to interpose. To go by,

to pass unnoticed; to find, or get in the conclusion; to observe as a rule. To go down, to be swallowed; to be received. To go in and out, to do the business of life; to be at liberty.

To go off, to die; to depart from a post. To go on, to proceed. To go through, to execute, or perform thoroughly; to suffer, or undergo.

To go over, to peruse, or read through; to revolve. To go after, to pursue. To let go, to give a person his liberty. To go for, to pass; to be received for. "She goes for a woman." *Sidney.* To toll, applied to a bell. "The bell goes for him." *Bac.*

To move, or to be in a state of motion, applied to machines, &c. "Clocks will go." *Orway.*

To go out, to be extinguished, applied to flame, or fire. To go against the grain, is a proverbial expression, to express something extremely repugnant, disagreeable, or disgusting.

GO TO, Interject. come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

GOAD, [*gōd*] S. [*Sax.*] a stick or pole armed with a sharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven forward.

To **GOAD**, [*gōd*] V. A. to prick or drive with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, stimulate, or drive forward.

GOAL, [*gōl*] S. [*from gaule, Fr.* a long pole set up to determine the bounds of a race] a post set up to which race-horses are to run; a starting-post. Figuratively, the design, final purpose, or end of any measure or undertaking.

GOAR, or **GORE**, S. an edging sewed on cloth to strengthen it. The warm blood of any creature, from *gōr*, Brit.

GOAT, [*gōt*] S. [*Sax.*] an horned animal, with coarse shag hair, remarkable for lasciviousness, and a rank smell when old. Figuratively, a rank, or lustful person.

GO'AT-HERD, S. one who keeps goats. **GO'ATISH**, [*gōtish*] Adj. resembling a goat, either in rankness of smell, or in lust.

GOB, [*a low word*] S. [*Fr.*] a small quantity, generally applied to something vicious or flabby.

GO'BBET, S. [*Fr.*] a mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

To **GO'BBET**, V. A. to swallow at once. A low word.

To **GO'BBLE**, V. A. [*old Fr.*] to swallow hastily, or in a ravenous manner, attended with noise.

GO'BBLER, S. one who devours in a ravenous manner, without chewing.

GO'BETWEEN, S. a mediator; or one who carries on a design by being sent backwards and forwards with messages by the two parties.

GO'BLET, S. [*Fr.*] a bowl or cup that holds a large draught.

GO'BLIN, S. [*Fr.*] an evil or walking spirit; an elf, or fairy.

GO-BY, S. a delusion, artifice, or stratagem.

GO-CART, S. a machine going upon casters, in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

GOD, S. [*Sax.*] the self-existent, infinitely perfect, and infinitely good Being, who created and preserves all things that have existence; the object of adoration and worship; any person or thing which is too much the object of a person's thoughts and labours.

To **GOD**, V. A. to deify, or worship as a god. Figuratively, to confer the greatest honours that can be imagined.

GO'DALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on Feb. 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs. It is seated on the river Wye, where it divides into several streams, and waters the adjacent parts. It is 4 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 34½ S. W. of London.

GO'D-CHILD, S. an infant or person for whom one is a sponsor in baptism.

GO'D-DAUGHTER, [*gōd-dauter*] S. a female for whom a person is sponsor in baptism.

GO'DDESS, S. a female deity or divinity.

GO'DFATHER, S. [*Sax.*] a man that is sponsor for a person at baptism.

GO'D-HEAD, [*gōd-bed*] S. the state, condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity.

GO'DLESS, Adj. without sense of a deity; atheistic; irreligious; impious.

GO'DLIKE, Adj. divine; resembling God; superlatively excellent.

GO'DLING, S. a divinity of small stature or dignity.

GO'DLINESS, S. duty or piety towards God; a general observation of all the duties towards God.

GO'DLY, Adj. having a proper sense of our duty and obligations to God. Figuratively, pious, righteous, or religious.

GO'DLY, Adv. in a pious and religious manner.

GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It was incorporated by king James I. and is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, and some say better than in any other part of England. It has no market; and but one fair, which is on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle. It is 156½ miles distant from London.

GOD-MOTHER, S. a woman that is sponsor for a person in baptism.

GODO'LPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mountsbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GO'DSHIP, S. the office, rank, or character of a god. Figuratively, a deity or divinity.

GO'DSON, S. one whom a person has been sponsor to in baptism.

GO'DWARD, Adj. towards, or with respect to God.

GO'DYELD, or **GO'DYIELD**, [corrupted from *God shield*] Adv. a term of thanks, wherein a person wishes another the protection and providence of the Deity. Not in use at present.

GO'ER, S. one that moves from one place to another; one that runs; one that has a good pace, applied to a horse. One that is regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

To **GO'GGLE**, V. N. [Sax.] to look askint.

GO'GGLE-EYED, Adj. [Sax.] squint-eyed; not looking straight; or looking with the balls of the eyes turned contrarywise.

GO'ING, S. the act of walking or moving from one place to another; departure.

GO'LA, S. the same as **CYMATIUM**.

GOLD, S. [Sax.] the heaviest, most dense, most simple, most fixed of all bodies; neither injured by air or fire, soluble only by sea-salt, and most easily amalgamated with silver; its colour is of a shining and radiant yellow, which differs according to its purity, or the parts it comes from. Figuratively, money, or anything very valuable or desirous. "A heart of gold."

GO'LDANGER, a town in Essex, whose fair is held May 14, for cattle.

GO'LDBEATER, [goldbeater] S. one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are used

by gilders. *Goldbeater's skin* is the intestine rectum of an ox or bullock, well scoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.

GO'LDEN, Adj. made or consisting of gold; gilt. Figuratively, shining; bright; splendid; yellow, or of the colour of gold. *Golden number*, in Chronology, is that which shews what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule*, in arithmetic, called likewise the *Rule of Three*, is that by which a fourth number is sought, which bears the same proportion to the third number as the second does to the first.

GO'LDENLY, Adv. in a pompous or splendid manner.

GO'LD'SITHNAY, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on August 6, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

GO'LD'SIZE, S. a glue of a golden colour, with which painters form their letters, and gilders lay those parts of their work which are to be covered with gold.

GO'LD'SMITH, S. [Sax.] a person who makes and sells golden wares; a banker, as they were formerly, till banking became a separate business.

GOME, S. the black and oily grease of a cart wheel.

GOMPHOSIS, [gómfosís] S. in Anatomy, a species of articulation, whereby one bone is set into another, like a nail or peg; as the teeth within the jaws.

GO'NDOLA, S. [Fr.] a flat boat, very long and very narrow, used upon the canals at Venice.

GONDOLI'ER, [gondolér] S. one who rows a gondola.

GONE, [pron. gón] [preter of *go*] advanced; forward in progress; lost, or undone. *Gone by*, past, applied to motion or change of place. Lost; departed; consumed; at an end; dead.

GO'NFALON, or **GO'NFANON**, S. [Fr.] an ensign, or standard.

GONORRHOE'A, [gonorrhéa] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, an involuntary dripping of feed or other humour, occasioned by some venereal hurt.

GOOD, Adj. [comparative *better*, superlative *best*] having such perfections as are requisite, fit, and proper for the end. Whole; some; sound; salutary. Complete; full. Useful; valuable. Legal; confirmed; valid; established; proved. Punctual. "As good as his word." *L'Estrange*. Character. "God name in man or woman—is the immediate jewel of their souls." *Shak*. Cheerful; gay; not easily displeased, but inclined to acts of benevolence and kindness, joined with any words expressing the temper of the mind. Joined to *breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite; consistent with the character of gentlemen. Virtuous, or endowed with all moral qualities or virtues. Kind, or benevolent. Skillful; ready; dextrous. Happy; prosper-

ous. Considerable; not small, though not very great. "A good while ago." Real; serious. "Good earnest." Rich; of credit. "As good as," has a kind of negative sense, implying no better than. Companionable; sociable. "A good fellow." "In good time," not too fast. "In good sooth," really; seriously. To *make good*, to perform what is promised or expected; to keep, maintain, support, or supply.

GOOD, S. is divided into physical and moral. *Physical good* is that which tends naturally to promote our happiness, benefit, advantage, or health; to increase pleasure, diminish pain, or procure and continue the presence of any good, or the absence of any evil. *Moral good* is that which is chosen agreeable to the laws of reason or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happiness and that of others. Figuratively, prosperity.

GOOD, Adv. always joined with *as*: thus, *as good* implies well; not ill; no worse.

GOOD, Interject. well! right!

GOOD-CONDITIONED, Adj. without any ill qualities. Lusty, or plump, applied to persons.

GOODLACK, Interject. O strange! wonderful indeed! is it possible! say you so!

GOODLINESS, S. beauty; grace; elegance, applied to external appearance.

GOODLY, Adj. beautiful; graceful; applied to persons. Fine, or splendid, applied to things, and particularly to dress. Bulky; swelling. Happy; desirable.

GOODMAN, S. a rustic term of compliment; gaffer.

GOODNESS, S. the fitness of a thing to produce any particular end; perfection; kindness, or benevolence.

GOODNESTONE, a village in Kent, with a fair, on September 14, for cattle.

GOOD-NOW, Interject. in good time; or prithee. Sometimes used as a slight exclamation to express wonder.

GOODS, S. the moveables or furniture of a house; wares sold in trade; commodities or freight in a ship.

GOOD-WILL, S. a friendly and benevolent disposition; also, a consideration for coming into a shop or business ready prepared.

GOODY, S. [Johnson supposes it corrupted from *goodwife*] a low term of civility used to mean persons of the female sex.

GOOSE, S. [plural *geese*. Sax.] a large water fowl, proverbially noted, and figuratively used for foolishness; a tailor's smoothing iron.

GOOSEBERRY, S. a well known fruit and tree.

GO'BELLY, S. a large, protuberant, or big belly; a term of reproach for a fat person.

GO'BELLIED, Adj. lusty; fat; having a large, protuberant, and swelling belly.

GORD, S. [Fr.] an instrument of gaming.

GORDIAN-KNOT, S. in Antiquity, a knot made with the leathers, traces, or harness

of the chariot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. The oracle having declared, that he who could untie it should be master of all Asia, Alexander attempted; but not being able to accomplish it, cut it asunder with his sword, and thus fulfilled or eluded the oracle.

GORE, S. [Sax.] blood; clotted or congealed blood.

To GORE, V. A. to stab, or pierce either with a weapon, or the horns of an animal, so as to make a wound.

GORE'E, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren; but is of great importance on account of its good trade. It was taken by the English in May 1759, and given up by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 14. 30. N.

GORGE, S. [Fr.] the throat or swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed. In Architecture, a sort of concave moulding. In Fortification, the entrance of a bastion, ravelin, or other outwork.

To GORGE, V. A. [Fr.] to fill up to the throat; to glut or satiate; to swallow.

GORGED, Adj. in Heraldry, the bearing of a crown, coronet, or the like, about the neck of a lion, swan, &c. Among Farriers, it signifies the same as swelled; in which sense they say, the legs of a horse are *gorged*; the pastern joint is *gorged*; you must walk him out to *disgorge* his shoulder.

GORGEOUS, Adj. [old Fr.] fine; splendid; glittering.

GORGEOUSLY, Adv. in a splendid, pompous, showy, or magnificent manner.

GORGEOUSNESS, S. splendor; lustre; magnificence; finery.

GORGET, S. the piece of armour which is worn round, and defends the throat.

GORGONS, so called from Gorgon, a venomous beast in Africa; they were the three daughters of Phæcus, viz. Medusa, Steno, and Euryale; so called from their savageness, because they killed at the first sight. The emblems of all sinful pleasures, which ensnare, and destroy men at the first sight.

GORMAND, S. [Fr.] a person who eats greedily, and to excess.

To GORMANDIZE, V. N. to eat with greediness and to excess.

GORMANDIZER, S. one who eats greedily.

GORSE, S. [Sax.] furze; a thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers.

GORSYNON, a village of Glamorgan-shire, in South Wales, with one fair, on Monday before Nov. 30, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

GO'RY, Adj. covered with clotted or congealed blood; bloody; murderous.

GO'SLING, S. a young goose not full grown. In Botany, a cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, S. the history of the life and actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrine of Jesus Christ. The word is Saxon, and of the same import with the Latin *Evangelium*, which signifies glad tidings, or good news; the history of our blessed Saviour being the best news ever published to mankind. This history is contained in the writings of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, who from thence are called the Evangelists. Figuratively, applied to signify, in divinity, the Christian dispensation, and an infallible standard of truth.

To **GO'SPEL**, V. N. [Sax.] to preach the gospel; to instruct as a priest.

GO'SPELLER, S. [Sax.] an evangelist or preacher.

GO'SPORT, a town in Hampshire, parted from Portsmouth by a narrow arm of the sea, and in some sense may be reckoned part of it. It has a market on Saturday, and two fairs, on May 4, and October 10, for toys. It is $78\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London.

GO'SSAMER, or **GO'SSAMOR**, S. [Lat.] the down of plants; the long white cobwebs which are perceived in the air in calm sunny weather; found by Massy to proceed from a spider dwelling in fields, which emits them from its podex, and leaves them to ascend in, and be wafted by, the air.

GO'SSIP, S. [Sax.] one who is a sponsor for a child at baptism. Figuratively, one who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To **GO'SSIP**, V. N. to chat; to prate; to spend time in frivolous and insignificant discourse.

GO'UDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 26, for cattle. It is 43 miles E. by S. of London.

To **GO'VERN**, V. A. [Fr.] to rule over in the character of a magistrate, parent, or other superior. To regulate; to direct. To manage or restrain. In Grammar, to require. "*Amo governs* an accusative case."

GO'VERNABLE, Adj. subject and obedient to command, rule, authority, or direction.

GO'VERNANCE, S. the act of exercising authority over others that are bound to obey; government; the management, controul, or authority of a guardian.

GO'VERNANTE, S. [Fr.] a woman who has the care of young ladies of quality. The more usual and proper word is *Governess*.

GO'VERNESS, S. [old Fr.] a female invested with authority to influence or rule. A woman who has the care of instructing, or regulating the conduct of, ladies; the teacher, instructress, or mistress of a lady's boarding-school.

GO'VERNMENT, S. [Fr.] the form in which justice is administered in a nation; an establishment of legal authority, or administration of publick affairs: regularity of beha-

viour. Manageableness; obsequiousness. In Grammar, the particular construction any word in a sentence requires.

GO'VERNOR, S. one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who governs a place with a delegated temporal authority; a tutor; pilot; regulator; manager.

GOUGE, S. [Fr.] a chissel having a round edge.

GOURD, S. [Fr.] a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the size and colour of an orange.

GOU'RDINESS, S. in Farriery, a swelling in an horse's leg, so called from its resembling a gourd.

GOUT, S. [Fr.] in Medicine, a painful kind of disease principally affecting the joints, seated in their ligaments, the tendons of the muscles subservient to their motions, and the membranes surrounding the bones.

GOUT, [gou] S. [Fr.] a taste; relish; or flavour.

GOU'TY, Adj. afflicted with the gout; relating to, or having the gout.

GOWN, S. [Ital.] a long loose upper garment worn by men, as an undress; a woman's upper garment; the long loose habit worn by the ministers of the established church, &c. The dress of peace.

GO'WNMAN, S. a student at a university; or one whose proper habit is a gown.

To **GRA'BLE**, V. N. [perhaps corrupted from *grapple*] to grope; to search, or feel greedily with the hands.

GRACE, S. [Lat.] favour, or kindness. In Divinity, a favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, or the effect of the divine influence; pardon; a kindness; a privilege or favour conferred; elegant behaviour; or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done; beauty, either natural, or heightened by art; an embellishment, ornament, flower, or perfection. A physical virtue, or power. "Mickle is the powerful gear that lies in plants." *Shak.* The title of a duke, formerly given to a king, implying goodness, or clemency. A short prayer said at meals, expressive of gratitude or thanks to the Divine Providence for supplying our necessities. To be in a person's *good graces*, is to be favoured or esteemed by him. *Act of Grace*, an act of parliament for a general and free pardon, and for setting at liberty insolvent debtors. *Grace of God*, or *by the Grace of God*, is a formula used by sovereign princes, to express their independence.

To **GRACE**, V. A. to adorn, beautify, embellish, dignify, set off, or recommend; to confer an honour on a person; to dignify or raise by an act of favour.

GRA'CED, Adj. beautiful; graceful; virtuous; regular. Seldom used.

GRA'CEFUL, Adj. elegant; with pleasing dignity or majesty.

GRACE.

GRACEFULLY, Adv. elegantly.

GRACEFULNESS, S. elegance and dignity of manner; dignity joined with beauty.

GRACELESS, Adj. without any virtue, either religious or moral; wicked or impious.

GRACES, S. among Canonists, is the same with *Provisions*; which see. In the Heathen Mythology, they were three goddesses, daughters of Jupiter, whose names were Agais, Thalia, and Euphrosyne; that is, shining, flourishing, and gay. They are sometimes represented dressed, but more frequently naked, to shew that whatever is truly graceful, is so in itself, without the aid of exterior ornaments. They presided over mutual kindness and acknowledgments; bestowing liberality, eloquence, and wisdom, together with a good grace, gaiety of disposition, and easiness of manners.

GRACIOUS, [*gracious*] Adj. [Lat.] merciful; benevolent; kind; virtuous, or good; acceptable; favoured; excellent; graceful, or becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, [*graciously*] Adv. with kind condescension; in a pleasing, and favourable manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, [*graciousness*] S. kind condescension; a pleasing manner.

GRADATION, S. [Lat.] a regular progress or advance from one degree to another. Order; arrangement.

GRADIENT, Adj. [Lat.] walking, or moving by steps.

GRADUAL, Adj. [Fr.] proceeding or rising by degrees; advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, S. [Lat.] a flight of steps. In the Roman church, a part of the mass sung between the epistles and gospels.

GRADUALITY, S. a regular progression; advancing higher by degrees.

GRADUALLY, Adv. by degrees; in regular progression; by steps; advancing from a lower to a higher degree.

To **GRADUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to dignify with a degree in an university; to mark with degrees, in measuring. To heighten or improve.

GRADUATE, S. a person who has taken a degree in an university.

GRAFF, or **GRAFT**, S. [Fr.] in Gardening, the shoot of a tree inserted in, and becoming one with another tree, nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit.

To **GRAFT**, V. A. [Fr.] to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, in such a manner that both may unite closely, or become one tree; to insert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong.

GRAFTER, S. one who propagates fruit, by inserting the branch of one tree into that of another.

GRAFTON, a village of Northamptonshire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and a park, given by king Charles II.

to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

GRAIN, S. [Lat.] a single seed of corn or other fruit. Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle, or small body. *Grain of allowance*, some small indulgence, which implies a remission of rigour or severity. A weight used in physic, twenty of which make one scruple; but in troy weight, twenty-four make a penny weight. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, &c. grow. In Dying, a method of communicating colours, so as to make them more lasting than in the common way. The form of the surface, with regard to smoothness, roughness, or the size of the constituent fibres or particles of a body. Figuratively, temper; disposition; humour or inclination.

GRAINED, Adj. rough; appearing less smooth, or weather-beaten.

GRAINS, S. [without a singular] the husks of malt of which beer has been made.

GRAINY, Adj. full of corn, or seeds.

GRAMME'RCY, Interj. [contracted of *grant me mercy*] an obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMINIVOROUS, Adj. eating, or living upon grass.

GRAMMAR, S. [Fr.] the art which delivers the rules for speaking or writing any language properly. Figuratively, an expression or construction agreeable to the rules of grammar; a book which delivers rules for speaking or writing a language with propriety. *Grammar-school* is a place where the learned languages, or classics, are taught.

GRAMMA'RIAN, S. [Fr.] one who is skilful in, or one who teaches the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or taught by grammar.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICA'STER, S. [Lat.] a mere verbal critic, or low grammarian.

GRAMPOUND, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 18, March 25, and June 11, for horses, cattle, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Valle, and sends two members to parliament. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of gloves. It is 243 miles W. by S. of London.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the most southerly of the Caribbees, being 25 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and has belonged to the French since 1650; but was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANARY, S. [Lat.] a storehouse for threshed corn.

GRANATE, S. [Lat.] a precious stone of a high red colour, so called from the resemblance it bears to that of the kernel of a pomegra-

pomegranate: it is vulgarly named a *garnet*. The oriental are the best.

GRAND, Adj. [Lat.] great; illustrious; powerful; splendid; noble; sublime; lofty. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM, or **GRANDAME**, S. a term of consanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old withered or decrepid woman.

GRAND-CHILD, S. the son or daughter of a person's son or daughter.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, [*grand-daughter*] S. the daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE'E, S. [Lat.] a person of rank, dignity or power; one of the nobility.

GRANDEUR, S. [Fr.] splendour, pomp, or magnificence.

GRANDFATHER, S. the father of a person's father or mother.

GRANDINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of hail.

GRANDITY, S. [Lat.] elevation of thought; pomp, or magnificence of language.

GRAND-MOTHER, S. the father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, S. a grandfather. In Poetry, any ancestor.

GRANDSON, S. the son of a person's son or daughter.

GRANGE, S. [Fr.] a farm; a barn, or threshing floor; a farm house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANITE, S. [Lat.] a variegated stone or marble, composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardness, giving fire when struck with steel, fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire.

GRANIVOROUS, Adj. eating or living upon grain.

GRANNAM, S. [a corruption of *grandame*] a grandmother. A low word, used only in burlesque.

To **GRANT**, V. A. [Fr.] to admit a thing not proved; to allow or concede; to bestow something which cannot be claimed as a right.

GRANT, S. the act of giving or bestowing a thing which cannot be claimed as a right; the thing granted; a concession. In Law, a conveyance in writing, of such a thing as cannot pass or be conveyed by word only; such are rents, reversions, services, advowsons, tithes, &c.

GRANTABLE, Adj. that which may be given or yielded to another, though he has no claim to it.

GRANTE'E, S. in Law, the person to whom any grant is made.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; on Holy Thursday, for sheep and horses; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and

horses. It is seated in a bottom on the river Whitham, and is a noted place, with a good free-school, and a handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom; it is 109 miles N. by W. of London.

GRANTOR, S. the person that yields or grants any thing to another.

GRANULARY, Adj. small and compact, resembling a grain or feed.

To **GRANULATE**, V. N. [Fr.] to be formed into small particles or grains. Actively, to break into small masses or grains; to raise in inequalities, representing feeds or grain.

GRANULATION, S. [Fr.] the act of forming into small masses resembling grains.

GRANULE, S. [Lat.] a small compact particle, resembling a seed or grain of corn.

GRANULOUS, Adj. full of little grains.

GRAPE, S. [Fr.] a single berry of the vine, which grows in clusters, the juice of which is wine.

GRAPHICAL, [*grafical*] Adj. [Gr.] appearing as if written; well formed, described, or delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, [*grafically*] Adv. well described; described minutely, or in a picturesque manner.

GRAPNEL, S. [Fr.] a small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling iron, used in a sea-fight to fasten ships together.

To **GRAPPLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to lay fast hold on a person; to combat, or engage in close fight. Actively, to fasten, unite, or join inseparably.

GRAPPLE, S. a close combat, in which persons seize fast hold on each other; an iron instrument, used to fasten one ship to another.

GRASIER. S. See **GRAZIER**.

To **GRASP**, V. A. [Ital.] to hold in the hand with the fingers shut; to seize, or catch at; to struggle, strive, or grapple. To gripe; to encroach; to be insatiable in one's pursuit after riches.

GRASP, S. the gripe or seizure of the hand; the act of holding a thing in the hand with the fingers shut or doubled over it; possession or hold.

GRASPER, S. one who seizes, grasps, or catches at.

GRASS, S. [Sax.] the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which there are several species.

To **GRASS**, V. N. to produce grass.

GRASSHOPPER, S. a small insect, found among the summer grass, named from its hopping, for which it is remarkably formed by nature.

GRASSINGTON, a village in Yorkshire, with four fairs; on March 4, for horned cattle; April 24, and June 29, for sheep; and September 26, for horned cattle.

GRASS.

GRASSPLOT, S. a small level piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with grass.

GRASSY, Adj. covered with, or abounding in grass.

GRATE, S. [Lat.] a partition made with iron bars, or wires crossing each other, placed at the windows or other apertures of prisons, cloisters, or tradesmen's shops; a receptacle with iron bars, fixed in kitchens, within which fires are made.

To **GRATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to rub, or wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to offend the ear by a harsh and disagreeable sound; to make a disagreeable or harsh sound by drawing one hard thing over another.

GRATEFUL, Adj. [Lat.] having a due sense of benefits conferred; pleasing; agreeable; delightful to the senses or mind; delicious.

GRATEFULLY, Adv. in a manner willing to acknowledge, repay, and retain a proper sense of an obligation; in a pleasing or agreeable manner.

GRATEFULNESS, S. gratitude; the quality of being agreeable, acceptable, or affording delight.

GRATER, S. [Fr.] a kind of coarse file, or instrument formed of tin or silver punched in holes, with which soft things are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of pleasing; the act of complying with, and answering the craving of the sensual appetites; pleasure; delight; a reward or recompense.

To **GRATIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to indulge; to please by compliance; to do a thing in order to please or delight; to requite, repay, or reward.

GRATINGLY, Adv. harshly; offensively.

GRATIS, Adv. [Lat.] for nothing; without being paid, or receiving any thing in return.

GRATITUDE, S. a virtue, consisting in a due sense and outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.

GRATUITOUS, Adj. [Lat.] voluntary, or granted either without asking or merit; bestowed without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, Adv. without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, S. [Fr.] a free gift; a present; an acknowledgment.

To **GRATULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to congratulate; to declare joy.

GRATULATION, S. [Lat.] salutations made by expressing joy; an expression of joy.

GRATULATORY, Adj. expressing joy for the success, preferment, or good fortune of another; congratulatory.

GRAVE, S. [Sax.] a hole dug in the ground wherein a dead body is, or is to be buried,

at the end of the names of places; id from the Sax. *graf*, a grove or cave.

To **GRAVE**, V. A. [preter *graved*, particip. pass. *graven*. Gr.] to cut figures or inscriptions with a sharp-pointed tool on any hard substance or metal; to copy pictures or writings with a sharp-pointed instrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper; to inter, entomb, or bury—an obsolete sense. To clean, caulk, or scrape the bottom of a ship.

GRAVE, Adj. [Lat.] solemn; serious; of a modest colour, not showy or tawdry. Not sharp or acute, applied to sound.

GRAVEL, S. [Fr.] a kind of earth used for walks in gardens, the finer part of which is yellow, and appears like a large gritted sand, and the coarser is a composition of flints, or small pebble-stones. In Physic, a disease in the kidneys or bladder, occasioned by a gritty collection of matter therein, whereby the due secretion and excretion of the urine is impeded. When this substance strongly coheres, and forms a hard mass, it is then called the *stone*.

To **GRAVEL**, V. A. to pave, or cover with gravel; to puzzle, put to a stand, or embarrass a person with some difficulty he cannot solve.

GRAVELESS, S. without a grave or tomb.

GRAVELLY, Adj. [Fr.] consisting or abounding in gravel.

GRAVELY, Adv. in a solemn, or serious manner; without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS, S. seriousness; solemnity.

GRAVEOLENT, Adj. [Lat.] strong scented.

GRAVER, S. [Fr.] an engraver, or one who copies designs with a sharp-pointed tool or stile, on metals or wood to be printed on paper. The stile, or sharp-pointed instrument used by an engraver.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 24, for horses, and all other goods, cloaths, and toys. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, a town-clerk, &c. This parish, with that of Milton, consists of about 700 houses, mostly small, and built with bricks; the streets are also narrow, but paved with flints. It is 22 miles from London.

GRAVIDITY, S. [Lat.] the state of being with child.

GRAVING, S. any piece engraved; carved work.

To **GRAVITATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to tend to the center.

GRAVL-

GRAVITATION, S. the act of tending to the center.

GRAVITY, S. [Lat.] weight; heaviness; the power or virtue by which bodies naturally tend to the center. *Gravity*, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature, or quality; but when applied to crimes, their atrociousness. Applied to the countenance, or behaviour, seriousness; solemnity; majesty, or awfulness.

GRAVY, S. the juice which runs from meat when not over-done.

GRAYS, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 23, and October 20, for cattle and hardware. It is seated on the side of the Thames, 25 miles E. of London.

GRAY, Adj. [Sax.] white with a mixture of black. White or hoary with age, applied to the hair. Blue with a mixture of black; resembling the colour of ashes.

GRAY-BEARD, S. figuratively, an old man; used in contempt.

GRAYNESS, S. the quality of being gray, or being hoary by age.

To **GRAZE**, V. N. [Sax.] to eat or feed on grass; to produce grass. To brush in passing; to touch lightly, generally applied to a bullet, from *graser*, Fr. Actively, to tend, to set cattle to feed on grass; to eat or feed upon grass.

GRA'ZIER, S. one whose trade is to feed or breed cattle for food.

GREASE, [*grease*] S. [Fr.] the soft part of the fat of animals. In Farriery, a swelling and gourdiness of the heels, occasioned by hard labour, colds, &c.

To **GREASE**, [*greaze*] V. A. to smear, anoint, or spot with grease. To bribe or corrupt with presents: A low word.

GREASINESS, [*greasiness*] S. oiliness, or fatness.

GRE'ASY, [*greasy*] Adj. oily; fat; spotted or smeared with grease. Corpulent: A term of reproach.

GREAT, Adj. [the *ea* in this word and its derivatives has something, though not entirely, the sound of *ai*—*grait*, *graitly*, *graitness*] Adj. [Sax.] large in bulk, number or quantity. Having any quality in a high degree. Long or considerable, applied to time, or duration. Important; weighty. Chief or principal. "The *great* seal." *Shak.* High in rank, or extensive in power; illustrious, or eminent. Majestic, or grand in aspect of mien. Haughty, swelling, or proud. To be *great with*, to be familiar, or intimately acquainted. Teeming, or with child. "A *great* belly." In pedigree, it is added in every step of ascending consanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every step of descending consanguinity beyond a grandson. Thus, a *great-grandson* is the son of a person's grandson. A *great-grandfather*, the father of a person's grandfather, or the

grandfather of a person's father; and *great-uncle* is the uncle of a person's father. Used proverbially, to imply hard, difficult, grievous.

GREAT-BELLIED, Adj. pregnant; with child.

To **GREATEN**, V. A. to enlarge; to make great, powerful, or rich. Not in use.

GREAT-BE'DWIN, a town in Wiltshire, whose fairs are held April 23, and July 15, for horses, cows, sheep, and hardware; the market is on Tuesday.

GREAT-CHART, a town in Kent, whose fair is March 25, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

GREAT-HEARTED, Adj. high-spirited; proud.

GREAT-HOLLINGBURY near WOODSIDE-GREEN, a town in Essex, whose fair is on Whitfun-Tuesday, for toys.

GREATLY, Adv. very much; in a great or high degree; nobly; in an illustrious manner. Courageously; bravely.

GREATNESS, S. largeness, applied to quantity, size, or number. High place or dignity. A consciousness of superior birth or rank. Magnanimity, nobleness. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

GREAT-OA'KLEY, a town in Essex, whose fair is April 25, for toys.

GREAT-TE'Y, a town in Essex, whose fair is kept Trinity Monday, for toys.

GREAT-THU'RLOW, a town in Suffolk, whose fair is Oct. 10, for sheep and toys.

GREAT-WA'KERING, a town in Essex, whose fair is July 25, for toys.

GREAVES, [*greaves*] S. [Fr.] armour for the legs.

GRE'CISM, S. [Lat.] a construction, idiom, or expression peculiar to the Greek language.

GREECE, a country of Turkey, called by them at present *Romelia*. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia, on the W. by the gulph of Venice, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Straits of the Dardanelles, and of Constantinople. It comprehends six parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy, and has a fruitful soil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient historians, and produced a vast number of famous men, who performed very great actions as soldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning; particularly Alexander the Great and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the shadow of what it was formerly, being over-run with ignorance and barbarism, and almost all the fine towns quite destroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Christians.

GREECE,

GREECE, [corrupted from *degrees*] S. a flight of steps.

GRE'EDILY, Adv. in an eager, hasty, or ravenous manner; with keen appetite or desire.

GRE'EDINESS, S. [Sax.] ravenousness; voracious hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY, Adj. [Sax.] ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent desire of food; eager; vehemently desirous.

GREEN, Adj. [Sax.] having a colour like that of grass; in compositions of dying and painting, made by mixing blue or black and yellow together. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. New, or lately made. "A green wound." Unripe; immature; young, alluding to fruits being green before they are ripe. Not roasted; half raw. Not dry. Pale; sickly.

GREEN, S. the colour of grass, or that which resembles it. In Optics, it is one of the original, simple, or primary rays of light; but in dying is caused by compounding blue and yellow, &c. As this colour rather refreshes than impairs the sight, the goodness of Providence is manifest in causing it to be reflected from the surface of vegetables, preferably to any other. Figuratively, a plain covered with grass. The leaves of trees and vegetables, opposed to their flowers. In Cookery, used in the plural for those plants which are of this colour, and eaten boiled.

GREEN, a village in Sussex, 8 miles S. W. of Horsham, with two fairs, on August 24, for horned cattle and sheep; and on Monday before July 5, for sheep and horned cattle.

GREEN-CLOTH, S. a board, or court of justice, held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court royal, and for correcting all the servants that offend. It takes its name from a green cloth spread over the board where they sit. None of the king's servants can be arrested for debt, without a warrant first obtained from this board.

GREENEYED, Adj. having eyes coloured with green.

GREENGA'GE, S. a species of plum.

GREENHOUSE, S. a house or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furnished with such a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GREENISH, Adj. somewhat green; tending to green.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N. between the straits of Davis, Forbisher, and Meland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and those few inhabitants that are in it are savages. It is a cold miserable country, and has very few animals except deer, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the English, Dutch, and other nations

go every year to catch whales for the sake of their fins and oil.

GRE'ENLY, Adv. with a greenish colour; newly; freshly; immaturity; wanly.

GRE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being green; viridity; immaturity; unripeness; freshness; vigour; newness; also, rawness, unskilfulness, and imperfection in trade, art, science, &c.

GRE'ENOCK, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal station of the herring fishery on that side the island. It is 16 miles W. of Glasgow.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, S. in Medicine, a disorder incident to virgins, so called from the paleness with which it is attended.

GRE'EN-STREET, a village in Kent, with a fair on May 1, for horned cattle.

GRE'ENSWARD, or **GRE'ENSWORD**, S. the turf on which grass grows; a field.

GRE'ENWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, five miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down; and what is so called now serves for apartments for the governor of the hospital, and the ranger of the park. The king's yachts generally lie at this place.

GRE'ENWOOD, S. wood considered as it appears when its leaves are out.

To GREET, V. A. [Sax.] to address at a meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to wish health; to send or pay compliments at a distance.

GRE'ETER, S. he that pays his compliments to another.

GRE'ETING, S. salutation, or compliment.

GREEZE, S. See **GREECE**.

GREGA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] assembling in flocks or herds.

GRENADI'ER, [*grenadeér*] S. [Fr.] a tall soldier, armed as other soldiers, besides a pouch full of grenades, from whence the name is derived. Every battalion of foot has a company of grenadiers belonging to it.

GRENA'DE, or **GRENA'DO**, S. [Fr.] a hollow ball of iron, brass, glass, or potters earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fusee to give it fire. When the fire reaches the hollow of the ball, the case flies into pieces, which greatly hurt, if not kill, those they strike.

GRE'SSFORD, a town in Denbighshire, whose fairs are kept 2d Monday in April, last Monday in August, and 1st Monday in December, for cattle.

GRE'SSINGHALL, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is Dec. 6, for toys, &c.

GREUT, S. a fossil body, consisting of a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the size of bay salt, and of a brown shining colour.

GREY, Adj. See **GRAY**, which is the most proper spelling.

GREYHOUND, S. [Sax.] a tall fleet hound that chases in sight.

GRICE, S. a little pig; a young wild boar. A step or greeze.

To **GRIDE**, V. N. [Ital.] to cut; to make way by cutting—An elegant word, tho' not in use.

GRIDELIN, S. a colour compounded of white and red.

GRIDIRON, [gridiorn] S. a moveable frame or grate of iron bars placed parallel to each other, which is used to dress victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, [greef] S. [Brit.] sorrow for something which is past; a grievance, oppression, or injury. Pain, or disease.

GRIEVANCE, [greevance] S. that which makes a person uneasy, generally applied to the actions or conduct of another.

To **GRIEVE**, [greeve] V. A. [Fr.] to afflict; to hurt; to make a person uneasy by some unkind or offensive action; to be sorrowful.

GRIEVINGLY, [greevingly] Adv. with sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, [greevous] Adj. [Lat.] afflictive, or causing pain not easily borne; causing sorrow; expressing great uneasiness. Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes.

GRIEVOUSLY, [greevously] Adv. with great offence, discontent, or ill-will; painfully, or so as to occasion great uneasiness, Miserably; vexatiously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, [greevousness] S. sorrow; pain; a state of calamity, oppression, or wretchedness.

GRIFFIN, or **GRIFTON**, S. a fabled animal, said to be generated between a lion and an eagle; having the head and paws of the former, and the wings of the latter.

GRIG, S. in its primary sense, signifies any thing below the natural size. A species of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active, and jocular person.

To **GRILL**, V. N. [Fr.] to broil or dress meat on a gridiron.

To **GRILLY**, V. A. to harrafs; to roast, or teaze a man.

GRIM, Adj. [Sax.] having a fierce or awfully sullen countenance; hideous; frightful; ugly; ill-looking.

GRIMACE, S. [Fr.] a distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; vulgarly stiled *making moutbs*. An air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, S. [Fr.] an appellation for an old gray cat.

GRIME, S. dirt that is ingrained, or not easily washed off.

To **GRIME**, V. A. to dirt so as it cannot be easily washed off.

GRIMLY, Adv. in a terrible, hideous, or horrible manner. In a fierce, stern, or sullen manner, applied to the looks.

GRIMNESS, S. a look which proceeds from the fierceness or sullenness of a person's disposition.

GRIMSBY, a sea-port town of Lincolnshire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs; on June 17, for sheep; and on September 15, for horses. It is a large place, which had formerly a castle, and two parish churches, with a commodious harbour, which is now almost choked up. It has now only one church, which is a large handsome structure, like a cathedral. It consists of several streets, whose houses are well built; is a corporation; sends two members to parliament; and is 166 miles N. of London.

To **GRIN**, V. N. [Sax.] to set the teeth together, and withdraw the lips, used both as a sign of mirth and anguish.

GRIN, S. the act of closing the teeth, and withdrawing the lips from them, so as to expose them to view; the act of shewing the teeth, used as an effect of mirth or anguish. Also, a snare or trap.

To **GRIND**, V. A. [preter and participle pass. *ground*. Sax.] to reduce any thing to powder by attrition or rubbing; to sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard; to rub one against another; to harrafs or oppress by extortion. Neuterly, to sharpen an instrument by holding it on a round stone, which is turned about the while; to move a mill; to fix the teeth close, and move them, so as to make a noise.

GRINDER, S. one who grinds or works in a mill; the instrument of grinding. In irony, or contempt, the teeth in general are called by this name.

GRINDLESTONE, or **GRINDSTONE**, S. the stone on which edged tools are sharpened.

GRINGLEY, a village in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles W. of Gainsborough, with one fair, on December 12, for cattle and merchandize, and particularly for a great number of boots and shoes.

GRINNER, S. one who grins or shews his teeth, and opens his lips so as to expose them.

GRINNINGLY, Adv. with a grinning laugh; in a grinning manner.

GRINSTEAD EAST. See **EAST GRINSTEAD**.

GRINTON, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. of Richmond, with two fairs, on Good Friday, and December 12, for cloth, pewter, brass, tin, and millenry goods.

GRIP, S. a small ditch.

To **GRIBE**, V. A. [Goth.] to hold tight in the hand; to squeeze with the finger.

closed over it. To catch eagerly; to seize, from *gripper*, Fr. Figuratively, to oppress; to pinch, press, or squeeze. Neuterly, to pinch the belly; to give the colic, attended with a sharp pain in the bowels.

GRIPE, S. a grasp or seizure of the hand or paw; a squeeze, or pressure. Figuratively, oppression, extortion, or crushing power. Affliction; distress. In the plural, the belly-ach; the colic.

GRIPER, S. one who oppresses the poor; an usurer; an extortioner.

GRIPINGLY, Adv. attended with a pain in the belly.

GRISAMBER, S. a corruption of *amburgeise*.

GRISKIN, S. [Ir.] the back-bone of a hog.

GRISLY, [*grizly*] Adj. [Sax.] dreadful; horrid.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues; their whole country is about 87 miles in length, very populous, and the government democratick. With regard to religion, they are partly Papists and partly Protestants. It is said they can send 35,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.

GRIST, S. [Sax.] toll taken by the miller when he grinds other people's corn; corn to be ground. Figuratively, a supply of provision. To bring *grist* to the mill, is a figurative and proverbial expression for producing profit or gain.

GRISTLE, S. Sax. in Anatomy, a cartilage or fleshy substance, very elastic, tough, and next in hardness to a bone.

GRISTLY, Adj. cartilaginous; consisting of gristle; having the nature or properties of gristle.

GRIT, S. [Sax.] bran, or the coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand; a particle of sand; rough, hard particles.

GRITTINESS, S. sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit, or little, rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRITTY, Adj. full of little, rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRIZELIN, S. a corrupt. of *GRIDELIN*.

GRIZZLE, S. [Fr.] a colour made of a mixture of white and black, most commonly applied to that of perukes, or the hair; gray.

GRIZZLED, Adj. interspersed with black and white hairs; gray.

To **GROAN**, [*grōn*] V. N. [Sax.] to breathe with a hoarse noise, in pain or agony.

GROAN, [*grōn*] S. a deep sigh, attended with a hoarse noise, made by persons in pain and agony. Figuratively, any hoarse, dead sound.

GROAT, [*graut*] S. [Belg.] a silver coin value four-pence: hence it is used for four-pence, though consisting of copper coin. *Groats* in the plural, from *groet*, Sax. signifies oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER, S. [from *grofs*, a large quantity] one that buys and sells teas, sugars, plums, &c.

A *green-grocer* is one that buys and sell greens;

GRO'CERY, S. the wares sold by a grocer; such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice, &c.

GRO'GERAM, **GRO'GRAM**, or **GRO'GRAN**, S. a sort of stuff, all silk, woven with a large woof, and a rough pile.

GRO'NINGEN, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Friesland, on the W. by W. Friesland, on the N. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Overijssel and the county of Bentheim.

GROIN, S. that part of the body which is between the belly and the thigh.

GROOM, S. [Belg.] a boy, waiter, or servant; one who tends or looks after horses; a man newly married. It is also applied to several superior officers of the king's household, as *Groom* of the chamber, *Groom* of the stole, &c.

GROO'MSBRIDGE, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 17 and September 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

GROOVE, S. a deep cavern or hollow in a mine. A channel, or hollow cut in wood.

To **GROOVE**, V. A. to cut hollow, or in channels.

To **GROPE**, V. N. [Sax.] to feel one's way out in case of blindness or darkness; to have an imperfect idea of a thing; to feel after a thing where a person cannot see.

GRO'PER, S. one who searches after, or endeavours to find a thing in the dark.

GROSS, Adj. [Fr.] large, thick, or bulky, applied to size. Shameful. Very erroneous, coarse, palpable, or unrefined, applied to sentiments. Clumsy, or inelegant, applied to shape. Thick, applied to the consistence of any fluid. Stupid or dull, applied to the understanding. Coarse, thick, fat, or bulky, applied to the size of the body. Impure; foul, applied to the humours of the body.

GROSS, S. the main body or main force of an army. The bulk; the whole. The major part or body, applied to number, or a collection of men. In Commerce, a number consisting of twelve dozen, or one hundred and forty-four.

GRO'SSLY, Adv. in large or coarse particles. Without any subtlety, art, or delicacy; flagrantly, or palpably.

GROT, S. [Fr.] a cave, or cavern formed and frequented for c.iness or pleasure. See **GROTTO**.

GROTE'SQUE, [*gratēsk*] Adj. [Fr.] distorted in figure; unnatural; wildly formed, without any regard to nature or propriety.

GRO'TTO, S. [Fr.] a cavern or cave made for pleasure. Used sometimes, as by

the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern. *SYNON.* *Grot* implies something more natural or less artificial than *Grotto*.

GROVE, *S.* [*Sax.*] a walk formed by trees, whose branches meet above.

To **GROVEL**, *V. N.* [*Isl.*] to lie prostrate, or with one's belly on the ground; to creep along with one's belly on the ground; to have low, mean, or abject thoughts.

GROUND, *S.* [*Sax.*] the earth, considered as that which supports us when walking, as opposed to air or water, or as situated low; land; country; region; territory; a farm, estate, or possession; the floor or level of a place. In the plural, the dregs, lees, or that which settles at the bottom of liquors. In Painting, the first layer of colours, or that on which the images are painted and described. The fundamental cause or substance; the original principle. The first principles, applied to knowledge or science. The space occupied by an army, as they fight, advance, or retreat; the intervening space, or distance between the fier and pursuer. Hence, to *lose ground*, applied to an army, is to be driven backwards. To *stand one's ground*, is to make a powerful resistance. To *get ground*, is to gain advantage over an enemy, applied to an army. To make a progress, applied to an opinion.

To **GROUND**, *V. A.* to fix or support upon the ground; to build, found, or settle as upon a cause or first principle, applied to opinions. To settle in the first principles or rudiments of knowledge, applied to instruction.

GROUND-BAIT, *S.* a bait made of barley or malt boiled, &c. which is thrown into the river where you intend to angle, and sinking to the bottom, or ground, draws the fish after it.

GROUND-FLOOR, *S.* the lower story of a house, level with the external ground.

GROUND-IVY, *S.* alehoof, or tunhoof.

GROUNDLESS, *Adj.* without any foundation, reason, or justice.

GROUNDLESSLY, *Adv.* in an unjust manner; without reason, cause, or foundation.

GROUNDLESSNESS, *S.* want of cause, foundation, or support.

GROUNDLING, *S.* a fish, which keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a person of mean, groveling, or vulgar thoughts.

GROUND-PLATE, *S.* in Architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND-PLOT, *S.* the ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, *S.* rent paid for the ground on which an house is built.

GROUNDSEL, *S.* the foot-post of a door; or the timber or raised pavement of a house next the door; a threshold. Also the name of a plant.

GROUNDWORK, *S.* in Painting, that colour or part on which all the images are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the fundamentals, or first part of an undertaking; the rudiments, or first principles of a science; the true cause, motion, or reason.

GROUP, [*pron. group*] *S.* [*Fr.*] in Painting and Sculpture, an assemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, &c. Figuratively, a croud; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

To **GROUP**, [*group*] *V. A.* in Painting, to describe or introduce several figures into one piece.

GROUSE, *S.* a kind of fowl, named heath game.

GROUT, *S.* [*Sax.*] coarse meal or pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To **GROW**, [*grō*] *V. N.* [*preter grow*, part. pass. *grown*. *Sax.*] to increase in length or extent, applied to the vegetation of plants. To be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature, or bulk; to proceed or arise, as from a cause; to improve; to make progress. To accrue, or become due, applied to the increase of interest due on money lent. To adhere or stick together. Applied to the ship by mariners, to swell or roll.

GROWER, [*grōer*] *S.* that which vegetates, or increases in height or bulk.

To **GROWL**, [*grō* *pron.* as in *grow*] *V. M.* [*Teut.*] to snarl; murmur; or grumble.

GROWN, [*grōn*] [part. pass. of *Grow*] advanced in or increased by growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, [*grōth*] *S.* vegetation; vegetable life; increase by vegetation; product of the thing produced; increase in number, bulk, frequency, stature, or improvement.

To **GRUB**, *V. A.* [*Goth.*] to destroy or extirpate by digging or throwing up the soil; to pull up by the roots; to dirt one's cloaths or flesh.

GRUB, *S.* in Natural History, a small worm that eats holes in bodies. In Medicine, a white unctuous pimple, or little tumour, arising on the face, chiefly on the side of the nose. Used contemptuously for a short thick man.

To **GRUBBLE**, *V. N.* [*Ger.*] to grope, or feel in the dark.

GRUB-STREET, *S.* the name of a street in London, once famous for the residence of meaner and hireling authors. Used as an adjective, it signifies mean, low, and dull, applied to compositions.

To **GRUDGE**, *V. A.* to envy, or view the advantages of another with discontent and uneasiness; to give or take unwillingly. Necessarily, to murmur or repine. To be unwilling. To wish in secret: a low word.

GRUDGE, *S.* an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill will; anger; resentment; envy or envious resentment.

GRUDG-

GRUDGINGLY, Adv. unwillingly, magnanimously.

GRUEL, S. [Fr.] a kind of spoon-meat or broth, made of oatmeal boiled in water; any kind of mixture or broth, made by boiling ingredients in water.

GRUFF, Adj. [Belg.] sour, furly, or morose, applied to the aspect and behaviour.

GRUFFLY, Adv. in a sour, morose, or furly manner.

GRUFFNESS, S. harshness of voice, or furliness of look.

GRUM, Adj. [contracted from *grumble*] furly, or morose, applied to a person's looks.

To **GRUMBLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to murmur with discontent; to growl or snarl. To make a hoarse or rattling noise, applied to thunder.

GRUMBLER, S. one that murmurs with discontent; a discontented person.

GRUMBLING, S. a murmuring through discontent.

GRUME, S. [Lat.] a thick viscid consistence of a fluid, like that of the white of an egg, or like clotted blood.

GRUMLY, Adv. in a morose, sour, or furly manner.

GRUMOUS, Adj. thick or clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, S. the thickness of any curdled or clotted liquor.

To **GRUNT**, or **GRUNTLE**, V. N. [Lat.] to make a hoarse discontented noise, applied to a hog.

GRUNT, S. the noise made by a hog.

GRUNTER, S. one that grunts. A low word for a hog.

To **GRUTCH**, V. N. [corrupted from *grudge*, for the sake of rhyme] to envy or be uneasy at the advantage of another.

GRUTCH, S. malice or ill will.

GUAIA'CUM, S. a physical wood. It is an attenuant and aperient, and promotes discharge by sweat and urine.

GUARANTEE, [garantée] S. [Fr.] a power who undertakes to see the conditions of any league, peace, or bargain performed.

To **GUA'RANTY**, [garanty] V. A. to undertake to see the articles of any treaty kept.

To **GUARD**, [the *u* in this word and its derivatives is usually dropped in pronunciation, as *gard*, *guardian*, &c.] V. A. [Fr.] to watch in order to secure from, or prevent a surprise, or sudden danger; to protect or defend; to anticipate, or secure against objections. To adorn with lifts, laces, or ornamental borders.

GUARD, S. [Fr.] a man, or body of men employed to watch, in order to defend from danger, or prevent surprise. Used with *on* or *off*, a state of caution or vigilance. A limitation; anticipation of an objection. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. In Fencing, an action or posture proper to defend the body from the efforts of an enemy. *Advanced guard*, is a party of horse or foot which

marches before a corps to give notice of approaching danger. *Main guard*, is that from which all the other guards are detached. *Piquet guard*, is a number of horse and foot always in readiness, in case of an alarm, the horses being saddled, and their riders booted. *Guards*, in the plural, is particularly applied to those troops or companies which are kept up to guard the king.

GUARDER, S. one who protects, defends, or watches.

GUARDIAN, S. [Fr.] one who has the care of an orphan, or person whose parents are dead; one to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed; sometimes named *warden*.

GUARDIAN, Adj. performing the office of a kind protector and defender.

GUARDLESS, Adj. without defence.

GUA'RDSHIP, S. care; protection; or the state of a person under the disposal of guardians; a king's ship, employed in guarding the coast.

GUBERNATION, S. [Lat.] the exercise of authority in protecting, preserving, and directing; government or superintendency.

GUDGEON, S. [Fr.] a small fish found in brooks and rivers, and easily caught; whence it is used figuratively for a person easily cheated.

GUE'LDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It includes the upper quarter of Gueldres, and is the first of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is possessed by three sovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the king of Prussia; Ruremond and its dependencies to the House of Austria; and Venloe and Stephenswaert belong to the States-General.

GU'ERDON, [gérdon] S. [Fr.] a recompence or reward.

GUE'RNSEY, or **GARNSEY**, an island on the coast of Normandy, in the English Channel, and subject to Great Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded with high rocks, and is well situated for trade in time of peace; likewise, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 parishes. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by Norman laws. It is about 60 miles S. of Portland, in Devonshire.

To **GUESS**, [the *u* is usually dropt in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, and the *g* before the *e* pron. hard, as *guess*, &c.] V. A. [Belg.] to conjecture; to judge without any fixed or certain principles.

GUESS, S. a conjecture.

GUE'SSER, S. a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUES.

GUE'SSINGLY, Adv. forming a judgment in a casual manner; uncertainly.

GUEST, [*gest*, the *g* pron. hard] S. [Brit.] one who is entertained in the house of another; a stranger, or one who comes newly to reside in a place.

GUE'STLING, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on May 23, for cattle and pedlars ware.

To **GU'GGLE**, V. N. [Ital.] to sound, or make a noise like water running out of a narrow-mouthed bottle or vessel.

GUI'DAGE, S. the reward or money given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, S. direction; government.

To **GUIDE**, [the *u* in this word and its derivatives is usually dropt in pronunciation, and the *g* before; pron. hard, as *guide*, *gider*, &c.] V. A. [Fr.] to direct or shew a person a way; to govern, direct, instruct, regulate, or superintend by counsel, or exertion of authority.

GUIDE, S. [Fr.] one who directs another in his way; a director.

GUIDELESS, Adj. without a guide.

GUIDER, S. a director; a guide.

GUILD, [sometimes pronounced *gild*, and sometimes *gild*, with the *g* hard] S. [Sax.] a society, corporation, fraternity, or company, united together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence *Guildhall*, a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the members in their united capacity are transacted.

GUI'LD FORD, [generally pron. *Gilford*] a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 4, and Nov. 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is a large place, containing three parish churches; and sometimes the assizes for the county are held here. It is a thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It had a large strong castle, of which some of the walls are yet standing. It is a mayor-town, sends two members to parliament, and has the advantage of sending goods to London by barges. It is 30½ miles S. W. of London.

GUILE, [usually pron. as well as its derivatives, *gile*, with the *g* hard] S. [old Fr.] low cunning or craft, whereby a person tricks or cheats another; deceit.

GUILEFUL, Adj. full of deceit; wily; fraudulent; treacherous; secretly mischievous; imposing, or over-reaching a person in a crafty or fraudulent manner.

GUILELESS, Adj. without any secret or concealed fraud; without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impose upon a person by false appearance, and concealed treachery.

GUILER, S. one that betrays another into danger by deceitful means. Not in use.

GUILT, [pron. with its derivatives, *gilt*, with the *g* hard] S. [Sax.] the state of a person justly charged with a crime; a consciousness of having done amiss. Figuratively, a crime, or offence.

GUILTYLY, Adv. without innocence; in such a manner as to be conscious of having done a crime laid to one's charge.

GUILTINESS, S. the state of being guilty; the consciousness of having done a crime.

GUILTLESS, Adj. free from crime; innocent; free from sin or punishment.

GUILTLESSLY, Adv. without guilt; innocently.

GUILTY, Adj. [Sax.] chargeable with having committed a crime; wicked, or corrupt.

GU'NEA, [pron. *ginna*, with the *g* hard; so called from Guinea in Africa, from whence the gold was brought of which they were at first formed; on which account they likewise bore the impression of an elephant] S. a gold coin struck, and current in England. When it was first struck, it was valued at twenty shillings; but gold growing scarce, it was advanced to twenty-one shillings and sixpence, but is now sunk to twenty-one shillings. The *penal Troy* is cut into twenty-four parts and a half, each part of which makes a guinea.

GU'NEA-PIG, [*ginne-pig*, with the *g* hard] S. a small variegated animal, with a pig's snout, rat's ears, and without a tail.

GUINEY, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast, and thence called, The Coast of Guiney. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the Negroes live a considerable time. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be very little religion or honesty among them. The men take as many wives as they please; and the women are as incontinent as in any part of the world. The commodities purchased there are, gum-seneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain-Coast; elephants teeth, upon the Tooth-Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold-Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves, more or less: indeed, some of all these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast; and purchase slaves, and other commodities for the benefit of their employers.

GUISE, [pron. *gize*, with the *g* hard, the same as *wise*, the *w* being changed, as is common, into *g*] S. [Sax.] appearance; looks; behaviour. Manner, custom, or practice. External appearance; dress, or habit. The last sense seems to be a contraction of *disguise*.

GUI'TAR, pron. *gitár*, with the *g* hard] S. [Span.] in Music, a stringed instrument with a neck like a violin, an oval body, and played on in the same manner as the harp, with the fingers.

GULES, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen it is called ruby; in those of sovereign princes, Mars; and in engraving, is signified by drawing perpendicular or straight strokes from the top of the escutcheon to the bottom.

GULF, or **GULPH**, S. [Fr.] an arm of the ocean running up into the land. Figuratively, an abyss, or immeasurable depth. A whirlpool, or sucking eddy. Any thing insatiable.

GULFY, Adj. full of eddies, gulphs, or whirlpools.

To **GULL**, V. A. [old Fr.] to trick; to cheat; to deceive, or defraud by artifice.

GULL, S. a sea-bird; a cheat, or trick; a stupid animal; a person easily cheated or imposed upon.

GULLCATCHER, S. one who cheats; a bite; one who deceives another by artifice.

GULLER, S. a cheat, or impostor.

GULLET, S. [Fr.] the throat, passage, or pipe through which the food passes, called by anatomists the *œsophagus*.

To **GULLY**, V. N. to run with a noise, applied to water.

GULLY-HOLE, S. [See **GULLY**] the hole where the gutters or kennels empty themselves into the common sewer; so called from the noise they make in their fall.

GULO'SITY, S. [Lat.] greediness; intemperance in eating; gluttony. Not in use.

To **GULP**, V. N. [Belg.] to swallow eagerly; to drink down without any intermission, or with one swallow.

GULP, S. as much liquor as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, S. [Lat.] a vegetable juice exuding through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a tenacious, or sticky mass, more viscid and less friable than resins, and dissolving in water. In Gardening, a disease incident to fruit trees of the stone kind, being a kind of gangrene, arising from a corrupted sap which extravasates and hardens. In Anatomy, the fleshy substance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally used in the plural.

GUMMINESS, S. the state of a thing smeared or abounding with gum.

GUMMO'SITY, S. the nature of gum; viscosity; gumminess.

GUMMY, Adj. consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; overgrown or smeared with gum; sticky.

GUN, S. [the etymology is uncertain] a fire-arm or weapon which forcibly discharges a ball, shot, or other offensive matter, through a cylindrical barrel, by means of gun-powder. Great guns are generally called *cannon*, and known likewise under the term of *ordnance*. Small guns are such as are portable, and include musquets, musketoons, carbines, blunderbusses, fowling-pieces, &c.

GUNNEL, S. See **GUNWALE**.

GUNNER, S. a person who manages, and has the charge of the artillery of a ship, &c. *Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts.

GUNNERY, S. the science or art of shooting with guns and mortars.

GUNPOWDER, S. a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed together with spirits, and usually granulated, which takes fire easily, and when fired, expands with great vehemence and noise, by means of its elastic force.

GUN-SHOT, S. the distance to which a ball can be shot out of a gun.

GUN-SMITH, S. one who makes and sells guns.

GUN-STOCK, S. the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, S. the shot of a cannon; so called, because at the first use of cannons they were loaded with stones.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, S. an instrument made use of in surveying land.

GUNTER'S LINES, S. lines of numbers, first invented by Mr. Edward Gunter, of great use in navigation, and other branches of the mathematics.

GUNTER'S QUADRANT, S. an instrument to find the hour of the day, azimuth, &c.

GUNTER'S SCALE, S. a large scale to resolve questions in plain sailing.

GUNWALE, or **GUNNEL OF A SHIP**, S. that piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle; this is called the *Gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or not.

GURGE, S. [Lat.] a whirlpool; a gulf.

GURGION, S. the coarser part of meal sifted from the bran.

To **GURGLE**, V. N. [Ital.] to make a murmuring sort of noise, like water poured out of a bottle, or a stream from a fountain.

GURNARD, or **GURNET**, S. a kind of sea-fish.

To **GUSH**, V. N. [Belg.] to flow or rush out in a large body; to flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GUSH, S. a sudden, forcible, and large flowing of water, or other fluid; any thing poured out with a sudden and forcible eruption.

GU'SSET, S. [Fr.] any thing sewed on cloth to strengthen it; by seamstresses peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a shirt, &c.

GUST, S. [Lat.] the sense of taste; the height of sensual enjoyment; love, or liking; turn of fancy; peculiar taste or genius; pleasure, caprice, or whim. A sudden violent blast of wind, from *guster*, Ill. A sudden burst of passion.

GU'STABLE, Adj. fit to be tasted; the object of taste; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of tasting.

GU'STFUL, Adj. very agreeable or pleasant to the taste; that which is agreeable to the mind.

GU'STO, S. [Ital.] the relish, flavour or taste which a thing causes; the power by which

which any thing excites a sensation in the palate. Liking or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GU'STY, Adj. windy; stormy.

GUT, S. [Teut.] the entrails, or the long pipe reaching with many folds from the stomach to the vent, through which the fibrous part of food passes and is discharged. Figuratively, the stomach or receptacle of food; gluttony; the inside of any thing; particularly the movements of a clock or watch.

To GUT, V. A. to take out the entrails, or guts of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder any thing of what it contains.

GUTTA SERENA, S. [Lat.] a disease in which the patient, without any apparent fault in the eye, is entirely deprived of sight.

GU'TTATED, Adj. [Lat.] besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GU'TTER, S. [Lat.] a passage for water either on the ground or on the roofs of buildings.

To GU'TTER, V. A. to cut or wear into small channels or hollows.

To GU'TTLE, V. N. [from *gut*] to feed luxuriously, or intemperately. A low word.

GU'TTLER, S. one fond of eating; a greedy or intemperate eater.

GU'TTURAL, Adj. [Lat.] pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GU'TTURALNESS, S. the quality of being sounded in, or belonging to the throat.

GU'TTY, or GU'TTE, Adj. [Lat.] in Heraldry, marked or besprinkled with drops.

GUY, S. in a ship, is a rope used for keeping off things from bearing or falling against the ship's sides when they are hoisting in.

To GU'ZZLE, V. N. [from *gut* or *gust*, whence *guttle*, *guzzle*] to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

GU'ZZLER, S. an immoderate drinker.

GW'THREN, a village in Denbighshire, in North Wales, with one fair, on May 6, for cattle.

GYMNA'SIUM, S. [Gr.] in Grecian Antiquity, a place fitted for performing exercises, both of the literal and athletic kind; a sort of school, wherein philosophers, rhetoricians, and the professors of all other sciences, read their lectures; and wrestlers, fencers, dancers, &c. exercised their various talents, for the diversion of the people.

GYMNA'STIC, Adj. [Gr.] something relating or belonging to bodily exercise; such as wrestling, &c.

GYMNIC, Adj. [Gr.] practising such exercises as relate to the body.

GYNECO'CRACY, S. denotes the government of women, or the state where women are capable of the supreme command; such are Britain and Spain.

GYRA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of turning any thing about in a circle.

GYRE, S. [Lat.] a circle described by a thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, S. [Brit.] fetters or chains consisting of two links for the legs.

To GYVE, V. A. to fetter or shackle; to ensnare.

H

H, Is the eighth letter, and sixth consonant in our alphabet. Some Grammarians indeed will have it to be only an aspiration, or breathing. But it is most certainly a distinct sound, and formed in a particular manner by the organs of speech, at least in our language. It is pronounced by a strong expiration of the breath between the lips, closing, as it were, by a gentle motion of the lower jaw to the upper, and the tongue nearly approaching the palate. That it is a distinct letter, appears from the words *hat* and *beat*, *arm* and *harm*, *ear* and *bear*, *all* and *bell*, as pronounced with or without the *b*. In English, it is scarcely ever mute in the beginning of a word, especially where it precedes a vowel; when it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, as in *fight*; when it has *e* before it, it is sometimes dropped, the *e* being pronounced hard like a *k*, as in *Christ*, which the Saxons wrote *Crist*, and in *ache*; but this does not hold good always; for it is pronounced in *charity*, *church*, &c. Whenever it follows *p*, it is sounded together with it like an *f*; as *Philip*, &c. Among the ancients it was a numeral letter, signifying 200; and when with a mark over it thus, \overline{H} 2000. In abbreviations it is used for *homo*, as *J. H. S. Iesus hominum Salvator*, i. e. Jesus the Saviour of mankind.

HA, Interject. an expression of wonder or surprize. When repeated, an expression of laughter, or joy.

HA'BAKUK, the prophecy of, is one of the canonical books of the Old Testament. There is no mention made in scripture, either of the time when this prophet lived, or of the parents from whom he descended; but according to the authors of the lives of the prophets, he was of the tribe of Simeon, and a native of Bethzaia. He is reported to have been the author of several prophecies which are not extant; but those that are indisputably his, are contained in three chapters.

HA'BEAS CO'RPU, S. [Lat.] in Law, a writ which a man may have out of the King's Bench, to remove himself thither at his own expence, to answer at the bar there, when indicted or imprisoned for a crime before justices of the peace, or a franchise court, after having offered sufficient bail, which is refused though the case be bailable.

HA'BERDASHER, S. one who sells small wares, such as pins, needles, &c.

HABER'GEON, [*habérjon*] S. [Fr.] armour to cover the neck and breast; a breastplate; a neck-piece; a coat of mail.

HAB'

H A D

H A G

HAB'LIMENT, S. [Fr.] dress; cloaths.
To HAB'LITATE, V. N. [Fr.] to qualify, or entitle. Not in use.

HABILITATION, S. qualification.

HA'BIT, S. [Lat.] the state of any thing; as, "habir of body." Dress or cloaths. A power and ability of doing any thing, acquired by frequent repetition of the same action. Custom; inveterate use; or a strong inclination to perform any particular action.

To HA'BIT, V. A. to dress, or cloath.

HA'BITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which is or may be dwelt in.

HA'BITABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a place proper for the residence of any animal.

HA'BITANT, S. a dweller in a place.

HABITATION, S. the act of dwelling in a place; a dwelling, or place wherein a person resides.

HABITUAL, Adj. [Fr.] customary; established by frequent practice and repetition.

HABITUALLY, Adv. by custom; by habit, or frequent practice.

To HABITUATE, V. A. [Fr.] to accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition.

HA'BITUDE, S. [Lat.] relation, or respect. The state of a thing, with regard to something else. Familiarity; converse; intimacy, followed by *with*. Custom, habit, or the frequent and uninterrupted practice of the same thing.

To HACK, V. A. [Sax.] to cut or chop into small pieces by frequent and unskilful blows. Figuratively, to speak or pronounce improperly. "Hack our English." *Shak.* Neuterly, to hackney, receive bribes; or turn prostitute.

HACK, S. a contraction of **HACKNEY**.

HACKLE, S. raw silk, or any filmy or fibrous substance unspun.

To HACKLE, V. A. to dress flax.

HACKNEY, S. [Brit.] a hired horse, or horse let out for hire. Figuratively, any thing let for hire; one who writes for hire; any thing that is trite or common, or used in common.

To HACKNEY, V. A. to use a thing very frequently; to accustom to the road.

HAD, the pret. and part. pass. of **HAVE**.

HADDINGTON, a borough town of Scotland, in East Lothian, which sends one member to parliament. It is surrounded with the ruins of the nobility and gentry; and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 372 miles E. of London.

HA'DDOCK, S. a sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

HA'DLEY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for toys; and Oct. 10, for butter, cheese, and toys. It is seated on a bottom on the river Preston; is a pretty large town, and has a very handsome church, a chapel of ease,

with one Presbyterian meeting-house. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture. It is 63½ miles N. E. of London.

HA'DSTOCK, a village in Essex, with one fair, on June 28, for horses.

HAEMORRHAGE, S. See **HEMORRHAGE**.

HAFT, S. [Sax.] a handle; that part of any instrument by which it is held in the hand.

HAG, S. [Brit.] a fury, or spirit of a deformed and terrible aspect; a witch, or enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, V. A. to haunt; to torment; to possess or harass with vain terror; to bewitch.

HA'GARD, Adj. [Fr.] wild, unfociable, or untamed; lean; ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly disordered.

HA'GGAI, the tenth of the small prophets; was born, in all probability, at Babylon, in the year of the world 3457, from whence he returned with Zerubbabel. It was this prophet who, by command from God, (Ezra v. 1, 2, &c.) exhorted the Jews, after their return from the captivity, to finish the rebuilding of the Temple, which they had intermitted for 14 years. His remonstrances had their effect; and to encourage them to proceed in the work, he assured them from God, that the glory of this latter house should be greater than the glory of the former house, which was accordingly fulfilled when Christ honoured it with his presence; for with respect to the building, this latter temple was nothing in comparison of the former.

HA'GGARD, S. any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk; a hag.

HA'GGARDLY, Adv. deformedly; ugly; like a hag.

HA'GGES, S. a mess of meat, chopped small, inclosed in a membrane, and boiled.

HA'GGISH, Adj. like a hag; deformed; horrid.

To HA'GGLE, V. A. [corrupted from *back*, or *backle*] to cut, chop, or mangle. Neuterly, to be tedious in a bargain, or long before settling the price.

HAGIO'GRAPHER, [*hagiografer*] S. an inspired writer.

HA'GUE, [pron. *Häg*] a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, and yet it may compare with the handsomest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4000 gardens. It is seated 4 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side, which leads to Schéveling, near the sea-side. The Stadtholder, or governor of the country, generally resides here. It is the place where the states of the United Provinces assemble.

X x x

and

and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience; and here also the supreme courts of justice are held. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, 8 S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

HAH, an interjection, expressing a sudden surprise.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the shire of Peebles, seated on the river Tiviot.

HAIL, S. [Sax.] a concretion of aqueous particles, or drops of rain congealed into ice. This happens when in their passage through the inferior air, they meet with nitrous particles which are known to contribute greatly to freezing. Their magnitude is owing to a fresh accession of matter as they pass along. Hence we see the reason why hail is so frequent in summer, because at that time greater quantities of nitre are exhaled from the earth, and float up and down the air.

To **HAIL**, V. N. to pour down hail.

HAIL, Interject. [Sax.] a term of salutation wherein we wish health to a person. It is used at present only in poetry.

To **HAIL**, V. A. [Sax.] to salute; to call to; applied to the manner in which ships address each other.

HAI'LED, Adj. beaten or struck with hail.

HAI'LSHAM, a town in Suffex, whose fairs are kept April 5, for horned cattle and pedlary; and June 3, for cattle and pedlary. The market is on Saturday; and it is 58 miles from London.

HAI'LSHOT, S. small shot scattered like hail.

HAI'LSTONE, S. a particle or single ball of hail.

HAI'LY, Adj. consisting of hail.

HAIR, S. [Sax.] the small thin threads which grow out of the skin of animals; the hair which grows on the head. The different colours the hair appears of in different persons, and in the same person, in different parts of life, is owing to the nature of the fluid with which it is supplied. Figuratively, any thing very small. *Prov. To take a hair of the same dog; i. e. To be drunk again the next day. To cut the hair, means to divide exactly.*

HAIR-BRAINED, [it should be *bare-brained*, because it alludes to the wildness of a hare] Adj. wild; irregular; inconstant.

HAIR-CLOTH, S. stuff woven of horse-hair.

HAIRINESS, S. the state of being covered or overgrown with hair.

HAIRLACE, S. a fillet or band with which women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, Adj. without hair; bald.

HAIRY, Adj. overgrown, or covered with hair; consisting of, or resembling hair.

HA'LBERT, [baulbert] S. [Fr.] a long pole armed at one end with a battle-axe, carried by sergeants of foot and dragoons, &c. It was formerly named the Danish axe, because borne

first by them; from them it was borrowed by the Scots, from whom it came to the English, and from us to the French.

HA'LCHESTON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on Nov. 12, for boots, shoes, upholsterers, and joiners work.

HA'LCYON, [bállyon] S. [Lat.] a bird, reported to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her hatching time.

HA'LCYON, [bállyon] Adj. peaceful; quiet; calm; undisturbed; without any tumult or violence.

HALE, Adj. healthy, sound or hearty; of a good or fresh complexion.

To **HALE**, [pron. haul] V. A. [Belg.] to drag by force; to pull violently.

HA'LER, [baúler] S. he who pulls or drags by force.

HA'LES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, but included in Worcestershire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. There is a market on Monday; and it has two fairs, on Monday after Easter-Monday, for horses, toys, &c. and June 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

HA'LESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Oct. 18, for cattle. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blith; is a well frequented thriving place, and has a trade in linen-yarn and sail-cloth. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 101½ miles N. E. of London.

HALF, [the / is often not sounded] S. [plural *halves*] [Sax.] one of two parts into which a thing is equally divided. In Composition, it signifies imperfection.

HALF, Adv. in part, or equally.

HA'LF-BLOOD, S. one who has but one parent the same with another person.

HA'LF-BLOODED, Adj. mean; cowardly; base born.

HA'LF-MOON, S. the moon in its appearance when at half its increase or decrease; any thing in the figure of a half moon.

HA'LPENNY, [pron. bápeny; plural *bálpence*, pron. bápence] S. a copper coin, of which two make a penny. It received its name originally from its being the half of one part of a silver penny broken into two equal pieces, which was the only money we had till half-pence and groats were coined.

HA'LF-WIT, S. a blockhead; one who vainly affects to be thought a wit; a silly fellow.

HA'LF-WITTED, Adj. of dull or imperfect understanding.

HA'LLIFAX, a town of Nova-Scotia, in North-America, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated on Chebucto harbour, in a healthful country, but somewhat subject to fogs, and the winter is very severe.

HA'LLIFAX, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on June 24, for horses. It has the title

HAL

title of an earldom; is seated on a branch of the river Calder, in a barren soil, and on the steep descent of a hill; is a very large parish, and contains 11 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. The town itself is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets; and is 201 miles N. by S. of London.

HALITUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] vaporous; fumy.

HALL, [baul] S. [Sax.] a court of justice; a manor-house, so called, because formerly courts were held in it for tenants; the public room of a corporation; the first large room on the ground-floor of a house.

HALLAMAS, S. the feast of All Saints.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, and three fairs, on Holy-Thursday, May 23, and June 13, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloths. It is seated in a rich soil, 91½ miles N. by E. of London.

HALLELU'JAH, S. the j is pron. like an i vowel or a y, from *ballilu*, Heb. praise ye, and *jah*, Heb. God, or the Lord; a song of praise or thanksgiving, so called from the first word prefixed to Psalms of praise in Hebrew.

HALLIARDS, S. the Sea-term for those ropes by which all the yards of a great ship are hoisted up, except the cross-jack and the sprit-sail yard, which are always slung; but in small craft the sprit-sail-yard has *Halliards*.

HALLOO, Interject. a word of encouragement or incitement when dogs are let loose at their game.

To HALLOO, V. N. [Fr.] to make a cry or noise after a person, alluding to that made after dogs; to chase or persecute with a noise. To call out or shout to.

To HALLOW, [bálls] V. A. [Sax.] to consecrate, make holy, or dedicate to some religious use; to reverence and esteem as holy.

HALLUCINATION, S. [Lat.] an error, blunder, or mistake, owing to folly.

HALM, S. [pron. *harum*] straw; or the stalks of beans and peas.

HALMOTE, or HALIMOTE, [baul-mote, or baúlimote] S. an old Law Term, signifying a court baron, or a meeting of the tenants of the same manor, in which differences between them are determined; it was likewise called *Folkmote*, or a meeting of the citizens in their common hall.

HALO, S. [Gr.] a meteor, in the form of a luminous ring, appearing round the sun, moon, or stars.

HALSTED, a town in Essex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 6, and Oct. 29, for cattle, two days each. It is seated on the river Coln, which runs through the middle of it, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It has a pretty large old church, and consists of about 600 houses, which are in general pretty good ones; and the number of

HAM

people amounts to about 4000. Here is a good manufactory of says, bays, callimancoes, &c. In this place is a good free-school for 40 boys, and a very antique Bridewell. It is 46 miles N. E. of London.

To HALT, [baul] V. N. [Sax.] to limp or be lame; to stop in a march, applied to an army. To hesitate; to be dubious which of two opinions to prefer. To fail, faint, or be in a weak and distressed condition.

HALT, [baul] Adj. [Sax.] lame or crippled.

HALT, [baul] S. the act of limping, or the manner in which a person walks who is lame; a stop in a march.

HALTER, [baúter] S. one who limps, or is lame.

HALTER, [baúter] S. [Sax.] a rope; peculiarly applied to that which is put round a criminal's neck when he is to be hanged.

To HALTER, [baúter] V. A. to bind with a strong cord; to catch in a noose, alluding to that made in a rope with which criminals are hanged.

HALTON, a town in Cheshire, whose fairs are held, Lady-day, and April 5, for cattle and pedlary; the market is on Saturday. It is 18½ miles from London.

HALTWESEL, a town of Northumberland, whose market is difused; but it has two fairs, on May 14, and November 22, for horned cattle, a few horses, sheep, linen cloth, particularly Scotch and woollen cloth. It is a pretty good town, well built, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 317 miles N. N. W. of London.

To HALVE, V. A. [from *halves*, plural of *half*] to divide into equal parts.

HAM, a village in Surry, near Richmond, with one fair on May 29, for pedlars ware.

HAM, S. [Sax.] the lowermost and hindermost part of the thigh adjoining to the knee, in a human creature. In Cookery, the thigh of a hog or bear salted and dried. *Ham*, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village.

HAMADRYADS, in Heathen Theology, certain rural deities, or nymphs of the woods, whose fate depended on certain trees, particularly the oak, together with which they were supposed to be born and to die.

To HAMBLE, V. A. to hamstring, or cut the sinews of the thigh.

HAMBLETON, a village in Hampshire, 7 miles S. W. of Petersfield, with three fairs, on Feb. 13, and Oct. 2, for horses; and on the 1st Tuesday in May, for toys.

HAMBURG, one of the largest towns in Germany, the births and burials amounting to 5000 persons every year. The ancient town itself is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almost as big as the former. Most of the houses are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are

filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. These are not only useful for trade, but serve to keep the houses and the streets clean. Hamburg is well fortified, and there is always a sufficient garrison to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts are handsome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The streets are well lighted every night, and there is a guard which patrols all over the city. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Russia. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no synagogue. It is advantageously situated on the north bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 60 S. of Sleswick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

HAME, S. [Sax.] the collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'MILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydesdale, with the title of a duchy. It is a very pretty neat town; and near it the Duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and a large park. It is seated on the river Clyde, 31 miles S. E. of Glasgow.

HA'MLET, S. a little village.

HA'MMER, S. [Sax.] an instrument consisting of an iron head and long handle, sometimes of wood, by which any thing is forged, or nails, &c. are driven. Figuratively, any thing destructive.

To **HA'MMER**, V. A. to beat, forge, or drive with a hammer. Figuratively, to mould, form, or contrive, by intense application of thought.

HAMMERER, S. one that works with a hammer.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames. It is pretty large; and full of handsome houses.

HAMMOCK, S. a swinging bed, suspended by cords fixed to hooks.

HAMPER, S. a large basket with a wicker cover, used for carriage. A *hamper of wine* is as much as a hamper will contain.

To **HAMPER**, V. A. to entangle, or to embarrass, so as to hinder from flight, or the use of one's limbs or faculties; to ensnare; to inveigle; to catch by means of some allurements; to perplex, or harrafs with a variety of accusations or law-suits.

HAMPSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Sussex and Surry; on the W. by Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the British Channel. It contains 26,850 houses, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 pa-

rishtes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Test, and the Itching. The air is wholesome, and the soil various; and here is the famous New Forest, for the making of which William the Conqueror demolished 36 churches. It has 9 walks, as many keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, and particularly lobsters and oysters. Here are also some woollen manufactures; but it is most noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It sends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county. Winchester is the capital.

HAMPSHIRE NEW, a province of North America, in New-England, bounded on the N. by New-Scotland; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Massachusetts Bay; and on the W. by New-York. It is ruled by a governor and a council appointed by the king, and a house of representatives. As it is a very proper country for producing naval stores, a great part of it has been appropriated for furnishing masts and yards for the royal navy.

HA'MPSTEAD, a pleasant village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. As the air is exceeding good, it is well furnished with fine seats built in an elegant manner, and much resorted to in the summer-time by all sorts of people: as for the medicinal waters, formerly in request, they are now much neglected.

HA'MPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on Trinity-Monday, and October 29 for cattle and horses. It is seated on the Cotswold-Hills, and had formerly a nunnery. It is 98 miles W. of London.

HA'MPTON-COURT, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are about four miles in circumference; and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the N. side of the Thames, 12 miles S. W. of London.

HA'MSTREET, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

HA'MSTRING, S. the tendon or sinew of the ham or thigh.

To **HA'MSTRING**, V. A. [preter and part. pass. *hamstrung*] to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HA'NAPER, S. [Lat.] a treasury; the exchequer. The clerk of the *hamper* receives the fees due to the king for sealing the charters and patents.

HANCHES, S. in a ship, the falls of the five rails placed on bannisters in the poop and quarter-deck, down to the gangway. In Architecture, the ends of elliptical arches, which are arches of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch.

HAND, S. [*band*, Sax. Belg. and Tent.] that part of the arm from the wrist to the end of the fingers; a measure of four inches, generally used and applied to the height of horses; part, quarter, side; rate, price; care, necessity of managing; method of government, discipline, restraint; an actor, workman, or soldier; the index of a clock, or that which performs the office of a hand or finger in pointing to a particular thing. *Out of hand*, quick, sudden, or expeditious performance. Power of performing. "Changed his hand." *Dryd.* Manner of acting or performing, particularly applied to music. "A very fine hand on the violin." *Guard.* No. 98. To have a hand in, to be concerned in. *At hand*, within reach; ready prepared; near. Used with *try*, ability, or power of performing. "To try his hand at a Spectator." *Speet.* In Writing, a peculiar cut or cast of the letters which distinguishes one person's writing from another: hence it is applied to signify a person's own writing, or signing. "Under my hand and seal." In Gaming, cards held after every deal. *From hand to hand*, from one to another successively. *Hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without thought or caution. *From hand to mouth*, without making any provision against a necessity. *To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation. *To be hand and glove*, to be very intimate and familiar. *To give one's hand*, in Scripture, implies to make peace, or alliance; to swear friendship, or promise security. See *Lament.* v. 6. *To lay hands on persons*, in Scripture, signifies to ordain, or give authority to exercise any function. *Hands off*, is a vulgar phrase, implying forbear.

To **HAND, V. A.** to give or reach to another by the hand. Figuratively, to guide; to conduct or lead by the hand, to seize; to lay hands on; to manage with the hand; to deliver from one to another; to transmit, or deliver down in succession.

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand; as, a *hand-saw*; or borne in the hand, as a *hand-bast*, or *barrow*.

HAND-BREADTH, [*bänd-bredth*] S. a space equal to the breadth of a hand.

HANDED, Adj. having the use of either the left or right hand; hand in hand; with hands joined.

HANDER, S. one who delivers down in a regular succession, used with *down*.

HANDFORD, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs; on May 18, for lean cattle, and on May 22, for lean cattle and lambs.

HANDFUL, S. as much as the hand can grasp or hold; a hand-breadth, or four inches. A small number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, S. a slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle, to prevent increase of speed.

HANDICRAFT, S. work performed by the hand.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, S. one whose work or business is performed by the hand.

HANDILY, Adv. in a skilful, dexterous, or ready manner.

HANDINESS, S. the quality of doing any thing in a skilful and dexterous manner.

HANDKERCHIEF, S. [*pron.* sometimes without the *d*; and sometimes *handkercher*] a piece of silk or linen, used for wiping the face or nose, and for covering the neck.

To **HANDLE**, V. A. [*Sax.*] to touch, feel, or hold in the hand; to manage or use. Figuratively, to treat of, or enlarge upon, applied to discourse. To deal in or practise. To deal with.

HANDLE, S. [*Sax.*] that part of a thing by which it is held in the hand. Figuratively, any thing which may discover a person's weakness, and be made use of by an enemy to his disadvantage.

HANDMAID, S. a maid who is in waiting, or within call; a waiting-maid. Seldom used.

HANDSEL, S. [*Belg.*] the first act of using any thing; the first parcel which is sold of any commodity.

To **HANDSEL**, V. A. to use or do any thing for the first time.

HANDSOME, Adj. [*Belg.*] beautiful with dignity; graceful. Elegant, applied to a person's manners or behaviour. Generous or noble, applied to the quality of action. Ready; convenient, ample; liberal.

HANDSOMELY, Adv. conveniently, or dexterously; in a beautiful, neat, elegant, graceful, or generous manner.

HANDSOMENESS, S. beauty, or pleasing majesty, applied to the features. Grace, applied to the behaviour. Elegance or neatness, applied to the manner in which any thing is wrought.

HANDSPIKE, S. a sort of wooden lever, for moving heavy bodies.

HANDY, Adj. performed or given with the hand. Ready; dexterous, or skilful; convenient for use.

To **HANG**, V. A. [*preter* and *part. pass.* *hanged*, or *hung*] [*Sax.*] to suspend on high by something fastened to the upper part; to suspend or keep in the air without falling. To suspend by the neck in a rope, so as to kill a person. To let fall downwards from any eminence, or below its natural situation, sometimes used with *down*. "White lillies

"hang their heads." *Dryd.* "Hangeth down

"his head." *Eccles.* xiv. 26. To adorn, by

hanging any thing upon or over, followed by

with. "Hung several parts of his house with

"trophies." *Speet.* Neuterly, to fall loosely;

to be suspended on high with the lower part

loose; to dangle; to float, to proceed from.

"That gentle tongue—where lost persuasion

"hung." *Prior.* To be supported by some-

thing raised above the ground; to lean upon.

"Hung about my neck." *Shak.* Used with

over,

over, to threaten; to be very near, applied to danger. "While the dread of popery hung *over us*." *Atterb.* To be burthenfome or troublesome; to oppress with weight, used with *upon*. "In my Lucia's absence—life *hangs upon me*." *Addis.* To be compacted; to be united; to be of the same party; to support one another mutually; to be in suspense. To be dependent on, used with *on*. "*Hangs on princes favours*." *Sbak.*

HA'NGER, S. that by which any thing is supported in the air, or at a distance from the ground; a kind of a short sword with a single edge.

HA'NGER-ON, S. one who is dependent on another; one who lives on another person's charge.

HA'NGING, S. drapery, stuffs, or paper, hung or fastened upon the walls of a house by way of ornament.

HA'NGING, Part. foreboding death by a halter. "You have a *hanging* look." *Sbak.* Substantively, used for the act or punishment of putting to death by a halter; the gallows.

HA'NGMAN, S. the person who executes or puts criminals to death, by hanging them on a gibbet or the gallows.

HANK, S. [Isl.] a skain of thread, &c. Figuratively, a tie, check, or influence. A low word.

To HA'NKER, V. N. [Belg.] to long impatiently for; to have an incessant wish for. *SYNON.* *We have a mind for*, or *long for* a present object; but *have a mind* seems attended with more knowledge and reflection: *long for*, more opinion, and more taste; we *wish for* things farther distant; we *banker after* things that more affect us.

HA'NOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the king of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector resided here before he ascended the throne of Great-Britain, in a palace which makes no great shew outwardly, but within is richly furnished. The regency of this country is administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a large well-built town, and pretty well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholicks are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It is agreeably seated in a sandy plain, on the river Leyne, which divides it in two; it is 15 miles E. of Newstadt, and 15 W. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 22. 5. N.

HA'NOVER, the territory of, comprehended at first nothing but the county of Lwenrood; but now it contains the duchy of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great-Britain, was the first that gained possession of all these states, which mostly lie between the rivers Wefer and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is diffe-

rent, being in some places 150 miles, in others but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas. However, the trade is not very great in any of these articles.

HANSE-TOWNS, a society of sea-port towns, united together for their common interest, and for the protection of their trade; they are so called, from the German word, Hanseg. There were a great number of these at first; but about the year 1500 they began to be weakened, and now none have the Hanseatick government, except Bremen and Lubeck.

HA'NSLOPE, a village in Buckinghamshire, with one fair, on Holy-Thurday, for cattle.

HAN'T, a contraction for *have not*, or *has not*; used in common discourse.

HAP, S. [Brit.] chance; fortune; or that which comes to pass without design or being foreseen. That which happens by chance or misfortune.

To HAP, V. N. to fall out; to come to pass without design or foresight.

HA'P-HAZARD, S. chance; accident.

HA'PLY, Adv. perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance, or mere accident.

HA'PLESS, Adj. unhappy; unlucky; unfortunate.

To HA'PPEN, V. N. to fall out; to come to pass without being designed or foreseen; to light upon or meet with by chance, or mere accident, exclusive of any design.

HA'PPILY, Adv. in a fortunate, happy, or lucky manner; with address, dexterity, or grace; without labour. In a state of happiness. By chance; by accident, used instead of haply.

HA'PPINESS, S. a state wherein a person has all his wishes satisfied, and is sensible of the highest pleasures; good luck or fortune.

HA'PPY, Adj. in a state where the desires and wishes are satisfied, and the greatest pleasures are enjoyed; lucky; successful; ready, or disposed by nature without art or study.

HARA'NGUE, [haráng] S. a speech; a discourse or oration delivered in public.

To HA'RANGUE, [haráng] V. N. [Fr.] to make a speech; or pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER, [haránger] S. an orator; a person who pronounces a set speech; a word conveying some idea of contempt.

HA'RINGER, S. [Belg.] a person who prepares the way, or gives notice of the coming of one that follows; a precursor, or fore-runner. Figuratively, a sign or omen of something to come.

HA'RBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on April 29, for horses, cows, hogs, and sheep; and on Oct. 19, (which lasts ten days) for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c.

brafs, hats, and cloaths. It is $83\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. of London.

HARBOTTLE, near **ROTHBURY**, a town in Northumberland, whose fair is September 19, for horned cattle chiefly, few horses or sheep, linen, woollen, and Scots cloth; the market is on Tuesday. It is distant 300 miles from London.

HARBOUR, S. [Belg.] a lodging or place of entertainment and rest. A port, or station wherein ships are sheltered from storms. Figuratively, an asylum, or place of shelter and security from danger.

To **HARBOUR**, V. A. to entertain or permit a person to reside. Figuratively, to cherish, favour, or entertain an opinion; to shelter, rest, or secure from danger.

HARBOURER, S. one who entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, Adj. without harbour, lodging, entertainment, or shelter.

HARD, Adj. [Sax.] firm, or not easily penetrated. Figuratively, difficult to be understood; not easy to be accomplished; painful, or dangerous. "Rachel travailed, and she had *hard* labour." *Gen.* xxxv. 16. Rigorous, cruel, or oppressive, applied to the manner of treatment. Unfavourable; unkind. Unhappy; vexatious. Forced. Powerful. Harsh; stiff. *Hard words*, sour; rough; reproachful. Insensible; untouched, or not to be affected. "Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*." Very vehement, keen, and inclement, applied to season. Unreasonable and unjust. Dear, or in which a person cannot easily acquire a competency, applied to the times. "If the times had not been *hard*," *Dryd.* **SYNON.** *Hard* and *fast* are synonymous, in the sense of quick motion; but *fast* denotes quickness without force; *hard*, quickness with violence. With respect to work, *fast* means expeditiously; *hard*, laboriously.

HARD, Adv. [Teut.] close; near. Diligently; laboriously; earnestly. Uneasily; vexatiously. Fast or nimbly, applied to motion. With difficulty. Tempestuously; boisterously; with force or violence, applied to the wind.

HARDBOUND, Adj. costive, applied to the habit of body. Unfertile or barren, applied to the invention.

To **HARDEN**, V. N. to grow hard or solid. Actively, to make hard; to make impudent; to make obdurate; to make insensible; to make firm; or endure with constancy; to make resolute by the incessant practice of any particular action.

HARDENER, S. one that renders any thing hard, or not easily penetrated.

HARDFAVOURED, Adj. having a harshness, or harshness of features.

HARD-HEARTED, [*hard-barted*] Adj. cruel; inexorable; merciless.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, S. the quality

of being insensible to the cries of misery, and unmoved at the sight of wretchedness.

HARDICANUTE was at Bruges with his mother when Harold died, consulting about measures to recover the crown of Wessex; and upon the news of his brother's death, he came over into England with 40 Danish ships, and was unanimously acknowledged king of England. Immediately after he was crowned he caused the body of his brother to be dug up, and flung into the Thames; which being found by some fishermen, they gave it to the Danes, who deposited it in their burial place at London, at this day called St. Clement's Danes. Soon after he laid a heavy tax on the nation for paying his fleet, which he sent back to Denmark. This occasioned great murmuring and discontent among the people. At Worcester the tax was opposed with the utmost violence, and two of the persons employed to collect it were killed: this so incensed the king, that he sent the dukes of Wessex and Mercia, and the earl of Northumberland, with their forces, against Worcester, who, after plundering the city for four days, burnt it to the ground. Hardicanute, who was infamous for gluttony and drunkenness, as well as for cruelty, died suddenly as he was carousing at the wedding of a Danish lord at Lambeth. He died unlamented by all; and the English, we are told, kept the day of his death, June 8, as a holiday for some centuries after, by the name of Hoftide, or Hog's-tide. He died in 1041, and in the 3d year of his reign. With him ended the monarchy of the Danes in England, after it had lasted about 26 years, but after they had harassed the kingdom 240 years. In these times, we are told, that a Dane would often stab an Englishman as he was drinking, so that at length no one would drink in the presence of a Dane, without having somebody to be his pledge, or security; whence, it is said, our custom of pledging one another took its rise.

HARDIMENT, S. [Fr.] courage; bravery.

HARDINESS, S. hardship, or fatigues; courage, or a disposition of mind insensible to danger; effrontery; impudence.

HARDLY, Adv. with difficulty and great labour; scarcely. "There is *hardly* a gentleman," *Swift*. Used with *think*, in a severe or unfavourable manner. "To think *hardly* of our laws," *Hooker*. Applied to manner of treatment, with rigour, oppression, severity, or harshness. "*Hardly* lodged," *Dryd.*

HARD-MOUTHED, Adj. not easily governed by the rein, applied to horses.

HARDNESS, S. applied to matter, a firm cohesion of the parts, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. Difficulty to be understood. Difficulty to be performed or accomplished. Scarcity or dearth, joined to times. Obduracy; profligacy. Harshness of look. Cruelty; inhumanity; want of compassion.

passion. Keeness or sharpness, applied to weather or frost. Stinginess, or want of profit, applied to the making of bargains. In Painting and Sculpture, stiffness, or want of softness.

HARDS, S. [Sax.] the refuse, or coarser parts of flax.

HARDSHIP, S. oppression; injury; inconvenience; fatigue.

HARDWARE, S. manufactures, or wares made of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, S. a maker or seller of wares made of metal.

HARDY, Adj. [Fr.] bold; brave; strong; daring; hard, or firm.

HARE, S. [Sax.] a small four-footed animal, with long ears and a short tail, that moves by leaps, and is remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fruitfulness. The first year it is called a *leveret*; the second a *bare*; and the third a *great bare*. Her ears lead the way in the chase; for with one of them she listens to the cry of the dogs, while the other is stretched, like a sail, to promote her flight. In Astronomy, a constellation.

To **HARE**, V. A. [Fr.] to frighten; to perplex or throw into confusion by hurrying or terrifying.

HAREBRAINED, Adj. See **HAIRBRAINED**.

HARE-LIP, S. [because resembling the upper lip of a hare] a defect in the upper lip for want of flesh, which makes it appear as if cut, and shews the teeth.

HARRIER, S. a hound used for hunting hares.

HARIOT, S. See **HERIOT**.

To **HARK**, V. N. to listen, or be attentive to what a person says.

HARK! Interject. list; or listen; be attentive to hear: used on a sudden apprehension of danger, &c.

HARL, S. [Sax.] the filaments or threads of flax; any substance consisting of threads or filaments.

HARLECH, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Thursday after Trinity, June 30, Aug. 21, and Dec. 11, for cattle. It is seated on a rock, on the sea-shore, and but a poor place, though the shire-town; and sends a member to parliament. It had formerly a strong, handsome castle, which was a garrison for king Charles I. in the civil wars, for which reason it was afterwards demolished by the parliament. It is 223 miles W. N. W. of London.

HARLEQUIN, S. a person dressed in a motley-coloured jacket and trowsers; the hero in pantomime entertainments, who diverts the populace by his activity, artifices to extricate himself from danger, and his seeming power in enchantments and metamorphoses.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with

a large market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on July 5, and Sept. 9, which lasts 14 days, for horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen. It is seated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge. It is 100 miles N. E. of London.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 4, for cattle and toys; and on October 24, for sheep and toys. It is seated on a rivulet; and the market is chiefly for linen-cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a small chapel in the middle of the place, and a presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 600 pretty good houses, and one wide street, and manufactures a little linen-cloth. It is 88 miles N. E. of London.

HARLOT, S. [Brit.] a female that is unchaste.

HARLOTRY, S. an habitual practice of unchasteness, applied to a woman. Used as a term of contempt for a woman.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, whose market is on Saturday; and it has three fairs, on Whit-Monday, Sept. 9, and Nov. 28, for horses and cattle. Distant 23½ miles from London.

HARM, S. [Sax.] an action by which another person may receive damage in his goods, or hurt in his person; mischief; hurt; or injury. **SYNON.** *Harm* particularly relates to any ill done a man's person or character, and is inferior in degree to *hurt*, which includes a great degree of harm. *Mischief* implies ill done either to person or property with an evil intent; *injury* a degree of hurt without justice, and refers either to character or property. *Detriment* includes an idea of loss, and is seldom used but when speaking of property.

To **HARM**, V. A. to damage the goods or fortune of another, or to hurt his person.

HARMFUL, Adj. hurtful; injurious; detrimental; mischievous.

HARMFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to produce mischief, hurt, or damage.

HARMFULNESS, S. the quality which renders a thing or person detrimental to the interest, hurtful to the person, or injurious to the character, of another.

HARMLESS, Adj. without hurt; without intending or causing any mischief; without being damaged; innocent.

HARMLESSLY, Adv. innocently; without malice or crime.

HARMLESSNESS, S. the quality of a thing or person which can affect another with no damage or hurt.

HARMO'NIAC, or **HARMONICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] proportioned or adapted to each other; musical.

HARMO'NICS, S. is that part of music which considers the differences and proportions of sounds with respect to acute and grave, in contradistinction to rhythmic and metric.

HARMO'NIOUS, Adj. adapted to, or having the parts proportioned to each other. In Music, having sounds that are concords to each other; musical, or affecting the ear with an agreeable sensation.

HARMO'NIOUSLY, Adv. with a just proportion of parts to each other; in such a manner as to delight the ear.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, S. that quality which renders sounds agreeable and delightful; proportion of parts.

To **HAR'MONIZE**, V. A. to agree with respect to proportion. To make musical, or convey delight to the ear, applied to sound.

HAR'MONY, S. [Gr.] in Music, is the agreeable result or union of several musical sounds heard at one and the same time; or the mixture of divers sounds, which together have an effect agreeable to the ear. *Harmony* likewise denotes an agreement, suitableness, union, conformity, &c. Thus in Music, we sometimes apply it to a single voice, when sonorous, clear, and soft; to a single instrument, when it yields a very agreeable sound. In matters of Literature, we use it for a certain agreement between the several parts of a discourse. In Architecture, it denotes an agreeable relation between the parts of a building. In Painting, they speak of it both in the ordonnance and composition, and in the colours of a picture. In the Ordinance, it signifies the union or connexion between the figures, with respect to the subject of the piece. In the Colours, it denotes the union or agreeable mixture of different colours.

HAR'NESS, S. [Fr.] in its primary sense, armour for a horse; the traces by which horses are fastened to carriages of pleasure or state: that of other horses is called *geer*.

To **HAR'NESS**, V. A. to dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces; or to put traces on a horse.

HAR'OLD, surnamed Harefoot, the son of Canute, k. of England, ascended the throne upon the death of his father, being supported by the Danes, who were resolved to stand by Canute's will, by which he had left the kingdom of England to Harold. He immediately seized upon the treasure which his father had laid up at Winchester. This enabled him to gain over several of his opposers, and at a general assembly of the whole nation, held in Mercia, viz. Oxford, having got a majority of voices, he was proclaimed king of England, Hardicanute being then in Denmark. In the mean time the West Saxons returning home, dissatisfied with his choice, Hardicanute was, by the management of earl Godwin, proclaimed king of Wessex, without any further interfering with what had been done in Mercia. By Wessex we are to understand all the country south of the Thames, and by Mercia, all north of it. In Hardicanute's absence, Godwin managed all in Wessex. Harold seeing he could not obtain his end by force of arms, endeavoured to bring him over by fair means, and so managed his matters, that Goodwin on a sudden became his friend; and under pretence that Hardicanute neglected to come into England, got Harold to be acknowledged king of Wessex with all the ease imaginable, and now he was in reality king of all England. He died without issue, 1039, in the 4th year of his reign. He laid a tax of 8 marks on every port, toward fitting out 16 ships, and made a law, that if any Welchman, coming into England without leave, should be taken on this side Offa's ditch, his right hand should be cut off.

HAR'OLD II. son of earl Goodwin, succeeded Edward the Confessor, 1065, and had all the qualifications requisite to the forming a great prince. He lessened the taxes, and caused justice to be impartially administered. The duke of Normandy having long entertained thoughts of succeeding to the crown of England upon Edward's death, being moved thereto, either by the verbal promise or will of that prince, but much more by his own ambition, was enraged, that Harold had, contrary to his oath, set himself up for king. But Harold now met with great uneasiness from his brother Toston, who was endeavouring to dethrone him, and being assisted by the earl of Flanders, greatly infested the English coasts. However, an army being sent against him, he was obliged to return to his ships, and was driven on the coast of Norway, and there met with what he desired. He persuaded Harfager, king of Norway, to join with him, and they entered the Tyne with 500 ships, landed, and ravaged the country, and took York. Harold came up with them at Stamford bridge on the Derwent. They were posted on the other side of the bridge, so that Harold could not come at them without first making himself master of the bridge, which the Norwegians bravely defended, being encouraged by one man, who alone defended the bridge for no small time, against the whole English army; but at last, he being slain, after he had, as it is said, killed 40 men with his own hands, Harold became master of the bridge, and led his army over: and now a very obstinate and bloody battle was fought between two numerous armies, no less than 60,000 of a side, which lasted from seven in the morning to three in the afternoon; and at length Harold gained a complete victory, Harfager and Toston being both slain. But Harold, whether to ease the people of expence, or for whatever reason it was, kept the spoils to himself, which raised such discontents in the army, as proved detrimental to his affairs afterwards. William, duke of Normandy, had, soon after Edward's death, sent ambassadors to Harold, requiring him to deliver up the crown, and, in case of refusal, to charge him with breach of his oath, and to declare war against him. Harold re-

turned for answer, that the duke had no right to the crown, that the oath was extorted from him, and so was null and void, and that he would defend his own right against all opposers. The duke of Normandy got the pope's approbation of his design, who sent him a consecrated banner, with a golden agnus dei, and one of St. Peter's hairs. Harold had equipped a large fleet, and raised a numerous army, which, after waiting a great while for the duke, he had given orders for the disbanding, just before he heard of Harfager and Tofton's invasion. The duke landed at Pevensey in Sussex, Sept. 29, 1066, and built a fort there; and then marched along the shore as far as Hastings, where he built another strong fort, and waited for the coming of the enemy. Harold was still in the north, not expecting their coming till the spring; but as soon as he was informed of their arrival, he marched with the utmost expedition to London, where the nobility came in to him, promising their assistance; but he found his army much diminished by the losses at Stamford bridge, and multitudes deserting through discontent. However, having drawn all his forces together, he marched and encamped about seven miles from the Norman army, resolving to give them battle. The English spent the night in singing and carousing, as if sure of the victory; and the Normans in preparing for the fight, and praying to God for success. On Oct. 14, the two armies engaged; the battle began with great fury and equal bravery on both sides. The English were at first very much annoyed by the long bows of the Normans, a way of fighting they had not been used to, which put them in some disorder; but recovering themselves, they so warmly engaged the Normans, that they were forced to give back a little, who, renewing the attack, met with as vigorous a resistance as before, the English having much the advantage of them with their bills, which were their ancient weapons; nor was it in the power of the Normans to break their ranks, which remained impenetrable, till the duke thought of a stratagem, which was, for his men to retreat as they were fighting, as if they were about to fly. This emboldened the English to press upon their retreating enemy, and in their eagerness they broke their ranks; and then the Normans fell on the disordered English, and made a terrible slaughter of them. However, Harold rallied his troops, and the English killed great numbers of the Normans, and preserved their ranks. The battle had lasted from seven in the morning, and night now drew on, whilst victory yet seemed to remain in suspense. But the duke had a mind to make one push more before it was dark, to drive the English from their station. In this fatal attack, Harold was slain, by an arrow shot into his brains; at which the English,

being quite dismayed, betook themselves to flight, and the Normans obtained a complete victory. Thus fell the brave Harold, in his country's cause, after a turbulent reign of 9 months and 9 days, and with him totally ended the empire of the Anglo-Saxons in England, which begun in the person of Hengist, above 600 years before.

HARP, S. [Sax.] a musical instrument strung with wire, and struck with the finger. In Astronomy, the name of a constellation.

To **HARP**, V. N. [Fr.] to play on the harp. Figuratively, to touch any particular passion; to dwell on a subject.

HARPER, S. a player on the harp.

HAR'PING-IRON, or **HARPOON**, S. [Lat.] a bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales or other large fish are caught.

HARPOONER, S. [Fr.] he that darts or throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.

HARPINGS, S. in a ship, properly denote the breadth at the bow. Some also give the same name to the ends of the bends that are fastened into the stern.

HAR'PLEY, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is July 24, for horses, &c.

HAR'PSICORD, S. a musical instrument of the string kind, played after the same manner as an organ. It has one or two sets of keys, which being fingered, move a jack, by which means the strings are struck, which are stretched on the table of the instrument.

HAR'PY, S. [plural, *harpies*. Lat.] a poetical monster of the bird kind, feigned to have had the face of a woman, the claws, wings, &c. of a bird, remarkable for rapaciousness, and on that account used to signify a ravenous, or exceedingly covetous person.

HAR'QUEBUSS, S. a hand-gun. See **ARQUEBUSE**.

To **HAR'PASS**, V. A. [Fr.] to weary; to fatigue; to tire or make feeble with labour and uneasiness; to lay a country waste by continual inroads.

HAR'PASS, S. waste or disturbance.

HAR'RIDAN, S. a decayed trumpet.

HAR'RIER, S. a hound of excellent scent, and great eagerness after the game.

HAR'RIOTSHAM, a town in Kent, whose fair is July 5, for horses, &c.

HAR'ROLD, S. a village in Bedfordshire, whose fairs are held Tuesday before May 12, Tuesday before July 5, and Tuesday before October 10, for cattle; the market is on Thursday.

HAR'ROW, [*bárrō*] S. [Fr.] a frame of timbers crossing each other, set with teeth of iron, and drawn over plowed and sown land, to break the clods, and cover the seed with earth.

To **HAR'ROW**, [*bárrō*] V. A. to draw a harrow over ground. Figuratively, to tear or rip up. To pillage, strip, or lay waste. To disturb, or put into alarm or commotion.

To HA'RRY, V. A. [Fr.] to disturb; to into commotion; to alarm or confuse; to ruffle. In Scotland, it signifies to rob, pilage, or plunder: as, "he barry'd a nest;" i. e. he took away the young;" "he barry'd me out of house and home;" i. e. he made me fly from my house, after having plundered it.

HARSH, Adj. [Tent.] roughly four, applied to taste. Rough or disagreeable to the ear, applied to sound. Crabbed, morose, or peevish, applied to the temper. Rough, or rugged, applied to the touch. Unpleasing, severe, or rigorous, applied to treatment.

HARSHLY, Adv. sourly, or like unripe fruit, applied to taste. In a violent manner. In a crabbed, sour, or morose manner. Severely or rigorously. Rough and displeasing to the ear, applied to sound.

HARSHNESS, S. sourness; roughness; crabbedness; moroseness.

HART, S. [Sax.] a male of the deer kind, the female of which is a hind or roe.

HARTFIELD, a town in Suffex, whose fair is the Thursday after Whitsun-week, for cattle and pedlary.

HARTFORD, and not HERTFORD, if its origin be derived from a hart, the arms of the place, deer being formerly very numerous in this part of the country, is the shire-town of the county, and hundred of the same name, in England. It has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Lea, and has been much more considerable than it is at present, for it is much decayed since the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is still the place where the assizes are held, and has the title of an earldom; sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles N. of London.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It contains 16,570 houses, 120 parishes, and eight market-towns, whereof only two send members to parliament, namely, Hartford and St. Albans. It abounds in corn, river-fish, sheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated near the Severn sea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland-point, 13 miles W. by S. of London.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, August 21,

October 9, and November 27, for toys, and plenty of fish. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and is partly surrounded with rocks and hills; is a pretty large place, but the market is come to nothing. It is 258 miles N. by W. of London.

HARTLEY-RO'W, a village in Hampshire, 10 miles N. E. of Basingstoke, and in the road from London to Salisbury, with two fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday and June 29, for pedlars ware.

HARTSHORN, S. in Medicine, the horn of a hart, called the red deer. Its salt is used as a sudorific, its spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies, and they are both used for bringing people out of fits, by being applied to the nose. The raspings are, by boiling in water, formed into jellies for consumptive people; and the bone being calcined and powdered, is used to absorb acidities in the stomach, and used as drink when boiled in water, in diarrhœas.

HA'RVEST, S. [Sax.] the season of reaping and gathering in corn; corn ripened, reaped, and gathered in. Figuratively, the product or reward of a person's labour.

HA'RVEST-HOME, S. the song sung by reapers at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the time of gathering in the harvest.

HA'RVEST-MAN, S. one who labours at the harvest.

HA'RWICH, a sea-port town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for toys. It is strong both by nature and art, and is surrounded on three parts by the sea and the river Stour; it is not very large, but well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland. It is a borough-town, sends two members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and 24 common-council. It is 72 miles N. E. of London.

To HASH, V. N. [Fr.] to mince, or cut into small pieces. To mingle, used with *up*.

HA'SLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the edge of the county, next Hampshire, and sends two members to parliament. This borough is governed by a constable; has one church, and about 100 low brick houses, in two paved streets. The number of the people amounts to about 400. It is 44½ miles S. W. of London.

HA'SLET, or HA'RSLET, S. [Fr.] the entrails of a hog, consisting of the heart, liver, &c. generally applied to them when inclosed in a membrane, and roasted or baked.

HA'SLINGDON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs,

on May 8, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 19½ miles N. N. W. of London.

HASP, S. [Sax.] a clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock; a small iron or brass fastening into a door; a kind of hank going into an eye or loop, used for fastening shoes, necklaces, &c.

To **HASP**, V. N. to shut with a hasp.

HA'SSOCK, S. [Teut.] a round or cylindrical mat, stuffed, on which a person kneels at church.

HAST, the second pers. singular of **HAVE**, declined thus, *I have, thou hast, be hab.*

HASTE, S. [Fr.] hurry; speed; the act of doing a thing quickly for want of longer time. Passion; vehemence.

To **HASTE**, or **HA'STEN**, V. N. [Fr.] to move or walk with swiftness; to do a thing in a short time; to be in a hurry; to quicken a person's motion, or drive to a swifter pace.

HA'STILY, Adv. in a short time; without delay; in a hurry, or rashly; passionately.

HA'STINESS, S. speed or expedition; a performance executed in a hurry; anger; testiness.

HA'STINGS, S. peas that come early.

HA'STINGS, a town of Suffex, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 23, for pedlars ware. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It has only one church, which is of stone, and about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. There is no manufacture carried on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fishing. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a small river. It is 63 miles S. E. of London.

HA'STY, Adv. [Fr.] moving with swiftness; quick, or speedy. Soon provoked, applied to the temper or humour. Rash, precipitate, or undertaking without thought. Early ripe. *Hasty pudding*, a pudding made of milk and flour, or of oatmeal and water, boiled quick together. **SYNON.** *Hasty* relates more to action or blows; *passionate* goes seldom farther than words.

HAT, S. [Sax.] a covering for the head.

HATBAND, S. a string tied round a hat to keep the crown from stretching, or, if too large, to make it fit the head better; a piece of silk or crape worn round the crown of a hat in mourning.

To **HATCH**, V. A. [Teut.] to produce young from eggs; to quicken an egg by sitting on it; to produce by any precedent action. Figuratively, to contrive or project. To shade by lines in drawing or engraving, from *bach*, to cut.

HATCH, S. a brood proceeding from eggs; the act of excluding or producing

young from the egg. Figuratively, disclosure or discovery. A short or half door; an opening over a door, which is closed or shut by a board moving on hinges. In the plural, the doors, or openings, in a ship, by which persons descend from one deck to another. To be under *hatches*, means to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To **HA'TCHEL**, V. A. [Teut.] to beat flax, in order to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HA'TCHEL, S. [Teut.] the instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHET, S. [Fr.] a small axe.

HA'TCHET-FACE, S. an ugly face; so called, according to Johnson, because such a one might be hewn with a hatchet.

HA'TCHMENT, S. [corrupted from *achèvement*] the arms of a person who is dead, painted on a square board, and placed with an angle downwards, over the door where he lives, or fixed against the wall of a church.

HA'TCHWAY, S. the way over or through the hatches of a ship.

To **HATE**, V. A. [Sax.] to regard as an object which may affect us with pain; or to detest on account of its being evil, and repugnant to the law of morality, of our country, or of God. **SYNON.** To *bate* implies an aversion actuated by revenge: to *abhor*, an aversion to that for which we have a natural antipathy: to *loathe* is more applicable to food; to *detest* implies aversion actuated by disapprobation.

HATE, S. an aversion in the mind from any thing or person which is considered as capable, or willing, to affect us with pain, together with a desire of procuring the pain or the unhappiness to the person, who is considered as having such an intention; detestation.

HA'TEFUL, Adj. that which causes abhorrence, aversion, or detestation; detesting, hating, or malicious.

HA'TEFULLY, Adv. in an odious, or abominable manner; in such a manner as to cause aversion, detestation, or hatred.

HA'TEFULNESS, S. the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred.

HA'TER, S. one who has a strong aversion or ill-will to a person or thing.

HA'TFIELD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys; here the earl of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield-house. It is 19 miles N. N. W. of London.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 5, for lambs. It is seated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name. It is 30 miles E. N. E. of London.

HATH, the third person singular of **HAVE**. *Hath* properly belongs to the serious and

H A V

lemn; has, to the familiar. The same may be observed of *dorb* and *does*.

HATHERLEY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, for cattle. It is a small place, containing about 100 houses, and has one good inn. It is 200 miles W. by S. of London.

HATRED, S. the thought, or the pain, which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us; the aversion or passion which is occasioned by considering a thing as apt to cause us pain, or by considering a person as wilfully endeavouring to thwart our happiness: in the last sense it is generally accompanied with an inclination to make a retaliation, or to thwart his happiness by way of return.

To **HATTER**, V. A. to harrafs, weary, or wear out with fatigue.

HATTER, S. one who makes hats.

HATTOCK, S. [Erie.] a flock of corn.

HAVANNA, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, opposite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the bishop of St. Jago resides here, as well as most men of fashion and fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the English in 1762; but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 84. 10. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and October 17, for toys. It is 66 miles W. by S. of London.

HAUBERK, S. [old Fr.] a coat of mail or breast-plate.

To **HAVE**, V. A. [preter and part. pass. *had*] [Goth.] to find, or not to be without; to possess; to wear; to bear or carry. It is generally used as an auxiliary word in most European languages, but is particularly borrowed from the Saxon. **SYNON.** In order to have a thing, it is not necessary to have the power or disposal of it, or to have it actually in our hands; but to possess it, it must be in our hands, and we have the liberty of disposing of it whenever we think proper.

HAVEN, S. [Belg.] a port, harbour, or a part of the sea running up into the land, where ships may ride safe from storms. Figuratively, a place of shelter; refuge from danger.

HAVENER, S. an overseer of a port.

H A U

HA'VER, S. one who possesses any thing.

HA'VERFORD WEST, a town of South Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 18, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is a town and county of itself, and commodiously seated on the side of a hill, and on a creek of Milford-haven, over which there is a stone bridge. It is a large, handsome place, with several good houses, and contains three parish-churches; has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it, and sends one member to parliament. The assizes and county gaol are kept here, and it had once a wall and castle, now demolished. It is a mayor town, and near it there are several gentlemen's seats. It is 256 miles W. by N. of London.

HA'VERHILL, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and Aug. 26, for cattle, toys, &c. It has a pretty large church, one Presbyterian and one Quaker's meeting, with about 300 poor clay-houses, and one wide street, not paved. It has a considerable manufactory of checks, cottons, and tustians, and is 55 miles N. E. of London.

HA'UGH-HA'UGH, or **HAW-HAW**, S. [Sax.] a dry ditch, whose opposite sides decline so as to meet and form an acute angle at the bottom, where it is generally defended by rails. These ditches are much used at the extremities of gardens, to inclose ground, without hindering the prospect.

HAU'GHLEY, [Hawley] a town in Suffolk, whose fair is August 25, for toys.

HAUGHT, [haut] Adj. [Fr.] proud; or insolent thro' pride.

HAUGHTILY, [hautily] Adv. proudly; or prizing too highly. In an insolent, arrogant, or very proud manner.

HAUGHTINESS, [hautiness] S. the quality of being possessed with too great a conceit of our own good qualities, and too mean an opinion of those which belong to others.

HAUGHTY, [hauty] Adj. [Fr.] insolent, or behaving contemptuously to others, from too high an opinion of ourselves.

HA'VING, S. possession; estate or fortune. The act or state of possessing or enjoying. Behaviour; regularity: still retained in the Scottish dialect.

HA'VIOUR, S. conduct, or the manner in which a person treats another; civility; genteel address. Seldom used.

To **HAUL**. See **HALE**.

HAUM, S. straw, or the stalks of beans and peas.

HAUNCH, S. [Fr.] the thigh; the innermost thigh of venison; the rear; the hind part; the latter part.

To **HAUNT**, V. A. [Fr.] to frequent; to be

be much about any place or person; used sometimes of one who comes without being welcome; or of an apparition frequently appearing in any place, or to any person.

HAUNT, S. a place frequented by any person; frequency, or the habit of being frequently in a certain place.

HA'VOCK, S. [Brit.] the act of plundering a country, or killing its inhabitants; devastation.

HAU'TBOY, [pron. *bobby*] S. [Fr.] a musical instrument of the wind kind, shaped like a flute, excepting its spreading wider towards the bottom, furnished with a reed to sound with, and deriving its name from its tone being higher than that of the violin. In Botany, applied to a large species of strawberries.

HAW, S. [Sax.] a sort of berry, the fruit of the hawthorn. Among Farriers, it is an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eye-lid or eye of a horse, which if not timely removed, will put it quite out.

To HAW, V. N. to speak slowly, with much hesitation, and frequent intermissions.

HA'WTHORN, S. the thorn generally growing in hedges, and bearing haws.

HA'WARDEN, or HA'WARDEN, a village of N. Wales, in Flintshire, 5 miles S. W. of Chester, with three fairs, on May 8, October 1, and December 24, for cattle.

HAWES, a town in Yorkshire, whose fair is on Whit-monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

HAWK, S. [Brit.] a bird of prey, formerly manned, reclaimed, bred, and made use of to catch other birds; an effort made in the throat, attended with a noise, to force phlegm from thence.

To HAWK, V. N. to catch birds with a hawk; to force up phlegm from the throat with a noise; to sell any thing, by crying it in the streets, from *hawk*, Teut.

HA'WKED, Adj. crooked or formed like a hawk's bill.

HA'WKER, S. [Teut.] one who sells wares by crying them about streets, particularly applied to those who sell news-papers.

HA'WKHURST, a village in Kent, with one fair, on August 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

HA'WKSHEAD, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle and pedlars ware; and on September 21, for pedlars ware. It is seated in a hilly country, and has a free grammar-school. It is 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. N. W. of London.

HA'WORTH, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with two fairs, on July 22, for pedlars ware, and October 14, for horned cattle and pedlars ware.

HA'WSE, S. in the sea language, is a large rope, or kind of small cable, serving for various uses aboard a ship, as to fasten the

main and fore shrouds, to warp a ship as she lies at anchor, and wind her up to it by a capstan.

HA'WSES, S. round holes in a ship under her head, thro' which the cables pass when she is at anchor.

HA'XEY, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 5, for merchants goods.

HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 17, August 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seated between the rivers Wyll and Dulas, and is a pretty good town. It is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. of London.

HAY, S. [Sax.] grafs mowed and dried to feed cattle with. *To dance the hay*, is to dance round a couple of persons who are dancing at the same time.

HA'Y-MAKER, S. one employed in turning grafs when cut for hay.

HA'YSTACK, S. a large quantity of hay laid in a heap.

HA'ZARD, S. [Span.] chance; accident; any thing that happens without being foreseen or predetermined; danger, or a possibility of danger; a game played with dice.

To HA'ZARD, V. A. [Fr.] to expose to chance, or a possibility of danger; to venture; to run a risque.

HA'ZARDABLE, Adj. venturesome; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDER, S. one who does a thing without any certain knowledge or regard of its consequences.

HA'ZARDOUS, Adj. dangerous; exposed to a possibility of danger; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be exposed to danger.

To HAZE, V. N. to be foggy, misty, or cloudy.

HAZE, S. a fog, or mist.

HA'ZEL, S. [Sax.] in Botany, a tree bearing nuts.

HA'ZEL, Adj. consisting or made of hazel. Of a light brown or the colour of hazel, applied to colour.

HA'ZELLY, Adj. of the colour of hazel, or light brown.

HA'ZY, Adj. dark; foggy; misty; cloudy, applied to weather.

HE, Pronoun [his genit. *him* accus. and dat.] This word is substituted for a person's name, in order to prevent its being too often repeated in a discourse, and is applied only to males. Sometimes it is used without any reference to any foregoing word, and then signifies all mankind collectively, or any person indefinitely. "*He* is never poor that little hath; but *be* that much desires." *Dan.* A man, or male being. "*To answer thee, or any be.*" *Shak.* Generally used in composition to express the male of any species.

HEAD, [the *a* in this word, and all its compounds and derivatives, is dropped in pronunciation.]

elation—as *bed*, *bed-ake*, *beddy*, &c.] S. [Sax.] the uppermost part of an animal, which contains the brains. Figuratively, a chief, principal, or leading person, applied to societies, or communities. Place of honour; the first place. Countenance, presence, understanding; faculties of the mind. The face, front, or foremost part of an army; hence, to *turn head*, is to attack. Resistance; as, “to make *head*.” Spontaneous resolution. The state of a deer’s horns, by which his age is known. Individual. The top of any thing, particularly applied to such as are bigger than the other parts. Joined with *quarters*, chief. The surface, or that which rises to the surface of liquors. The upper part of a bed; “the bed’s *head*.” The blade of an axe; “the *head* slippeth from the helve.” *Deut.* Power; force; dominion. Strength, applied to liquors. The principal topics or articles of a discourse. The source of a stream. A crisis, or pitch. In Anatomy, the extremity of a bone, or a muscle. In Architecture, an ornament of carved work, serving for the key of an arch or plat-band. In Surgery, a state of maturity or ripeness. “The matter when come to a *head*.” *Head and ears*, the whole person. *Head and shoulders*, violently; unnaturally; forcedly. *SYNON.* *Head* agrees best with regard to arrangement; *chief*, with respect to subordination. We say the *head* of a battalion, or ship; the *chief* of a party, or an undertaking.

To *HEAD*, V. A. to march before; to command or lead an army; to cut off a person’s head. To fit any thing with a head. To lop the tops of trees.

HE’AD-ACH, S. a pain in the head.

HE’AD-BAND, S. a fillet or bandage tied round the head. In Book-binding, the band at each end of a book.

HE’AD-BOROUGH, [*bed-boro*] S. primarily the chief of a frank-pledge; at present a petty constable.

HE’ADER, S. one who heads, or puts heads to pins or nails.

HE’ADINESS, S. hurry; rashness; or obstinate perseverance in one’s own opinion.

HE’ADLAND, S. a promontory, or cape.

HE’ADLESS, Adj. without a head; beheaded. Without a chief, or ruler, applied to a society or community. Obstinate; inconsiderate; rash, perhaps instead of *heedless*.

HE’ADLONG, Adj. with the head foremost in a fall; rash; thoughtless; without meditation; sudden, or precipitate.

HE’ADLONG, Adv. with the head first or foremost; rashly, or without thought, hastily, or without delay.

HE’AD-MOULDSHOT, S. in Medicine, a disease in children, wherein the sutures of the skull, particularly the coronal, ride, or have their edges closed over each other. As this is an irremediable disorder, nurses and parents ought to be very careful how they promote it by forehead cloths and other me-

thods, which they ignorantly make use of as they say, to close the mould.

HE’ADPIECE, [*bedpiece*] S. armour for the head; a helmet. Among seamstresses, that part of a cap or bonnet which goes over the crown of the head. Figuratively, understanding, or judgement.

HE’AD-QUARTERS, S. the place of general rendezvous or lodgement for soldiers.

HE’ADSHIP, S. dignity; authority; the condition or state of a ruler or governor.

HE’ADSMAN, S. an executioner; or one who beheads malefactors.

HE’ADSTONE, S. the chief stone, or that which is placed first in a corner, whether at the top, to adorn and strengthen, or at the bottom, to secure and support it: hence Christ is called, “The *head* or *headstone* of the corner.” *Psal.* cxviii, 22. A tombstone placed at the head of a grave.

HE’ADSTRONG, Adj. obstinate; unruly; or not easily governed. *SYNON.* *Prepossessed* and *opiniated*, imply a mind strongly prejudiced; *obstinate* and *headstrong*, an unruly will; *infatuated*, some loss of reason, which occasions an inflexibility of temper or behaviour. Thus, to be *prepossessed*, *opiniated*, or *infatuated*, is involuntary; to be *obstinate* or *headstrong*, voluntary.

HE’ADY, Adj. rash, or without deliberation; obstinate, or not to be ruled. Strong, or apt to affect the head, applied to liquors.

To *HEAL*, [*beel*] V. A. [Sax.] to cure a person who has been wounded, or sick. In Surgery, to unite or consolidate the lips of a wound or ulcer. Figuratively, to reconcile. Neuterly, to grow well, applied to wounds or sores.

HE’ALER, [*beeler*] S. one who cures wounds, or removes diseases.

HE’ALING, [*beeling*] Part. mild; gentle; pacific, or easily reconciled, applied to the temper. Curing, applied to medicine.

HEALTH, [*pron. belth*; the *a* in this word, and all its compounds and derivatives, being dropped in pronunciation] S. [Sax.] applied to the body, a proper disposition of the several parts to perform their respective functions, without any impediment or sensation of pain. Applied to the mind, a just disposition of the mind, and rational powers, to perform their respective offices, without being impeded by passion, or biased by any undue influence. A ceremony used in drinking, wherein a person wishes another health.

HE’ALTHFUL, Adj. free from pain or sickness; that which may promote the dominion of reason, or advancement of virtue, by stifling the violence of passion, and by lessening the force of vicious habits.

HE’ALTHFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to promote health; appearing in good health.

HE’ALTHFULNESS, S. the state of being

ing well, or enjoying health; the quality of promoting or preserving health.

HE'ALTHINESS, S. the state of enjoying health, free from any interval of sickness.

HE'ALTHLESS, Adj. weak; sickly; infirm.

HE'ALTHSOME, Adj. contributing to the preservation of health.

HE'ALTHY, Adj. in health; free from sickness; sound.

HEAM [*beem*] S. in beasts, is the same as secundines, or after-birth in women.

HEAP, [*beep*] S. [Sax.] any collection of things thrown upon each other; a crowd or multitude; a throng; a cluster or number of persons assembled together. **SYNON.** *Heap* implies no other order in the arrangement of things one upon another than that which rises by chance: *pile* rather means things put up regularly.

To **HEAP**, [*beep*] V. A. [Sax.] to throw together, or upon one another; to accumulate, pile up, or acquire abundantly; to add to something else.

HE'APER, [*beeper*] S. one who piles, throws, or places several things upon each other.

To **HEAR**, [*beer*] V. N. [Sax.] to enjoy the faculty by which sounds are distinguished; to perceive a sound; to listen or hearken to; to be told or informed of by words. Neuterly, to give audience; to give a person permission to speak, and to attend or listen to him when speaking. To try. To acknowledge. **SYNON.** To *hear* implies having the ear struck with any sound; to *hearken* means to lend an ear in order to *hear*.

HE'ARER, [*beerer*] S. one who attends to any discourse spoken by another; one who perceives what another speaks; one who is informed of something, by words, which he does not see.

HE'ARING, [*beering*] S. the sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; a judicial trial; the reach of the ear, or the distance within which sounds can be perceived.

To **HEAR'KEN**, [*bårken*] V. N. to listen attentively, or pay a regard to what a person says.

HEAR'KENER, [*bårkener*] S. a listener, or one who attends and pays a regard to what is spoken by another.

HE'ARSAY, [*beersay*] S. that which a person does not know for certain himself, but gathers from rumour or common fame.

HEARSE, [*berse*] a covered carriage, hung with black cloth, &c. in which dead bodies are conveyed to the place of interment.

HEART, S. [the *a* in this word, as well as in all its compounds and derivatives, is dropped in pronunciation; as, *bart*, *bart-ake*, *barter*, *barty*, &c. &c. &c.] S. [Sax.] a muscular body situated on the left side of an animal, which, by its alternate contraction and dilata-

tion, keeps up the circulation of the blood, and is considered as the cause of vital heat or motion. In popular and scripture language, it is taken for the seat of courage or affection. Figuratively, the chief or principal part; the inner part of any thing. Passions; anxiety; concern. Disposition of mind. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness; a hard heart therefore is cruelty. Courage or spirit, opposed to *despair* or *dejection*. Used with *gas*, *deliver*, or *say*, strength of memory. The inward recesses of the mind. Sense or meaning. "The heart of my message." *Shak.* The mind, or conscience. Strength, or power of producing, applied to soil. The highest or utmost degree. "To the very heart of" *lofs.* "Shak. To lose one's heart, is to be very much enamoured, or to fall so deeply in love, that reason cannot controul the affection. To take to heart, is to be zealous, earnest, solicitous, or grieved about any thing. To find in the heart, is not to be entirely or much averse to. Sometimes it signifies, notwithstanding a person exerts his strength or talents to the utmost. Heart is often used in composition for the mind, soul, or affection.

HEART-ACH, S. sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

HEART-BREAK, S. excessive sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, Adj. overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, S. excessive or overpowering grief.

HEART-BURN, S. in Medicine, a pain at the mouth of the stomach, caused either by an alkali or acid prevailing in the stomach.

HEART-BURNED, Adj. uneasy, or discontented.

HEART-BURNING, S. See **HEART-BURN**. Figuratively, discontent; grudge; or secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, Adj. dear as one's life; sincerely and highly beloved.

HEART-EASE, S. tranquility; quiet; a state of mind undisturbed by any passion.

HEARTED, Adj. disposed, or inclined. It is only used in Composition; as, *hard-hearted*, inclined to cruelty; not to be affected with distress, or prevailed on by entreaties.

To **HEARTEN**, V. A. to encourage or animate a person to an attempt; to rouse from a state of dejection; to comfort; to improve and preserve ground fertile by manure.

HEART-FELT, Adj. that which affects the mind; that which is sincere.

HEARTH, [*hartb*] S. [Sax.] the ground of a chimney, or the pavement in a chimney on which a fire is made, or a grate stands.

HEARTILY, Adv. sincerely; diligently; eagerly; with a vehement desire; largely.

HEARTINESS, S. a warmth of affection; free from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, or strength.

HEART-

HEARTLESS, Adj. without courage or spirit; without comfort.

HEARTLESSLY, Adv. without courage or spirit; faintly.

HEARTLESSNESS, S. want of courage or spirit; a state of dejection.

HEART-RENDING, Adj. rending the heart; killing with anguish.

HEART-SICK, Adj. under any pain, discontent, or anguish of mind; mortally ill; proceeding from, and discovering some dangerous hurt.

HEART-STRINGS, S. the tendons or nerves supposed to brace the heart. Hence to affect the *heart-strings* is to give the most exquisite pain to the body or mind.

HEART-STRUCK, Adj. driven to the heart, or fixed immovably in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-WHOLE, Adj. without any bias on the affections. In good health; without impairment of the constitution.

HEART-WOUNDING, Adj. affecting the mind with grief.

HEARTY, Adj. sincere; undissembling; warm, or zealous; in full health; vigorous; strong; merry.

HEAT, [pron. *beer*] S. [Sax.] the sensation we have when we are near the fire; the cause of the sensation of heat or burning, consisting in a very brisk agitation of the sensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; hot weather; the state of a body which is put into a fire; the state of a thing once hot; a course at a race, or the space of ground which a horse is to run without resting; a red colour, or pimples arising from the warmth of weather, &c. "*Heats in their faces.*" *Addis.* Violence, or vehemence of passion; the height or the most violent part of an action or battle; faction, contest, or the rage of party. Warmth, ardour, applied either to the thoughts or elocution.

To **HEAT**, [*beer*] V. A. to make hot, or endue with a power of burning; to grow warm by fermentation; to ferment; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to produce a sensation of warmth by violent exercise.

HEATER, [*beeter*] S. a piece of iron, either cast or forged, of a triangular form, which, being made red-hot in the fire, is made use of, by being placed in a box-iron, to smooth linen with.

HEATH, [*beeib*] S. [Sax.] a shrub of a low stature, and small leaves, which are green all the year. In Latin, it is called *erica*, from its supposed virtue of breaking the stone in the bladder; and perhaps its French name *bruyère* is owing to the same supposition. Figuratively, it signifies a place overgrown with the above plant, or covered with shrubs of any kind.

HEATHEN, [*beethen*] S. [Teut.] a Pagan who worships false gods, and is not acquainted

either with the doctrines of the Old Testament or the Christian dispensation; a Gentile.

HE'ATHEN, [*beethen*] Adj. belonging to those nations that are strangers to the unity of the Deity, or the doctrines of revelation.

HE'ATHENISH, [*beethenish*] Adj. practising idolatry. Figuratively, wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HE'ATHENISHLY, [*beethenishly*] Adv. after the manner of a person who is a stranger to Scripture.

HE'ATHENISM, [*beethenism*] S. the worship of idols; or the religion of those nations who were unacquainted with Scripture.

To **HEAVE**, [*beeve*] [preter *beaved*, part. *beaved*] V. A. [Sax.] to lift up or raise from the ground; to carry or sling; to make a thing rise or swell; to elate, or puff with success. Neuterly, to pant or breathe with pain, and frequent rising or falling of the breast; to rise with pain; to swell higher or larger; to heave; to be squeamish, or find a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, [*beeve*] S. a lift, or effort made upwards; a rising of the breast; a struggle to rise. *Heave-offering*, in Scripture, an offering that was held or lifted up in the sight of the congregation.

HE'AVEN, [*bæven*] S. [Sax.] the regions above; the sky. The habitation of blessed spirits and angels. God. "Now *Heaven* help him." *Shak.* In the plural, applied to the heathen gods. Figuratively, the greatest degree or height; elevation, or sublimity.

HE'AVENLY, [*bævenly*] Adj. resembling heaven; elevated beyond the common productions of mankind; perfect in the highest degree; inhabiting heaven.

HE'AVENLY, [*bævenly*] Adv. in a pious manner; in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HE'AVILY, [*bævily*] Adv. with great weight. Figuratively, grievously; with great affliction, dejection, or sorrow.

HE'AVINESS, [*bæviness*] S. weight, or that quality in a body which renders it difficult to be lifted. Applied to the mind, dejection; depression; languor; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression. Deepness or richness of soil. *SYNON.* *Heaviness* is that quality in a body which we feel, and distinguish by itself. *Weight* is the measure or degree of that quality, which we cannot ascertain but by comparison.

HE'AVY, [*bævy*] Adj. [Sax.] not easily lifted, or thrown upwards; weighing much, or tending to the center. Sorrowful; dejected. Grievous, or oppressive. Wanting briskness, or dull, applied to the eyes; lazy; drowsy; slow; sluggish; stupid; foolish. Wanting fire, spirit, or the ornaments of composition, applied to style. Tedious, or oppressing like a burthen, applied to time. Causing a sensation of weight, and not easily digested, applied to food. Rich soil; as, "*heavy lands.*" Deep; cumbersome; as, "*heavy roads.*"

SYNON. *Heavy* is more applicable to that which loads the body; *weighty*, to that which burdens the mind.

HEBDOMAD, S. [Lat.] a week, or space of time consisting of seven days.

HEBDO'MADAL, or **HEBDO'MADARY**, Adj. weekly; consisting of seven days.

To HE'BETATE, V. A. to dull; to blunt; to stupify; to make dim.

HE'BETUDE, S. [Lat.] dullness; bluntness; obtuseness; want of discernment or sagacity.

HE'BRAISM, S. [Lat.] a method of expression, or a phrase borrowed from, or peculiar to, the Hebrew.

HE'BRAIST, or **HEBRI'CIAN**, S. a person skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BRIDES, certain islands lying to the W. of Scotland, and commonly called the Western Isles; the principal of which are Sky, Mull, Isle, and Arran. The inhabitants are rude and unpolished, having but little communication with the continent of Scotland.

HE'CATOMB, [békatom] S. [Gr.] a sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HE'CKFIELD, a village in Hampshire, with one fair on Good-Friday, for pedlars ware.

HE'CTIC, or **HE'CTICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] habitual; constitutional. *Hectic fever*, a slow and continual one, ending in a consumption, and opposed to such as arise from a plethora, because attended with a too lax state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin. Troubled with a distempered heat.

HE'CTOR, S. [from *Hektor* the Trojan hero] a bully; a blustering, noisy, and turbulent person.

To HE'CTOR, V. N. to threaten; to treat with insolence; to play the bully.

HEDGE, S. [Sax.] a fence of trees or bushes made round any ground to defend it from encroachments, or between the different parts of a garden, &c. When prefixed to any word, *hedge* denotes something mean, vile, and contemptible. A *quickset hedge* is that which is formed of prickly bushes or trees which take root and grow.

To HEDGE, V. A. to inclose with a fence of trees or bushes. *Used with up*, to obstruct or stop up a passage. *To force in with difficulty*; to make way into a place already full, by that way which requires the least room; but in this sense it seems to be mistaken for *edge*.

HE'DGEHOG, S. [so called from the bristles which surround it, as it were with a hedge] in Natural History, a four-footed animal, having its backside and flanks set with strong and sharp prickles, which by the help of a muscle can contract itself into a globular form, and withdraw its whole underpart, head, belly, and legs, within its thicket of prickles. In Botany, a plant. The globe-fish.

HE'DGE-NOTE, S. a word of contempt for low and mean writing.

HE'DGEPIG, S. a young hedge-hog.
HE'DGER, S. one who makes or repairs hedges.

HEDGEROW, S. several trees planted in a line for an inclosure.

HE'DGING-BILL, S. a kind of axe or hatchet, with which hedges are cut.

To HEED, V. A. [Sax.] to mind; to take notice of; to view with care or attention.

HEED, S. [Sax.] care; earnest application of the mind; caution; notice; care to avoid; regard or respectful notice; seriousness; steadfastness.

HEE'DFUL, Adj. cautious, or careful of the immediate effects or consequences of an action; attentive, or careful in taking notice or observing.

HEE'DFULLY, Adv. in an attentive or cautious manner.

HEE'DFULNESS, S. caution; attentive notice.

HEE'DLESS, Adj. negligent; inattentive.

HEE'DLESSLY, Adv. in an inattentive or careless manner.

HEE'DLESSNESS, S. carelessness; negligence; inattention.

HEEL, S. [Sax.] the hinder part of the foot; any thing which covers, or is shaped like, a heel: hence it is applied to the phrase, *To be out of heel*, i. e. to be very much impaired, or in a declining condition. "A good man's fortune may grow out at heels." *To be at the heels*, is to pursue closely. *To step by the heels*, is to fetter, shackle, or imprison.

To HEEL, V. N. to dance by beating the heels on the ground, as in jiggs. *To lean on one side*, applied to a ship.

HEELPIECE, [heelpiece] S. a piece of leather, &c. sewed on the heel of a shoe, to repair what is worn away.

HEFT, S. [from *heave*] a heave, or a violent effort made to discharge something noxious from the stomach; the handle of a knife, &c. of *best*, Sax.

HE'GIRA, S. [Arab.] flight, now applied by the Arabs to signify a voluntary exile, or flight, to escape persecution; to fly, or run away from one's friends, relations, and country. In Chronology, a celebrated epocha, from whence the Mahometans compute their time; which took its origin from Mahomet's flight from Mecca, on the evening of the 12th or 16th of July, A. D. 622, in the reign of Heraclius, being driven from thence by the magistrates, for fear his imposture should occasion sedition. As the years of the Hegira consist of only 354 days, they are reduced to the Julian calendar, by multiplying the years of the Hegira by 354, dividing the product by 365, subtracting the intercalary days, or many times as there are four years in a century, and adding 622 to the remainder.

HE'IFER, [pron. bifer] S. [Sax.] a young cow.

HEI'GH-HO, [pron. bi-bo] Interj. a cry

used to express slight languor and uneasiness; and sometimes applied to signify a joyful exaltation.

HEIGHT, [pron. *hīt*] S. distance or space above ground; space measured upwards. In Geography, the degree of latitude. A summit, ascent, or eminence. Figuratively, elevation, rank, or dignity above others; the utmost degree, perfection, or exertion.

To **HEIGHTEN**, [pron. *hīten*] V. A. to raise above ground, or on high; to prefer, or raise to a higher post; to improve, or raise to a higher degree of perfection; to aggravate, or increase any bad quality; to adorn, or make more beautiful or splendid by ornaments.

HEINOUS, [the *ei* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *ai*—*hainous*] Adj. [Fr.] wicked in a high degree; atrocious; shameful; odious.

HEINOUSLY, Adv. in a very wicked or atrocious manner.

HEINOUSNESS, S. the quality which makes an action exceedingly wicked.

HEIR, [the *ei* in this word and its derivatives, &c. is pron. like *ai*—*hair*, *hairship*] S. [Lat.] in Civil Law, one who succeeds to the whole estate of another, after his death, whether by right of blood or testament. In Common Law, one who succeeds, by right of blood, to any man's lands or tenements in fee. An *heir apparent* is he on whom the succession is so settled, that it cannot be altered without altering the laws of succession. *Heir presumptive* is the nearest relation to the present successor, who, without the particular will of the testator, cannot be set aside.

To **HEIR**, V. A. to inherit, or possess by right of inheritance.

HEIRESS, S. a female who succeeds to the estate of another, either by will or by blood.

HEIRLESS, Adj. without children to succeed to an inheritance.

HEIR-LOOM, S. a word that comprehends in it divers pieces of furniture, as the first bed, and other things, which by the custom of some places have belonged to some house for several descents. These go to the heir along with the house by custom, and not by common law, and are never inventoried after the death of the owner, as chattels.

HELD, preter and part. pass. of **HOLD**.

HELENA ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, which consists of one steep high rock, and looks like a castle in the middle of the sea. It has only one landing-place, which is defended by a platform of 40 guns; beyond which is a fort, where the governor resides; and near it a town of 40 or 50 houses, to which the inhabitants bring fresh provisions when any ships arrive. It is about 20 miles in circumference; and the soil wherewith the rock is covered produces all sorts of vegetables and fruit, except corn, which will not come to perfection, being eaten up by rats. There

are about 200 families, descended from the English, the island belonging to the East-India Company, and designed by them as a place of refreshment for the East-India ships, as they go to or come from the East-Indies. It is 1200 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and 1800 E. of the coast of South America. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 16. 0. S.

HELICAL, Adj. [Gr.] hid by, or appearing by coming out of, the lustre of the sun. *Helical rising*, in Astronomy, is applied to a star, which after having been hid by the sun's rays, rises before it, and by that means becomes visible. *Helical setting* is applied to a star which approaches so near to the sun, as to be hid by its rays.

HELICALLY, Adv. in Astronomy, in such a manner as to emerge from the sun's rays, and become visible; or in such a manner as to approach so near to the sun, as to be hid by its splendour.

HELICAL, Adj. [Gr.] spiral; or twisting like a cork-screw.

HELIOCENTRIC, Adj. [Gr.] in Astronomy, applied to the place of a planet, as it would appear to us from the sun, if the eye were fixed in its centre.

HELIOSCOPE, S. [Gr.] a kind of telescope fitted for looking at the body of the sun, without hurting the eyes.

HELISPHERICAL, Adj. [from *Helix* and *Sphere*] in Navigation, applied to the rhomb line, because on the globe it winds spirally round the pole, advancing continually nearer and nearer towards, without terminating in.

HELIX, S. [Gr.] a spiral line, or that which resembles a cork-screw.

HELL, S. [Sax.] the place wherein the devil and wicked souls are confined; the wicked spirits, or inhabitants of hell; a place of inconceivable misery. In Scripture, the original word is *sheol*, and signifies sometimes the grave, or state of the dead: for though it is translated *grave* in Gen. xxxvii. 35. and xlii. 38. yet the same word is translated *hell*, Psal. xvi. 10. which the context shews must be understood the grave, or state of the dead. In this sense it is that we understand the word *hell*, in the Apostles Creed; but not according to the vulgar notion of a place of endless torments, or a place where the devil and wicked spirits reside. It must, however, be confessed, that *sheol* is sometimes used in the last sense; as in Psal. ix. 17. and Prov. xv. 11. *The gates of hell*, Matt. xvi. 18. implies the power and policy of the devil and his instruments, alluding to the eastern custom of keeping courts of justice in the gates of cities. *The sorrows and pains of hell*, Psal. xviii. 5. is an Hebrew phrase for excessive pain and sorrow, or such a degree as threatens a person's life.

HELL-HOUND, S. [Sax.] the fabled dog which guards the infernal regions. Figuratively, an agent or emissary of the devil.

HE'LLENISM, S. [Gr.] an idiom, phrase, or manner of expression peculiar to the Greek.

HE'LLESPONT, S. a narrow arm of the sea, betwixt Europe on the west, Asia on the east, the Propontis or sea of Marmora northward, the Egean sea, now called the Archipelago, southward; it is now called the Dardanellian Straits, or Straits of Gallipoli, taking its original name from Helle, daughter to Athamas king of Thebes, who was drowned here.

HE'LLISH, Adj. [Sax.] having the qualities of hell, or the devil; excessively wicked or malicious; sent from hell.

HE'LLISHLY, Adv. in a very wicked and malicious manner; wickedly; or like the devil.

HE'LLISHNESS, S. wickedness in excess; any quality inconsistent with goodness, rendering us like the devil.

HE'LLWARD, Adv. towards hell.

HELM, S. [Sax.] a covering formerly worn in war to protect and defend the head. "With plumed *helm*." *Dryd.* That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest. The upper part, or head of a retort, in chemistry. The rudder or board, by which the course of a vessel is directed or altered, from *helma*, Sax. Figuratively, a post in the administration; or the station of those who conduct the affairs of a government.

To **HELM**, V. A. to move the helm, in order to guide or alter the course of a vessel. Figuratively, to guide or conduct.

HE'LMED, Adj. wearing a helmet or head-piece

HE'LMET, S. [Ital.] a covering for the head worn formerly in battle.

HELMSLEY-BLA'CKMORE, or **HE'LM-SLEY**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. The houses are pretty well built with stone, and covered with slate. It had formerly a castle, and has now a market on Saturdays, with four fairs, on May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linnen, and woollen cloth. It is 221 miles N. by W. of London.

To **HELP**, [preter *helped*, participle *helped*] V. A. [Sax.] to assist a person in order to enable him to perform any thing. Figuratively, to free from pain or disease. To cure; to heal. To remedy. To promote; to forward. *To help up*, to enable a person to raise himself from the ground, who could not rise without assistance. To forbear, avoid, or refrain from, followed by a participle of the present tense. "I cannot *help remarking*." *Pope.* To carve, or hand meat to a person at table.

HELP, S. [Brit. and Belg.] assistance or aid in weakness; support in necessity; relief in distress; that which forwards or promotes; the person or thing which assists. A remedy, followed by *for*. "There is no *help for it*." *Holder.* **SYNON.** We use the word *help* in labour; *succour*, in danger; *assist*, in want; *relieve*, in

distress. The first springs from good-nature; the second, from generosity; the third, from humanity; and the fourth, from compassion.

HE'LPER, S. one who enables a person to perform any thing, by lending his assistance; a supernumerary servant, employed only occasionally; one who supplies with any thing wanted.

HE'LPFUL, Adj. useful; that which supplies any defect either in bodily strength or understanding; wholesome, or salutary. Promoting or advancing any end.

HE'LPLESS, Adj. wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; not to be remedied or altered for the better; void, or deficient.

HE'LPLESSLY, Adv. without succour, or strength to support one's self.

HE'LPLESSNESS, S. want of strength to succour one's self.

HE'LTEK-SKELTER, Adv. in a confused manner; in a hurry; without any order or regularity.

HELVE, S. [Sax.] the handle of an axe.

HE'LSTONE, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Mondays, and seven fairs, on Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, September 9, November 8, and the second Saturday before Christmas, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloths, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Low, is well inhabited, and sends two members to parliament; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town-clerk, and deputy-recorder; has one church, about 400 houses, and broad paved streets. Here is the largest market-house in the county. The inhabitants neither pay to the church nor poor, these being supported by the revenues of the town. It is 270 miles W. by S. of London.

HEM, S. [Sax.] the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep it from unravelling; the noise made by a sudden effort or expiration of the breath, from *hemmen*, Belg.

HEM, Interject. [Lat.] a word used to express an indirect dislike or astonishment at something related.

To **HEM**, V. A. to close the edge of linen by turning it over, and sewing it down, in order to keep it from unravelling. Figuratively; to sew any thing on the edges of cloth, &c. *To hem in*, to inclose, confine, or surround on all sides. To make a noise by a violent fetching or expulsion of breath.

HE'MI, S. a word used in the composition of divers terms, signifying the same with *demi*, or *semi*, viz. one half.

HE'MICRANY, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a pain which affects only one half of the head at a time.

HE'MIPLECY, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a palsy or nervous disorder which seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, [*hémisphère*] S. [Gr.]

H E N

one half of the globe, when cut through the center in the plane of one of its great circles.

HEMISPHERIC, or HEMISPHERICAL, [*hemisphērik* or *hemisphērikal*] Adj. half round; containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK, S. [Gr.] half a verse.

HEMLOCK, S. [Sax.] in Botany, a plant sometimes used in medicine, and in fattening hogs, but reckoned by the ancients a deadly poison.

HEMORRHAGE, S. [Gr.] a violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, S. [Gr.] the piles; the emerods.

HEMORRHOIDAL, Adj. belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, S. [Sax.] a plant of which cordage and cloth is made; and of the seed, an oil used in medicine.

HEMPEN, Adj. consisting or made of hemp.

HEMPNAL, a village in Norfolk, five miles N. of Harleston, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and Nov. 30, for hogs and petty chapmen.

HEMPSTEAD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on the first Thursday after Whitsun-week, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, 22½ miles N. W. of London.

HEMPTON, a village in Norfolk, a mile S. of Fakenham, with two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and Nov. 22, for horses.

HEN, S. [Sax.] the female of the common house cock; joined to words to express the female of such birds or fowls which have but one word for both sexes; a *hen-sparrow*.

HEN-DRIVER, HENHARM, or HEN-HARRIER, S. a species of hawk.

HEN-HEARTED, Adj. easily frightened; timorous; cowardly; like a hen.

HEN-PECKED, Adj. figuratively, subject to, or governed by, a wife.

HEN-ROOST, S. a place where poultry rest.

HENBANE, S. a very poisonous plant.

HENCE, Adv. or Interject. [Sax.] at a distance from any spot, applied to place; therefore *from hence*, is a vitious expression, which has crept into use even among good authors, as the primary sense of the word *hence* was forgotten. From any particular instant or period, applied to time. For this reason; from this cause; from this source. "*Hence* may be deduced the force of exercise." *Arbuth.* At the beginning of a sentence, it is used as an interjection, expressing sudden passion and disdain, bidding a person quit the place, or leave off an action. "*Hence* with your little ones." *Shak.*

HENCEFORTH, Adv. [Sax.] from this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, Adv. [Sax.] from this time; to all futurity.

H E N

HE'NCHMAN, S. [Sax.] a page; an attendant. Obsolete.

To HEND, V. A. [Sax.] to seize or lay hold upon; to surround, or croud.

HENDE'CAGON, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a figure that has eleven sides, and as many angles.

HE'NFIELD, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 4, and August 1, for pedlars wares.

HENLEY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and three fairs, on March 7, chiefly for horses; on Holy Thursday, for sheep only; Thursday after Trinity Sunday for horses; and on Thursday se'nnight before October 10, for cheese and horses. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, and sends malt, corn, and other things to London by barges. It is 35 miles W. of London.

HE'NLEY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on March 25, and Tuesday in Whit-Week, for cattle. It is seated on the river Alne, 103½ miles W. N. W. of London.

HE'NRY I. surnamed Beau-clerc, youngest son of William I. ascended the throne of England while his brother Robert was returning from the Holy Land. William de Breteuil, and other lords, would have seized the crown and scepter at Winchester, with the royal treasure there deposited, alledging they were obliged by oath to acknowledge Robert for king, in case William died without heirs, according to the treaty between the two brothers. There was quickly a great concourse of people from all parts; and Henry well knowing how they stood affected, drew his sword, and swore no man should take possession of the crown but whom the people approved. The lords hereupon retired to a room to consult what was proper to be done, whilst the people, with loud acclamations, made the name of Henry resound in their ears; so fearing that the opposing the inclinations of the people might bring on a civil war, they resolved that Henry should succeed to the crown. Upon this Henry made haste to London, and the next day, Aug. 5, 1100, was crowned by Maurice, bishop of that see, who administered to him the usual oath. To secure himself on the throne, he wisely began his reign by reforming abuses, redressing grievances, and doing many popular things according to his late promise; and granted a charter of liberties, confining the royal authority within its ancient bounds, renouncing the unjust prerogatives the two late kings had usurped, restoring the church to her former rights, and confirming the laws of King Edward. He moreover remitted all arrears of debt to the crown, and appointed a standard for weights and measures.

tures throughout the kingdom. In 1101 Henry recalled Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and married Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, by Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling; by which means the royal family of the Saxons was united with that of Normandy. Robert had still a great party in the kingdom for him, and upon his landing at Portsmouth was received without opposition. But Henry managed matters so well by means of Anselm, who was in great credit with the people, that Robert's measures were quite disconcerted, and matters were accommodated between them, upon condition, that if one of the two brothers died without issue, the survivor should succeed to his dominions; that the king should deliver up to Robert the castles in Normandy that were garrisoned with English, and should pay him 3000 marks a-year. In 1103 a contest began between the king and archbishop Anselm, about the right of investiture of bishops and abbots, and their doing homage to the king, which Henry insisted on as a prerogative derived from his ancestors; but a council at Rome decreed, that no bishops should receive investiture from laymen. This contest ran high, and lasted several years; at last it was compromised by Henry's renouncing the right of investiture, and the pope's allowing the bishops and abbots to do homage to the king for their temporalities. And now his attention was called to another affair. Robert de Belesme, to be revenged on the king, who had caused him to be proclaimed a traitor, fell upon such of his subjects as had lands in Normandy. Duke Robert marched against him, but was worsted, and in the end was forced to clap up a peace with him upon dishonourable terms; notwithstanding which Belesme still ravaged the country: hereupon some of the chief men in Normandy applied to the king of England for relief. Henry wanting to get this duchy into his own hands, passed over into Normandy, and had great success in his first campaign; but in his second, Robert perceiving his design, and having in vain sued for peace, joined with Belesme, and the rest against him, who led all their forces to his assistance. Robert, having a considerable army, gave his brother battle under the walls of Tinchebray, which was besieged by Henry. The battle lasted not long; Robert was beaten, and taken prisoner, as were also Edgar Atheling, the earl of Mortaigne, 400 knights, and 1000 soldiers. Prince Edgar was set at liberty, and passed the remainder of his days in England. The earl of Mortaigne was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and duke Robert in Cardiffe castle, in Wales, where he remained to his death, which happened about 26 years after. The king, by this battle, which was fought in 1107, was master of all Normandy, and re-

turned in triumph to England, where he behaved with great arrogance, and permitted any abuses which turned to his profit. The king did not enjoy Normandy quietly, for Lewis le Gros king of France invested William Crito, duke Robert's son, with the duchy of Normandy, and a smart war was carried on for some time; at last, in 1120, a peace was concluded between the two kings. But to return back; in 1109 the king's daughter, Maud, was married to the emperor Henry V. which furnished him with a pretence for laying a tax of 3s. on every hide of land, in order to pay her marriage portion, which raised an immense sum. About this time died that haughty prelate Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury; the king seized on the revenues of the archbishopric, and kept them five years in his hands. The next year was remarkable for the restoration of learning at Cambridge, where it had for a long time been quite neglected. In 1112 great numbers of Flemings being obliged to leave their country by the inundation of the sea, came into England, and were settled about Ros and Pembroke. About this time the Welch committed great ravages upon the frontiers; but Henry marching against them, they retired to the mountains. Some years after they committed the like depredations, which occasioned another invasion of Wales, but that soon ended in a peace; however, Henry obliged them to give him hostages, and 1000 head of cattle to make him amends for the charge of the war. In 1115 Henry got the states of Normandy to swear fealty to prince William his son, then 12 years old; and the year following he did the same in England, to secure the crown to his family. In 1118 queen Matilda died. A year or two after prince William his son was unfortunately drowned as he was returning from Normandy by the ship striking on a rock, and his whole company, amounting to about 150, except a very few who saved themselves by swimming. However, the king, desirous of another son, married Adelia, daughter of Geoffrey earl of Lovain, but she never proved with child. In 1125 cardinal John de Crema, the pope's legate, came over to England, to put the finishing stroke to the celibacy of the clergy. A synod being convened at London, he got some severe canons passed against such ecclesiastics as persisted in keeping their wives. The design of the court of Rome, in thus obstinately contending for the single life of the clergy, was to make them independent of the civil power, and to incorporate them into a society apart, to be governed by its own laws, which could not so well be done, whilst the clergy were allowed to marry, and have children. King Henry, by his seeming zeal on this article, politically got from the pope a power to put it in execution; which done, he gave the priests

priests leave to keep their wives, upon paying him a sum of money for a dispensation. The king having no child by his second wife, after having been married to her about six years, in 1127 assembled a great council, and got them to acknowledge his daughter Maud, who was returned to England upon the emperor's death, presumptive heir to the crown. Stephen earl of Bulloign, who was afterwards king, was the first who took the oath of allegiance to her, in case Henry died without male issue. Soon after he married her to Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. In 1133 he caused the states of Normandy to take an oath of fealty to her and prince Henry her son. The same year there was a great earthquake. King Henry went over to Normandy the latter end of the summer, and died there on Dec. 1. 1135, in the 68th year of his age, and 36th of his reign. His body was brought over and buried in the abbey of Reading, which he had founded. He built several other abbeys, with the priory of Dunstable, and founded the sees of Ely and Carlisle. Henry was of a middle stature and robust make, with dark brown hair, and blue serene eyes. He was facetious, fluent, and affable to his favourites. His capacity, naturally good, was improved and cultivated in such a manner, that he acquired the surname of Beauclerc by his learning. He was cool, cautious, politic, and penetrating: his courage was unquestioned, and his fortitude invincible. He was vindictive, cruel, and implacable; inexorable to offenders, rigid and severe in the execution of justice; and though temperate in his diet, a voluptuary in his amours, which produced a numerous family of illegitimate issue. His Norman descent and connections with the continent inspired him with a contempt for the English, whom he oppressed in the most tyrannous manner, not only by increasing the number of the forests, which were too numerous before, but also by his unconscionable exactions; in consequence of which he was enabled to maintain expensive wars upon the continent, and died the richest prince in Europe.

HENRY II. was in Normandy when king Stephen died, the empress Maud his mother having delivered up that duchy to him. He arrived in England about six weeks after the late king expired, and was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 19, 1154, being then in the 23d year of his age. He was the first of the race of the Plantagenets, and had been for some time earl of Anjou, &c. by the death of his father Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, &c. He was also possessed of Poictou, Guenne, and Saintonge, by virtue of his marriage with Eleanor, heiress of the house of Poitiers, after Lewis the Young, king of France, had divorced her. In him the Saxon line was restored, he being descended by the

mother's side from the Saxon kings. The first thing he set about was to demolish the great numbers of castles that had been fortified by the bishops and barons in Stephen's reign, to prevent such as might be disposed to sedition from raising new troubles. He also sent away the foreign troops that had been employed by Stephen. He revoked all the grants made by Stephen, resumed all the lands that had been alienated from the crown, and deprived the barons who were created by his predecessor, of their honourable titles, as being conferred by an usurper. He went over to do homage to the king of France, in 1156, for the provinces he held there; but the chief motive of his crossing the sea was to recover Anjou from his brother Geoffrey. In 1157 he marched with a great army into Wales, to revenge their ravages on the frontiers; but they retired to their mountains, as usual, where, having pent them up for some time, and laid waste their country, he granted them a peace, by one of the articles reserving to himself the liberty of cutting large roads through their woods, that he might more easily penetrate into their country. In 1158 prince Richard was born, and a few days after king Henry was crowned a second time in the suburbs of Lincoln. The next year the king had another son born, who was named Geoffrey; and the same year he was crowned again, together with his queen, at Worcester. About this time his brother Geoffrey dying, he went over to France to lay claim to the earldom of Nantes, which he obtained, and concluded a marriage between his eldest son Henry, about five years old, and Margaret, the French king's daughter, who was not above so many months; he also made a treaty with Conan duke of Bretagne, for marrying the duke's daughter Constance to Geoffrey, Henry's third son, then but a few months old; which marriage being celebrated five years after, Geoffrey became duke of Bretagne on his father-in-law's death. Henry revived his queen's title to Toulouse; but the king of France opposed him, upon which, in revenge, Henry ravaged his territories; however, a peace was concluded without making any mention of Toulouse. The war soon after broke out between the two monarchs upon Henry's precipitating the marriage between prince Henry and the daughter of Lewis, when the former was but seven, and the latter but three years old; quickly after she was brought to England to be educated. Henry did this in order to take possession of Gisors for his son, which the princess was to have for her dower: but this war was soon ended by the mediation of pope Alexander III. to whom both kings paid a most servile submission, each alighting, and taking hold of the rein of his bridle, to conduct him to his lodgings. The affairs above related detained Henry in France four years, and

and he returned to England in 1163. Peace was settled abroad, but his repose was disturbed by a domestic vexation, which gave him a vast deal of trouble for several years: this was the famous contest between him and Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. The pride and ambition of the clergy were got to such an exorbitant height as to be detrimental to the state, and prejudicial to the royal authority; they pretended an exemption from the civil power, and Henry had come to a resolution to redress this grievance, and to reduce them within some tolerable bounds. When a clergyman was accused of a crime, he was tried in the ecclesiastical court, from whence there was no appeal; here the utmost partiality was shewn, and the most heinous crimes were only punished with degradation. The king being resolved to reform these abuses, thought Becket, who had been his high chancellor, would have been serviceable to him in this good design, and made him archbishop of Canterbury for that very purpose. When the king first mentioned his design to the archbishop, he vehemently opposed it; but resolving to do that in spite of his efforts to the contrary, which he thought to do by his assistance, he convened the chief lords of the kingdom both spiritual and temporal, and proposed to them a regulation, which tended to make them more subject to the civil power. The temporal lords agreed to these articles without any hesitation, but the bishops and abbots refused to do it without the addition of this saving clause; "saving the rights of the clergy and church," which was doing nothing at all, till the king threatened them, and then they complied; and even Becket, after standing out a great while, consented without the saving clause. Soon after the king got these articles confirmed by an assembly general, or parliament, which he convened at Clarendon; and here also the prelates, through fear, complied, and the archbishop was with great difficulty prevailed on by his brethren to give his consent to these articles. When these articles were sent to pope Alexander III. for his sanction, he presently condemned them, as prejudicial to the church: upon which Becket openly declared, that he repented of having promised to subscribe them, and the pope absolved him, and promised to stand by him. The archbishop became more insolent than ever, and this contest between the king and him continued a considerable time. In 1165 the king's daughter Maud was married to Henry duke of Saxony, from which marriage descended his present majesty king George. In 1166 prince John was born; and a little after the empress Maud, the king's mother, of whom so much has been said in Stephen's reign, died in the 67th year of her age, and was buried at Roan in Normandy. King Henry, after having been in France near four

years, returned to England in 1170, where his absence having occasioned much neglect and many abuses in the administration of justice, he sent commissioners into each county, to inquire into the misdemeanors of the sheriffs and other officers, and to punish those who should be found guilty. The same year, with the consent of the clergy and people, he caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned by the archbishop of York, and the spiritual and temporal lords and magistrates of the cities and counties did homage to the young king. The king having recovered from a dangerous fit of illness, was desirous of passing the rest of his days in quiet, which the pope threatened more and more to disturb, by thundering out against him the censures of the church, and therefore ordered matters so that he was thoroughly reconciled to Becket, and swore to restore him to his former state, protesting he heartily forgave all that was passed. This reconciliation was sincere enough on the king's side, but not so on Becket's. He no sooner arrived in England, than he suspended the archbishop of York, and excommunicated some other bishops who had taken part with the king against him, and proceeded to the same acts of severity against other great men. The bishops thus put under the censures, repaired to the king in Normandy, and made heavy complaints against Becket's revengeful spirit. The king was so provoked at his turbulent behaviour, that he spoke aloud to the following purport: "It is my great unhappiness, that, among all my servants, there is not one who dares to revenge the affronts I am receiving from a wretched priest." From this time four of the king's domestics entered into a plot against Becket's life: accordingly, coming to Canterbury, they took an opportunity to follow him into the cathedral, and advanced after him up to the altar; where they fell upon him, and split his skull with their swords, so that his blood and brains flew all over the altar. This happened in 1171. The next year Henry sent over some forces to make a conquest of Ireland; they had great success, and Henry following with a formidable army, landed at Waterford, upon which the Irish voluntarily submitted, and Henry became master of Ireland. He left Hugh Lacy there to govern in his name, with the title of grand justiciary of Ireland, and set out for England. From England he went over to Normandy, to meet the pope's legates, who were there to examine into Becket's murder; where, after having declared his sorrow for the imprudent words he had dropped, which occasioned that prelate's assassination, he was absolved, upon promising to perform all that was required of him in favour of the pope and church, and to do penance at Becket's tomb, which he did upon his return into England the next year.

year. For, landing at Southampton, he proceeded directly to Canterbury, and, as soon as he came in sight of the town, he alighted, pulled off his boots, and walked barefoot three miles, till he came to the tomb, where he submitted himself to be shamefully scourged by the prior and monks of St. Augustin. In the absence of Henry, a conspiracy was formed against him by his queen Eleanor, and his sons Henry, Richard, and Geoffrey. Queen Eleanor was moved to this by her extreme jealousy, which had put her on dispatching Rosamond Clifford, commonly called Fair Rosamond, daughter of lord Clifford, the king's chief mistress. The sons wanted sovereignty. In short, the king was in danger of losing all his dominions in France, and William king of Scotland invaded the northern part of England: however, Henry got the better of all his enemies, and the king of Scotland was taken prisoner, and obliged to do homage for the kingdom of Scotland in general, and the county of Galloway in particular, and a peace was restored, 1171. He then applied himself to the affairs of government, and about the year 1176, he divided England into circuits, appointing itinerant judges to go at certain times of the year, and hold the assizes, or administer justice to the people; which is practised at this day. About the same time London bridge began to be built of stone, by Peter Coleman, a priest. The king, the pope's legate, and the archbishop of Canterbury, contributed toward the work. It was finished in about 33 years, during which time the course of the Thames was turned another way, by a trench cut for that purpose, from Battersea to Rotherhithe. Henry, who had been all his life a slave to his lust, fell in love with Alice, the daughter of Lewis of France, who was put into his hands to be educated in England, and who was designed for his son Richard, but he detained the young prince from him: this discontented him. Prince Henry and prince Geoffrey were discontented for want of authority, so that in 1182 their designs began to break out into action, and young Henry repaired to Guienne to stir up the Gascons to revolt; but he died of a fever, 1183. His brother Geoffrey did not long survive him. The death of the young king put a stop for some time to the troubles that were beginning to distract the royal family. But prince Richard, who was now heir to the crown, began about two years afterwards to raise fresh disturbances in the king's foreign dominions. He got the provinces to revolt, and acknowledge him for their sovereign, and did homage for them to Philip king of France. This occasioned a war between the two monarchs, and Henry, now deserted by his French subjects, was obliged at last, 1189, to make peace with Philip upon dishonourable terms. King Henry died July 6, 1189, in the 57th year of his

age, and 3rd of his reign. He had five sons by Eleanor his queen, of whom only Richard and John survived him. His daughter Eleanor was married to Alphonso king of Castile, and Joanna to William II. king of Sicily. Henry II. was of the middle stature, and the most exact proportion; his countenance was round, fair, and ruddy; his blue eyes were mild and engaging, except in a transport of passion, when they sparkled like lightning, to the terror of the beholders. He was broad chested, strong, muscular, and inclined to be corpulent, though he prevented the bad effects of this disposition by hard exercise and continual fatigue; he was temperate in his meals, even to a degree of abstinence, and seldom or never sat down, except at supper: he was eloquent, agreeable, and facetious; remarkably courteous and polite; compassionate to all in distress; so charitable, that he constantly allotted one tenth of his household provisions to the poor; and in a time of dearth which prevailed in Anjou and Le Maine, he maintained ten thousand indigent persons, from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn. His talents, naturally good, he had cultivated with great assiduity, and delighted in the conversation of learned men, to whom he was a generous benefactor. His memory was so surprisingly tenacious, that he never forgot a face nor a circumstance that was worth remembering. Though superior to all his contemporaries in strength, riches, true courage, and military skill, he never engaged in war without reluctance; and was so averse to bloodshed, that he expressed uncommon grief at the loss of every private soldier. Yet was he not exempted from human frailties: his passions, naturally violent, often hurried him into excess; he was prone to anger, transported with the lust of power, and in particular accused of incontinence. However, on the whole, he was the king, the priest, the father of his country, and one of the most powerful and illustrious monarchs that ever flourished on the English throne.

HENRY III. succeeded his father king John; he was then in the 10th year of his age. As soon as John was dead, the earl of Pembroke convened the lords who had constantly adhered to that prince, and presenting young Henry to them, said, "Behold your king;" and then making a pathetic speech to them, which was applauded by the whole assembly, cried out, "Henry shall be our king;" and he was crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28. After the coronation, the lords chose the earl of Pembroke guardian to the young king, and regent of the kingdom; and then many of the confederate barons began to think of making their peace with the new king. Prince Lewis being obliged to raise the siege of Dover, and being excommunicated by the pope's legate, contributed very much to their submission.

submission. A truce was agreed for four months; in the mean time Lewis went over into France for fresh forces, and in his absence many of the barons made their peace with the king. On May 19, 1217, a great battle was fought, in which the French army was totally routed. After this, Lewis met with such bad success, that he was obliged to sue for peace. And so a treaty was concluded on Sept. 11, whereby it was agreed, that all who had sided with him should be restored to whatever rights and privileges they enjoyed before the troubles; and Lewis renounced all manner of pretensions to England: soon after which he set sail for France, leaving Henry in full possession of the kingdom. Affairs being thus happily settled, the regent, to give a further satisfaction to the minds of the people, sent positive orders to all the sheriffs to see the two charters of king John punctually observed; which not having all the effect he intended, he sent itinerant justices into all the counties, to see to the strict observance of them; but to the great grief of the kingdom, he was taken off by death, 1219. After the death of the earl of Pembroke, the government, during the king's minority, was committed to the bishop of Winchester, who was made regent; and Hubert de Berrg, who had defended Dover, was made justiciary. In 1221, the new building of Westminster abbey was begun, king Henry himself laying the first stone. The same year Joanna, the king's sister, was married to Alexander II. king of Scotland, and Hubert de Berrg married to Alexander's eldest sister. Hubert de Berrg got the ascendancy with the king his master, over the bishop of Winchester, and so insinuated himself into the royal favour, that he rose to an exorbitant degree of power, which he exercised in a most illegal and arbitrary manner. Though he was in effect prime minister, yet as the bishop of Winchester, who was appointed regent by the parliament, was, by his office, superior to him, he contrived to get him removed. Lewis VIII. king of France, who succeeded his father Philip, broke the peace with the English, 1234, and confiscated all the territories they held in France. Upon this a parliament was called, and a 15th upon moveables was granted, on condition the charters of king John were strictly observed for the future. The king promised, but took little care to perform. With the money he raised an army, and sent it to Guienne; but we do not find that it made any great progress there. In 1226, the parliament declared the king of age, though he was not yet so old as the law required, which was 21. After which he obliged all those who had charters to renew them, in order to raise money to fill his coffers. Hubert de Berrg wholly governed him, he having got the king to distress the bishop of Winchester, and to send him to his diocese.

The king began to lose the affections of his people; what most contributed to it, was his annulling, all of a sudden, the two charters of the king his father, which he had solemnly sworn to observe, pretending he was not bound by what he had promised in his minority; and having spent the winter in extorting great sums of money from his subjects, the spring following, 1229, went over with his army into France, and returned again to England, having, through his neglect, effected nothing. In 1232, the king demanded a subsidy of the parliament, for the payment of his debts contracted on account of his expeditions against France; but had the mortification to be refused, as so ill a use had been made of the money that had been granted him. A general odium being raised against Hubert de Berrg, the king was prevailed upon to dismiss him. But the bishop of Winchester, who was now prime minister, humouring the passions and inclinations of the king, acquired an exorbitant power, which he made a worse use of than even Hubert de Berrg himself. He represented to the king, that the barons were too powerful, and that they wanted to make themselves independent, and that the only way to repress them, was to send for a number of foreigners, and give them the places the barons held; and accordingly he invited over great numbers of Poitevins his countrymen. This exasperated the barons; who, upon the king's summoning them to parliament, instead of meeting according to the summons, sent deputies to him, to acquaint him, that if he did not remove the bishop of Winchester, and the Poitevins, they were resolved to set another prince upon the throne, who should govern according to law. The king endeavoured to reduce them by force of arms, but some of them breaking the confederacy, left the rest to his resentment. The earl of Pembroke retired into Wales, and being assisted by prince Lewellyn, he routed the royal army, and Henry retired to Gloucester; upon which the bishop of Winchester procured an order to be signed in council, and sent it to the governors of Ireland, to plunder the estates of the earl of Pembroke, promising they should have more estates for their pains. This had the desired effect; it drew the earl over to them, where in a battle he was treacherously stabbed in the back. However, by the representations of the archbishop of Canterbury to the king, the bishop was disgraced and sent to his diocese, and his creatures turned out, and ordered to give an account of their actions, and of the money that had passed through their hands; but they took sanctuary in churches. This was in 1234. In 1236 the bishop went to Rome, and died 1238. In 1236, king Henry married Eleanor, second daughter to Raymond earl of Provence. He now gave himself wholly up to the direction of the queen's relations, and other foreign

their adherents, loading them with gifts, pensions, &c. which, together with the grievances occasioned by this measure, was the source of perpetual disputes and misunderstandings between the king and his parliament, for near 30 years, and ended at last in a civil war, called the baron's war. The king had a mind to remove the bishop of Chichester, who had behaved well, from the chancellorship; but he refused to resign it, alledging, that the parliament had entrusted him with that office, and therefore he could not lay it down but by the same authority. In 1237 the king obtained another subsidy, upon promising to be no longer guided by foreigners; but having got the money, he continued them in his council. The earldom of Chester was the same year annexed to the crown, upon the last earl's dying without issue. In 1239 the queen was delivered of a prince, who was named Edward. The pope had so great an ascendancy, that in 1240 he nominated 300 Italians to the vacant benefices. In 1243, the king's brother, prince Richard, was married to Cincia the queen's sister; the dinner, which was at the king's expense, is said to have consisted of 30,000 dishes. In 1245 the queen was delivered of another son, who was named Edmund. The court of Rome continuing its exactions, the parliament, 1246, in letters signed by the king, the bishops and the barons, laid before the pope their grievances; but met with no redress. About this time died Isabella, queen dowager of England, and countess of March; for she married the earl of March after king John's death. In 1248 the king demanded a new subsidy from his parliament, which they refused; and upon their representing to him their grievances on account of the foreigners, he dissolved them, for fear of their proceeding to more vigorous measures; and to supply his wants, he was forced to sell his plate and jewels, which being quickly purchased by the citizens of London, who always pleaded poverty, when the granting him any aid was in question; he, in resentment, set up a fair in Westminster, to last 15 days; during which, the Londoners were commanded to shut up their shops, and all fairs that used to be kept at that time, were prohibited all over England. In 1251 the clause *non obstante* began first to be used in the king's writs or orders in imitation of the pope; that is, notwithstanding any former order, or any thing else: after which it became very common. Henry, very impolitically fell out with Simon de Montfort, who had married his sister, and was made earl of Leicester; in a great passion he called the earl traitor; upon which, he, in a great passion, told the king, he lied, and that if he were not a king he would make him eat his words. However, the king was obliged to conceal that resentment which burned within him. The barons began now to exert themselves, and in a parliament held at Oxford, 1258, the confederacy

was so strong against the king (the barons coming well attended and well armed) that they compelled him in effect to lay down the sovereign authority, and to lodge it in 24 commissioners, 12 to be chosen by the king, and 12 by the barons, Simon de Montfort to be their president; who drew up some articles called *The provisions of Oxford*, in favour of the barons, which the king and prince Edward were obliged to swear to the observance of. In consequence of which, the foreigners were obliged to leave the kingdom. Henry got himself absolved from his oath by the pope, and 1261 declared in parliament, he no longer looked upon himself obliged to observe these regulations. In 1263 the war broke out between the two parties, the barons having chosen the earl of Leicester for their general. On May 14, 1264, was fought the famous battle of Lewes, in which the royal army was routed, king Henry, and his brother Richard, king of the Romans, were taken prisoners; as were also prince Edward (who had beaten the Londoners in the first attack) and Henry, son to the king of the Romans. And now the barons drew a new plan of government, which was confirmed by the parliament, which met June 22. Things continued in this situation about a year; but prince Edward having the good fortune to escape from his confinement, raised a considerable army, and first attacked young Montfort, who was conducting some forces to his father, and then advancing immediately against the earl, in an obstinate and bloody fight, on Aug. 4, 1265, totally routed Leicester's army, and set the king his father at liberty; the earl himself, and his son Henry being slain on the spot. King Henry now confiscated the estates of the confederate barons, and severely chastised the city of London. There happened some insurrections which were soon quelled. The tranquility of the kingdom being restored, 1267, prince Edward undertook a voyage to the Holy Land; where, not being supported from France, or elsewhere, he could do but little. So he made a truce with the sultan for 10 years, 10 months, and 10 days, and set sail for England, 1272. His father, king Henry, did not live to see him return. He died Nov. 16, 1272, having reigned 56 years and 20 days, aged 66, and was interred in the abbey church of Westminster, near the shrine of Edward the Confessor, which was removed thither, 1269, just as the church (the most stately then in Europe) was finished. He had nine children, whereof only two sons, Edward and Edmund, and two daughters, Margaret and Beatrix, survived him. Trial by fire and water ordeal was by this king's command laid aside by the judges, and soon after grew quite out of use. Henry was of a middle size and robust make, and his countenance had a peculiar cast from his left eye-lid, which hung down so far as to cover part of his eye. The particulars of his

character may be gathered from the detail of his conduct. He was certainly a prince of very mean talents; irresolute, inconstant, and capricious; proud, insolent and arbitrary; arrogant in prosperity, and abject in adversity; profuse, rapacious, and choleric, though destitute of liberality, economy, and courage. Yet his continence was praise-worthy, as well as his aversion to cruelty; for he contented himself with punishing the rebels in their effects, when he might have glutted his revenge with their blood. He was prodigal even to excess; and therefore always in necessity. Notwithstanding the great sums he levied from his subjects, and though his occasions were never so pressing, he could not help squandering away his money upon worthless favourites, without considering the difficulty he always found in obtaining supplies from parliament.

HENRY IV. duke of Lancaster and Hereford, surnamed of Bolingbroke, from his being born there, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and ascended the throne upon the forced resignation of king Richard II. and was crowned Oct. 13, 1399. The parliament meeting the day after the coronation, first passed an act of indemnity in favour of those who had taken arms for the king, whilst only duke of Lancaster. The king also published a general pardon, excepting however the murderers of the duke of Gloucester. The parliament also passed an act settling the succession in the house of Lancaster. This might not have produced any ill consequence, as Mortimer earl of March and his brother died without issue, had not the 2d son of the duke of York married Anne their sister; which at length proved the source of that long and bloody contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. The convocation being sitting at the same time with the parliament, Henry, in order to gain the clergy to his side, sent to assure them, that he would maintain them in all their privileges and immunities, and was ready to join with them in extirpating heresy, and punishing obstinate heretics. And to preserve the esteem of the rest of his subjects, he caused all the bonds which Richard had extorted, as well from the city of London as from the 17 counties, to be brought into Chancery, and publicly burnt. In the year 1400 a conspiracy broke out against the king, which was suppressed, and the chief conspirators were put to death; and soon after the late king was assassinated. About the time of the late conspiracy, Owen Glendour got the Welch to renounce their subjection to England, and to own him for their sovereign; from which time he stiled himself prince of Wales, and maintained his authority there for some years. He made an incursion into Herefordshire, and took Mortimer earl of March prisoner; for which king Henry was not sorry. The king marched against Glendour; but he always retiring to

the mountains of Snowden, it was not possible to come at him. In 1401 the parliament enlarged the statute of premunire, which gave a great blow to the pope's power in England; and yet an act was obtained by the influence of the court, and the intrigues of the clergy this session, for the burning of heretics, occasioned by the great increase of the Wickliffites, or Lollards. One William Sawtre, a Lollard, parish priest of St. Olith, in London, was immediately after that condemned by the ecclesiastical court; and being delivered over to the secular power, was burnt alive by virtue of the king's writ (called the writ *De heretico comburendo*) directed to the mayor and sheriffs of London. In 1402 the king married Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; but he had no issue by her. This year the Scotch invaded England twice, and were both times defeated by the earl of Northumberland, and Henry Hotspur his son. In 1403 a conspiracy broke out, at the head of which was the earl of Northumberland, who was disgusted at the king's refusing to let him have the ransom of the Scotch prisoners of distinction. He engaged Owen Glendour in it; and it was agreed to dethrone Henry, and place the crown on the head of Mortimer. The king marched against them, and a battle was fought near Shrewsbury, where the king gained a complete victory. Another conspiracy broke out, in which was embarked Richard Scroop, archbishop of York, whom Richard II. had raised to that dignity, with several of the nobility; but this was entirely suppressed, 1408. To return to the civil government: in 1406 an act was passed to secure the freedom of the elections of members to serve in parliament, which gives room to suppose the king had done something inconsistent with such freedom. However, he gave his assent to this act, for the sake of a subsidy he wanted. When the demand was made, the parliament told him, there was no apparent necessity for it. But in order to obtain it, he kept them so long sitting, that they were obliged to consent to it for their own convenience. He did the same 1410, when he rejected the petition of the commons, for repealing or altering the late barbarous act against the Lollards; and to shew how averse he was to relax any thing in this point, caused one Thomas Badby to be burnt, who was the second who suffered death on account of Wickliff's opinions. In the mean time, the prince of Wales suffered himself to be so much debauched by evil companions, that he gave himself up to riotous and disorderly practices; one of his companions being arraigned for felony, he resolved to be present at the trial, and while sentence was passing, in a great passion struck the judge on the face; who immediately ordered him to be arrested, and committed to the King's Bench. The prince hereupon relenting, suffered himself to be led quietly to prison. King Henry died March

20, 1413, in the 46th year of his age, and 14th of his reign. His actions had very little worthy or eminent in them; one thing at least, has fixed an indelible stain on his memory, viz. his being the first burner of heretics. There was in his reign a dreadful plague in London, which swept away above 30,000 persons. Henry had by Mary de Bohun, his first wife, daughter of Humphrey earl of Hereford, four sons, viz: Henry, who succeeded him; Thomas, duke of Clarence; John, duke of Bedford; and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and two daughters; Blanch, married to the elector Palatine; and Philippa to the king of Denmark. Henry IV. was of the middle stature, well proportioned, and perfect in all the exercises of arms and chivalry: his countenance was severe rather than serene; and his disposition sour, sullen, and reserved: he possessed a great share of courage, fortitude, and penetration; was naturally imperious, though he bridled his temper with caution; superstitious, though without the least tincture of virtue and true religion; and meanly parsimonious, though justly censured for want of economy, and ill judged profusion. He was tame from caution, humble from fear, cruel from policy, and rapacious from indigence. He rose to the throne by perfidy and treason; established his authority in the blood of his subjects; and died a penitent for his sins, because he could no longer enjoy the fruits of his transgression. During this reign, William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, Sir Robert Knolles, and Richard Whittington, mayor of London, distinguished themselves for their works of charity and public foundation. Geoffrey Chaucer and John Gower rendered themselves famous for their poetry, and are looked upon as the first reformers of the English language.

HENRY V. surnamed Henry of Monmouth, ascended the throne upon the death of his father, Henry IV. and was proclaimed March 20, 1413, and crowned April 9 following: after which, the first thing he did was to send for his old companions, whom he exhorted in a very pathetic manner, to forsake their evil courses; and making them handsome presents, charged them at the same time, on pain of his displeasure, never to come to court. He then chose a council of the greatest and ablest of his subjects, turned out such judges as had abused their authority, continued the deserving, particularly the chief justice Gascoigne, who had committed him for his insult in court, when prince of Wales, and filled up the places of those he had removed, with persons of the like honour and integrity. He did also the same with respect to inferior magistrates. The greatest blot on his character was, his persecuting the Wickliffites, or Lollards. But that was more owing to the superstition of the times, than to his own natural temper; he often express-

ing a dislike of such proceedings. Sir John Oldcastle, baron of Cobham, who was looked upon as the chief protector of the Lollards, was the first of the nobility who suffered on account of religion. Henry, as soon as he mounted the throne, began to think of recovering what the English had lost in France; and there being great dissensions in that kingdom, Henry laid hold of that opportunity, and sent ambassadors to demand Normandy, &c. and all that had been yielded to Edward III. by the treaty of Bretagne. The negotiations went on without any hopes of an accommodation, and when Henry was just going to embark, a plot was discovered against his person, for which the earl of Cambridge, the lord treasurer Scroop, and Thomas Grey, a privy counsellor, were executed. It is thought they were bribed by French gold to carry on this conspiracy. This affair being over, he embarked with his troops in Aug. 1415, landed the 21st at Havre de Grace in Normandy, and then besieged and took Harfleur; and resolving to march to Calais, he crossed the Somme, October 9, where the French army under the constable d'Albert, four times as numerous as the English, were waiting to give him battle, in full confidence of victory. David Gam, a Welsh captain, being sent to view their situation, on his return said, 'there were enough to kill, enough to take prisoners, and enough to run away.' The king was not a little pleased with his Welshman's report. Henry after exhorting his men to put their trust in God, the giver of victory, attacked the French. The battle began at 10 in the morning, and lasted till 5 in the afternoon, Oct. 25, 1415, when, by the surprising courage and conduct of the king, and the bravery of his troops, the whole numerous French army, said to consist of more than 100,000 men, was entirely defeated. The constable d'Albert, the duke of Alençon, with several other princes and great men, and 10,000 private men were slain. Among the prisoners who were very numerous, were the dukes of Orleans, and Bourbon, and many persons of distinction. The English lost only the duke of York, and the earl of Suffolk, a few knights, and 400 private men. The king immediately returned thanks to God for the victory. This was called the battle of Agincourt, from a castle of that name near the field of battle. The civil wars raged more than ever in France; Henry went over in July, 1417, and made great progress; and in the beginning of the year 1419, Rouen surrendered. And now all Normandy was again fallen under the dominion of the English, except a few castles, 215 years after it had been taken from them in the reign of king John. Henry also surprised and took Pontoise, which opened him a way to the very gates of Paris. At last a treaty was concluded at Troye, on May 21,

1420, whereby it was agreed, that Henry should marry the princess Catherine, that he should be regent of the kingdom during king Charles's life (who being frequently afflicted with fits of lunacy, was incapable of governing), and that after his death, the crown of France should descend to the king of England and his heirs for ever. Henry hereupon espoused the princess Catherine, and the marriage was solemnized on the 30th of May. In Feb. 1421, Henry arrived in England with his queen, who was crowned a few days after. The parliament which met in May, granted the king a subsidy for carrying on the war against the dauphin; but at the same time, in a petition they presented, told him, that the conquest of France proved the ruin of England. In June the king returned to France, and forced the dauphin to raise the siege of Chartres, took Dreux, and in October laid siege to Meux, which was not wholly subjected till May following; about which time, queen Catherine arrived from England, and the 2 courts kept the Whitsun-holidays together at Paris, in a magnificent manner. Afterward, Henry marching against the dauphin, fell sick by the way, and died at Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422, in the 31st year of his age, and 10th of his reign. He had by his queen Catherine only one son, Henry, born December 6, 1421, at Windsor. Henry V. was tall and slender, with a long neck, an engaging aspect, and limbs of the most elegant turn. He excelled all the youth of that age in agility, and the exercise of arms; was hardy, patient, laborious, and more capable of enduring cold, hunger, and fatigue, than any individual in his army. His valour was such as no danger could startle, and no difficulty oppose: nor was his policy inferior to his courage. He managed the dissensions among his enemies with such address as spoke him consummate in the arts of the cabinet. He fomented their jealousies, and converted their mutual resentment to his own advantage. Henry possessed a selftaught genius, that blazed out at once without the aid of instruction or experience; and a fund of natural sagacity that made ample amends for these defects. He was chaste, temperate, modest, and devout, scrupulously just in his administration, and severely exact in the discipline of his army, upon which he knew his glory and success in a great measure depended. In a word, it must be owned he was without an equal in the art of war, policy, and government.

HENRY VI. was scarce 9 months old when he succeeded his father, Henry V. Dec. 6, 1421. He was immediately proclaimed, not only king of England, but heir of France, pursuant to the treaty of Troye; and upon the death of Charles V. who died in less than 2 months after, the duke of Bedford, uncle to the infant king, ordered him

to be proclaimed king of France, at Paris, according to the same treaty; and took upon himself the regency of that kingdom, as the late king his brother had desired, when near his end. On the other hand, the dauphin, as soon as he heard of his father's death, caused himself to be proclaimed king of France, and was crowned in November at Poitiers. On Nov. 9, the parliament met (when the queen sat among the lords, with the royal infant in her lap) to settle the government during the king's minority; and John duke of Bedford was appointed protector of the kingdom; and Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, and Henry, bishop of Winchester, his governors. I shall pass over the transactions of the regency, during the minority of the king, and shall only mention what he was immediately concerned in. The duke of Bedford thinking it might be of service to have Henry crowned in France, having been first crowned in England, on Nov. 6, 1429, he went over to Paris, and was crowned there at the end of the following year, and returned to England in Jan. 1432, being then 10 years old. In 1437 died Catherine of France, king Henry's mother, and widow of Henry V. After the death of that prince she married Owen Tudor, a Welch gentleman; from this marriage sprung Henry Earl of Richmond, king of England, under the name of Henry VII. In 1444 a truce was concluded at Towers between England and France, which was prolonged to 1449. Soon after the commencement of the truce, king Henry married Margaret of Anjou, who arrived in England 1445; and she and her favourites managed the king just as they pleased, which caused great uneasiness among the people; which Charles took the advantage of; for upon the duke of Somerset, then regent, refusing to give the satisfaction he demanded, for Tongres being surprised by Surienne, governor of the Lower Normandy, for the English, 1448, whilst the truce subsisted, he fell upon Normandy with 4 armies at once, and reduced it before the end of Aug. 1450. Guienne followed the fate of Normandy, after having been in possession of the English 300 years; and nothing remained to the English in 1453, of all their vast acquisitions in France, but only Calais and Guienes. England was now in a distracted condition: there were two parties in his court, one the duke of Gloucester's, the other the cardinal of Winchester, with whom were joined Kemp, archbishop of York, and William de la Pole, earl, and afterwards marquis and duke of Suffolk. The duke of Gloucester was exceedingly beloved by the people; but the cardinal got the better of him in the council, and in the king's confidence, in which the duke of Gloucester lost ground every day. They first removed him from the council-board, and then a parliament being summoned at St. Edmundsbury, which

was in 1447; the duke was arrested and closely confined, under colour that he designed to kill the king and seize the crown, though nobody believed a word of the matter. The next morning he was found dead in his bed, people making no doubt but he was murdered. The cardinal died about a month after, and left the world and his immense riches with as much reluctance as ever any one did. And now the queen and Suffolk governed all in the king's name, and none but their creatures were employed in the administration. The universal hatred of the people against them made the duke of York begin to think of asserting his claim to the crown. In 1450, the commons so pursued the duke of Suffolk, that the queen, in order to save him, found herself under a necessity to have him banished; but in his passage to France, being met by an English man of war, the captain, without any ceremony, ordered his head to be cut off. He was succeeded in the queen's confidence by Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, almost as odious to the people as Suffolk had been. The duke of York at first proceeded with great caution; and as an essay how the people stood affected, he instigated one Jack Cade, under the name of John Mortimer, to raise a rebellion in Kent, where he drew together great numbers, under pretence of reforming the government; and became so strong, that he cut in pieces a detachment of the king's army, and entered London in triumph, the city opening her gates to him; but being deserted by his followers, he was taken and slain. At length, the duke of York having concerted measures with his friends, especially Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, and the earl of Warwick; the war broke out between the two houses of Lancaster and York, the former having for their device the red rose, and the latter the white rose; and whole torrents of English blood were spilt in this contest. The first battle was fought near St. Albans, May 31, 1455, when the royal army was totally routed, with the loss of 5000 men. The duke of Somerset, and several other nobles and great men were slain, and the king himself taken prisoner. York affected to treat him with great respect, and was appointed protector of the realm. He left the king and queen at full liberty; the consequence of which was, he was dismissed from his protectorship, and he and his friends retired from court. After this, there was a reconciliation between the two parties; but as it was not sincere, the quarrel soon broke out again. In 1459 the earl of Salisbury defeated the king's troops commanded by the lord Audley, and killed 2400, together with Audley himself and his principal officers, at Blore-heath in Shropshire. On July 9, 1460, the earl of March, eldest son of the duke of York, gained a complete victory at Northampton, killing

10,000 royalists. The king was again taken prisoner, and the queen with the prince of Wales retired into Scotland. And now a parliament was called, which the duke of York expected would offer him the crown. Being disappointed, he sent them a memorial asserting his claim; but all that the parliament did, was to resolve, that Henry should enjoy the crown during his life, after which, it should devolve on the duke of York and his heirs. In the mean time, the duke of York was absolute master of the government, and of the king's person. The queen had drawn together an army of 18,000 men: the duke of York marched against her with only 5000, expecting to be joined by his son the Earl of March; but before he could come up, the duke was attacked by the queen's forces, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, Dec. 31, 1460, his army put to flight, he himself slain, and his head fixed upon the walls of York, where the earl of Salisbury's son accompanied it, he having been taken and beheaded at Pontefract. The earl of Rutland, the duke's 2d son, about 12 years old, was taken in the flight, and cruelly slain by lord Clifford. Notwithstanding this discouragement, the earl of March marched with his army, and defeated Jasper Tudor earl of Pembroke, at Mortimer's cross in Herefordshire; and though the queen got the better of the earl of Warwick, at Bernard's-heath near St. Alban's, and freed the king her husband, yet the earl of March coming up with a great army, and being joined by the remains of the earl of Warwick, she retired into the North; and the earl entered London, as it were, in triumph, and was, by the management of the earl of Warwick, proclaimed king by the title of Edward IV. For the conclusion see the life of king Edward IV. Henry VI. without any princely virtue or qualification, was totally free from cruelty and revenge; on the contrary, he could not, without reluctance, consent to the punishment of those malefactors who were sacrificed to the public safety; and frequently sustained personal indignities of the grossest nature, without discovering the least mark of resentment. He was chaste, pious, compassionate, and charitable, and so inoffensive, that the bishop, who was his confessor for ten years, declared, that in all that time he had never committed any sin that required penance or rebuke. In a word, he would have adorned a cloister, though he disgraced a crown; and was rather respectable for those vices he wanted, than for the virtues he possessed. He founded the college of Eton near Windsor, and King's college in Cambridge, for the reception of those scholars who had begun their studies at Eton.

HENRY VII. earl of Richmond, was the son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, descended from a bastard son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catherine

Catherine Rowet or Swinford, mistress, afterwards wife to that prince. Immediately after the victory at Bosworth, the earl caused Te Deum to be sung, and his whole army to fall on their knees, to return God thanks, after which they saluted him with unanimous and repeated shouts of 'Long live king Henry!' from which time he took on himself the style and authority of king. An extraordinary kind of distemper raged about this time in England, particularly in London, called the sweating sickness, because it threw persons into a profuse sweat, and carried them off in 24 hours; but those who got over that time, usually recovered. It continued from the middle of Sept. to the 8th of October, and swept away great numbers of people. Two mayors and 6 aldermen of London died of it within 8 days. On Oct. 30, 1485, Henry was crowned. At the same time he appointed a band of 50 men to attend him, called yeomen of the guard. The parliament met on Nov. 7, and passed an act, that the inheritance of the crown should rest, remain, and abide in the king, and the heirs of his body: and then reversed the attainders of those who had taken part with the king, whilst only earl of Richmond. Then an act of attainder was passed against the late king, by the name of the duke of Gloucester, and his adherents. The estates forfeited to the king by this act, brought him in prodigious sums. Afterwards he published a general pardon to all who should come in, and take the oaths to him by such a time: and then rewarded some who had accompanied him in his exile. On January 18, 1486, he married the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. to the great joy of the people. On Sept. 20, the queen was delivered of a prince, who was named Arthur. Henry behaved with great coldness to his queen, and on all occasions shewed his great aversion to the whole York party, looking upon that house to be his rivals; which partiality bred a great deal of ill blood, and was the source of most of the troubles which afflicted his reign. A rumour being raised that the duke of York, one of Edward's sons, was yet alive, having by some means or other escaped his uncle's cruel design, the people readily gave into it. And this gave occasion to Richard Simon, a priest at Oxford, to set up one Lambert Simwel, a baker's son, and student under him, and impose him upon the world for the said duke. However, a report being soon spread, that the earl of Warwick had escaped out of the tower, which, though false, caused great joy among the people; Simon now judged it best to instruct his pupil to personate that earl, and Ireland was judged the most proper place to open the first scene in, where he was received with great joy, and proclaimed at Dublin, king of England and lord of Ireland, by the name of Edward VI. King Henry now confined the queen his

mother-in-law, widow of Edward IV. to Bermondsey monastery in Southwark, and seized all her estate, and there she remained as long as she lived. Another step the king took, was to shew the true earl of Warwick to the people. The duchess dowager of Burgundy sent over into Ireland, in May 1487, 2000 German veterans, presently after which, the sham king was crowned with great solemnity. Then the new king, and the German and Irish forces, came over into England. King Henry fell upon them June 16, near Newark upon Trent, and totally routed them. Simwel was taken prisoner, with the priest his master. Henry gave Simwel his life, employed him first about his kitchen, and then made him one of his falconers, in which post he remained till his death. And now Henry filled his coffers, by confiscating the estates of divers persons, under pretence of their favouring the late conspiracy. He thought it necessary at last to have the queen crowned, which was performed on Nov. 25, almost two years after the marriage. The duke of Bretagne sent to Henry for succour, and he obtained a very large subsidy on that account at several times, but never heartily assisted him, so that Bretagne was united to the crown of France, Dec. 1491. In June 1492, prince Henry was born. About this time, the duchess of Burgundy began to play off the second Simwel. This was Peter, Peterkin, or Perkin Warbeck, son of a converted Jew, of Tournay, who had lived a considerable time in London, who personated the duke of York. He was sent to Portugal afterwards to Ireland, and the king of France being told the duke of York was in Ireland, sent for him, lodged him in his palace, and appointed him a guard. But when Charles was upon making peace with England, he sent Perkin away. Several great men in England favored the plot, which being discovered, some of them suffered death. King Henry sent sir Edward Poynings to Ireland as his deputy, 1494; who holding a parliament, an act was passed, called Poynings' law, whereby all the statutes of England, relating to the public, were to be of force in Ireland. In 1495 Perkin embarked for England, and landing some of his men on the coast of Kent, to see how the people stood affected, the Kentish men presently took up arms, and cut to pieces those who were landed, except about 150, who being taken prisoners, were all hanged by order of the king. Upon this, Perkin sailed back to Flanders. In March, 1496, the king granted a patent to John Cabot, a Venetian, and three of his sons, to go on the discovery of new land in America. Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford, the king's uncle, died this year. The king having a subsidy granted, 1497, to revenge the insult of the king of Scotland, who had twice invaded England the year before with Perkin,

it was raised with so much vigour, that it caused an insurrection in Cornwall, the malecontents marched to Black-heath, where the king attacked and totally defeated them, killing 2000 on the spot. L. Audley their general, Flammoek and Joseph, the chiefs of the rebels, were taken and executed, the rest were pardoned. A peace was soon after concluded between the two monarchs. King James would not deliver up Perkin Warbeck, but honourably dismissed him and his wife, and by their own desire sent them into Ireland, before the conclusion of the treaty. Charles VIII. king of France, died in April 1498, and was succeeded by Lewis XII. There was an insurrection in Cornwall, in favour of Perkin Warbeck, who came from Ireland, to head the malecontents there; but his army of about 6000 men, upon the news of the king's advancing, submitted themselves, who pardoned them all, except a few ringleaders. Perkin, after having been exposed in an ignominious manner, was sent to the Tower; where he, together with the earl of Warwick, plotting his escape, was hanged; and the earl, but 24 years old, and who had been prisoner from the beginning of this reign, was beheaded on Tower-hill, Nov. 1499. In 1500 the plague raged in England, particularly in London, where 30,000 died of it. In 1501, Catherine of Spain was married to Arthur prince of Wales. The prince died about 5 months after his marriage, April 2, 1502, in the 17th year of his age; and some time after, the king created Henry his second son, prince of Wales, who, upon his father's death, succeeded to the crown. In 1503, Elizabeth, Henry's queen, died. At this time the king grievously oppressed his subjects, by means of two infamous ministers, Empson and Dudley, two lawyers. The avarice of Henry put him on projecting the marriage of Catherine, his son Arthur's widow, with his other son Henry, rather than part with that princess's dowry, which was 200,000 crowns of gold; and a dispensation was obtained from the pope, so Henry married his brother's widow, though the marriage was not consummated till after the king came to the crown. The king's eldest daughter Margaret was about the same time married to James IV. king of Scotland: from her descended our king James I. King Henry finding he drew near his end, granted a general pardon, and ordered by his will, that his successor should make good what his ministers had unjustly extorted from the people. He died at Richmond, April 22, 1509, in the 36th year of his age, and 24th of his reign. Henry was tall, strait, and well-shaped, though slender; of a grave aspect, and saturnine complexion; austere in address, and reserved in conversation, except when he had a favourite about to carry; and then he could fawn, flatter, and practise all the arts of insinuation.

He inherited a natural fund of sagacity, which was improved by study and experience; nor was he deficient in personal bravery, or political courage. He was cool, close, cunning, dark, distrustful, and designing; and of all the princes who had sat upon the English throne, the most sordid, selfish, and ignoble. He possessed in a peculiar manner the art of turning all his domestic troubles, and all his foreign disputes, to his own advantage: hence he acquired the appellation of the English Solomon; and all the powers of the continent courted his alliance on account of his wealth, wisdom, and uninterrupted prosperity. The nobility he excluded entirely from the administration of public affairs, and employed clergymen and lawyers, who, as they had no interest in the nation, and depended intirely upon his favour, were more obsequious to his will, and ready to concur in all his arbitrary measures. At the same time it must be owned he was a wise legislator, chaste, temperate, assiduous in the exercise of religious duties; decent in his deportment, and exact in the administration of justice, when his own private interest was not concerned; though he frequently used religion and justice as cloaks for perfidy and oppression. His soul was continually actuated by two ruling passions equally base and unkingly; namely, the fear of losing his crown, and the desire of amassing riches; and these motives influenced his whole conduct. Nevertheless, his apprehension and avarice redounded on the whole to the advantage of the nation. The first induced him to depress the nobility, and abolish the feudal tenures, which rendered them equally formidable to the prince and the people; and his avarice prompted him to encourage industry and trade, because it improved his customs, and enriched his subjects, whom he could afterwards pillage at discretion.

HE'NRY VIII. succeeded his father Henry VII. at the age of 19 years, on April 22, 1509, and in his person united the two houses of Lancaster and York. At the beginning of his reign, he made an example of those two hated ministers, Empson and Dudley; but as it was difficult to condemn them without straining a point, with so much nicety had they acted their villainy, though they had been condemned and sentenced to die, for conspiring against the king and state; an act of attainder passed at the meeting of the parliament against them, and they were beheaded on Tower-hill. The king's marriage with Catherine of Arragon, relief of his brother Arthur, was solemnized the beginning of June, as was the coronation of both king and queen on the 24th of the same month. About this time, Fox, bishop of Winchester, introduced to court Thomas Wolsey, a clergyman, as a fit person to serve the king. Though Henry had just concluded a new treaty

"treaty of alliance with Lewis XII. yet he was drawn into a war, under pretence of the recovery of Guienne, by pope Julius II. and Ferdinand the Catholic, king of Arragon, the queen's father, though his mind was chiefly bent on his pleasures, in which he was so extravagant, that he squandered away 1,800,000 l. which his father had with so much anxiety hoarded up. This war was opposed by some of the council, and one of them expressed himself to this purpose: "Let us leave off our attempts against the terra firma; the natural situation of islands seems not to suit with contests of that kind; England is alone a just empire; or, when we enlarge ourselves, let it be that way we can, and to which, it seems, the eternal Providence has destined us; and that is, by sea." By the treaty concluded 1511, Henry was to send over 6000 men; and Ferdinand, for the same purpose, obliged himself to furnish 500 men at arms, 1500 light horse, and 4000 foot, tho' they never effected any thing further than giving Ferdinand an opportunity of conquering Navarre, and keeping the French out of Italy. Henry, though he saw how he had been imposed on, yet he suffered himself to be drawn into a second league against France, by the pope, the emperor Maximilian, and king Ferdinand, who all had their separate views, and made use of Henry to bring them about. Having sent the best part of his troops over to Calais before him, he arrived there on June 30, 1513, and returned to England in October, having made a successful campaign. While Henry was abroad, James IV. of Scotland broke through all his alliances with him, and invaded Northumberland with an army of 60,000 men, taking Norham castle, and several other places. The earl of Surrey, with 26,000 men, engaged the Scots army at Flodden, September 9, and after a most bloody and obstinate battle, in which several thousands were killed on both sides, obtained a complete victory. The Scotch king was never seen again after the battle, so that doubtless he fell in it. Among the slain were also one Scotch archbishop, two bishops, four abbots, and 17 barons; whereas the English lost not one person of note. In 1514, Thomas Wolsey, then prime minister, was made archbishop of York; and, some time after, Leo X. sent him a cardinal's hat. In August 1514, a treaty of peace was concluded between Lewis XII. and king Henry, one article of which was, the marriage of Lewis with the princess Mary, which accordingly was solemnized at Abbeville in October. Lewis dying in less than three months after the marriage, about two months after the queen-dowager took for her second husband, Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. On February 11, 1516, queen Catherine was delivered of a princess, named Mary, who was afterwards

queen of England. In 1517, the sweating sickness raged again in England, more violently than at the beginning of the last reign. At this time Luther began to write against indulgencies: In 1521, Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham was beheaded: he was the last high constable of England. The same year Henry wrote a book against Luther, *Of the seven Sacraments, &c.* It was presented to pope Leo X. in full consistory, who, for this service done the church, bestowed on Henry and his successors, the title of Defender of the Faith. This title being afterwards confirmed by parliament, the kings of England have borne it ever since. The same year was remarkable for the invention of muskets. Henry having entered into an alliance with France, Wolsey (without troubling himself with the parliament) issued out orders in the king's name, for levying a sixth part upon the goods and estates of the laity, and a fourth upon those of the clergy. This threw the whole nation into a ferment, and had like to have raised a rebellion; upon which the king disavowed the orders, and left the whole blame to fall on the cardinal. In 1530, cardinal Wolsey was arrested by the earl of Northumberland, for high treason, and died as they were conducting him to London. Toward the end of the year 1532, the king privately married Anne Boleyn, and the next year, 1533, an act was passed, forbidding all appeals to Rome, on pain of incurring a premonition. The king's marriage with Anne Boleyn was made public: and Dr. Cranmer having been made archbishop of Canterbury upon the death of archbishop Warham, the judgment of the convocation of both provinces having been first obtained, pronounced the sentence of divorce between king Henry and Catherine of Arragon, on May 23d, and confirmed his second marriage; which done, the new queen was crowned on June 1. Catherine died in 1536. The pope published a sentence, declaring Henry's marriage with Catherine good and lawful, requiring him to take her again, and denouncing censures, in case of a refusal. In return to which, when the parliament met the beginning of the year 1534, an act was passed for abolishing the pope's power in England, with Peter-pence, procurations, delegations, expedition of bulls, and dispensations coming from the court of Rome. The same act declared the king's marriage with Catherine null and void, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn valid, settling the succession of the crown upon their issue. In the next session, the parliament confirmed the king's title of supreme head of the church, and passed several other acts against the pope. And shortly after a proclamation was issued out against giving the bishop of Rome the name of pope, and for erasing it out of books, that, if possible, no remembrance

it may remain. Pope Clement VII. died during this rupture, and was succeeded by Paul III. In 1535 the king ordered a general visitation of the religious houses, and Cromwell was appointed visitor general; and shocking scenes of debauchery, lewdness, and impiety were discovered, as well as the frauds made use of in respect to relics and images, to impose on the deluded people, which ended in their suppression. Great quantities of these images, together with the pretended relics of saints, were publicly burnt by the king's order; and among the rest the bones of Thomas Becket, whose costly shrine was seized for the king's use. The number of monasteries suppressed from first to last were 643, together with 90 colleges, 2374 chantries, 3 chapels, and 110 hospitals. Their yearly value, as given in before the suppression, when the rents were low, because the fines upon the leases were high, was 122,577 l. But their real value was supposed to be above a million. Besides this, the plate, furniture, and other effects, were of a prodigious value, which all fell into the king's hands. King Henry allowed small pensions to several of the abbots, monks, and nuns, sold the abbey-lands to his subjects at easy rates, and applied part of the revenue of these houses towards founding the new bishoprics of Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, Oxford, Bristol, and Westminster, which last ceased to be a bishopric after its first bishop. The order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem was soon after entirely suppressed. The king had been married to Anne Boleyn but about three years, when he began to be jealous of her, which ended in her ruin. At the same time he was in love with Jane Seymour, which doubtless made him more willing to entertain disadvantageous thoughts of the queen. And the popish party might possibly take advantage of the disposition the king was in, to complete her destruction. However, she was accused of a criminal familiarity with her own brother the earl of Rochford, and four of her domestics, who were all executed, and after all, the queen was beheaded on the Green within the Tower, on May 19, 1536. The very next day, the king named Jane Seymour, who bore him prince Edward his successor. But his first cost the queen his mother her life. Queen Anne's marriage was nulled, on pretence of a pre-contract with the lord Percy; and her daughter Elizabeth, as well as Mary, the daughter of Catherine, were illegitimated by act of parliament. In 1539, by the counsels of Gardiner and others of the popish party, an act passed in parliament, which made it burning or hanging for any one to deny transubstantiation, to maintain the necessity of communion of both kinds, that it was lawful for priests to marry, that vows of chastity may be broken, that private masses

are unprofitable, or that auricular confession is not necessary to salvation. This act was deservedly called the bloody act. In January 1540, the king married Anne, sister to the duke of Cleves. He disliked her at first sight, swearing they had brought him over a Flanders mare; but for political reasons he married her. But his aversion to her continuing, he got himself divorced from her in about six months after. Cromwell had the chief hand in this match, and the king never forgave him for it, though he afterwards created him earl of Essex. He did not enjoy this new title long, for the popish party taking advantage of the king's displeasure towards him, found means to work his ruin. He was accused of high treason by the duke of Norfolk, attainted in parliament before the divorce, and lost his head on a scaffold, July 28. On August 8, the king's marriage with Catherine Howard was declared void. She was accused of lewdness and adultery, upon much better evidence than Anne Boleyn, and was condemned by act of parliament, and beheaded on Tower-hill, February 12, 1542. The lady Rochford, one of her accomplices, who had accused her husband, the lord Rochford, of a criminal commerce with his sister Anne Boleyn, was beheaded with her. Derham, Mannock, and Culpepper, who confessed they had lain with the queen, were also executed. The same year 1542, Ireland was erected into a kingdom; from which time our kings were stiled kings of Ireland, whereas before they had only the title of lords of Ireland. In July 1543, the king took to his sixth wife the lady Catharine Parr, relict of Nevil lord Latimer. She was a great friend to the reformed. King Henry having entered into a league with the emperor against France, passed over to Calais, and took Bologne, Sept. 14, 1544. This war continued without much success on either side, till 1546, when a treaty of peace was concluded June 7. King Henry died Jan. 29, 1547, in the 56th year of his age, and 38th of his reign, and was buried at Windsor. He built St. James's palace in the 11th year of his reign; and some time before instituted the college of physicians. Henry VIII. before he became corpulent, was a prince of a goodly personage, and commanding aspect, rather imperious than dignified. He excelled in all the exercises of youth, and possessed a good understanding, which was not much improved by the nature of his education. Instead of learning that philosophy which opens the mind, and extends the qualities of the heart, he was confined to the study of gloomy and scholastic disquisitions, which served to cramp the ideas, and pervert the faculties of reason, qualifying him for the disputant of a cloister, rather than the lawgiver of a people. In the first years of his reign, his pride and vanity seemed to domi-

neer over all his other passions; though from the beginning he was impetuous, headstrong, impatient of contradiction and advice. He was rash, arrogant, prodigal, vain-glorious, pedantic, and superstitious. He delighted in pomp and pageantry, the baubles of a weak mind. His passions, soothed by adulation, rejected all restraint: and as he was an utter stranger to the finer feelings of the soul, he gratified them at the expence of justice and humanity, without remorse or compunction. He wrested the supremacy from the bishop of Rome, partly on conscientious motives, and partly for reasons of state and convenience. He suppressed the monasteries in order to supply his extravagance with their spoils; but he would not have made those acquisitions so easily, had they not been productive of advantage to his nobility, and agreeable to the nation in general. He was frequently at war; but the greatest conquest he obtained was over his own parliament and people. Religious disputes had divided them into two factions. As he had it in his power to make either scale preponderate, each courted his favour with the most obsequious submission, and in trimming the balance, he kept them both in subjection. In accustoming themselves to these abject compliances, they degenerated into slaves; and he from their prostitution acquired the most despotic authority. He became rapacious, arbitrary, froward, fretful, and so cruel, that he seemed to delight in the blood of his subjects. He never betrayed the least symptoms of any tenderness in his disposition; and, as we have already observed, his kindness to Cranmer was an inconsistency in his character. He seemed to live in defiance of censure, whether ecclesiastical or secular; he died in apprehension of futurity, and was buried at Windsor with idle processions, and childish pageantry, which in those days passed for real taste and magnificence.

HEPA'TIC, or HEPATICAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to or situated in the liver.

HEPS, or HIPS, S. hawthorn-berries.

HEPTAGON, S. [Gr.] a figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTARCHY, [heptarchy] S. [Gr.] a government in which seven persons rule independent of each other.

HERACLIDÆ, or the Return of the HERACLIDÆ into Peloponnesus, S. in Chronology, is a famous epocha, that constitutes the beginning of prophane history; all the time preceding that period being accounted fabulous. This return happened in the year of the world 2862, 100 years after they were expelled, and 80 after the destruction of Troy.

HERALD, S. an officer who registers genealogies, adjusts and paints coat armour, and regulates funerals. An officer at arms, whose business it is to declare war, to pro-

claim peace, to marshal all the solemnity at a coronation, christening, marriage, and funeral of princes, to emblazon and examine coats of arms, &c. *Heralds* were formerly held in much greater esteem than at present, and were created and christened by the king, who pouring a gold cup of wine upon their head, gave them the herald-name; but this is now done by the earl-marshal. They could not arrive at the dignity of *Herald*, without having been seven years pursuivant; nor could they quit the office of *Herald*, but to be made king at arms. The three chief *Heralds* are called *Kings at Arms*, the principal of which is *Garter*; the next is called *Clarencieux*, and the third *Norroy*; these two last are called *Provincial Herald*s. Besides these, there are six other inferior *Heralds*, viz. York, Lancaster, Somerset, Chester, Richmond, and Windsor; to which, on the coming of King George I. to the crown, a new *Herald* was added, stiled *Hanover Herald*; and another stiled *Glocester King at Arms*. The kings at arms, the *Heralds*, and the four pursuivants, are a college or corporation, erected by a charter granted by Richard III. by which they obtained several privileges, as to be free from subsidies, tolls, and all other troublesome offices. Figuratively, a forerunner, omen, or token of something future.

To **HERALD, V. A.** to introduce. Not in use.

HERALDRY, S. is the art of armoury and blazoning, which comprehends the knowledge of what relates to solemn cavalcades and ceremonies at coronations, instalments, the creation of peers, nuptials, funerals, &c. Also whatever relates to the bearing of arms, assigning those that belong to all persons, regulating their right and precedence in point of honour, and restraining those who have not a just claim from bearing coats of arms that do not belong to them. See **BLAZONING, ARMS, SHIELD, BEARING, &c.**

HERB, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a plant whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass or hemlock. In Cookery, a plant whose leaves are chiefly used, as sage, or mint. **SYNON.** A plant in any vegetable production arising from seed, but seems confined to such as are not very large. *Herbs* are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have no woolly substance.

HERBA'CEOUS, Adj. belonging to, or having the properties of herbs. Feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, S. [Fr.] a collective or general term applied to several sorts of herbs, grass, or pasture. In Law, the right of pasture.

HERBAL, S. a book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

HERBALIST, S. a person skilled in plants.

HERBARIST, S. one skilled in herbarium.

HERBELIT

HERBELET, S. a small herb.

HERBOUS, Adj. abounding in herbs.

HERBWOMAN, S. a woman who sells herbs.

HERBY, Adj. partaking of the nature of herbs.

HERCULEAN, Adj. a term applied to that which requires much strength, labour, and difficulty to perform.

HERCULES, S. the son of Jupiter by Alcmena, born at Thebes in Bœotia; by the envy of Juno he narrowly escaped death; two serpents being sent to kill him in his cradle, he overcame and killed them, by pulling them to pieces. After having performed many extraordinary things by the command of Eurystheus, he accomplished the twelve following works or exploits, commonly and emphatically called his labours.

1. He overcame the lion of Nemea, whose skin he wore continually afterwards, for which reason painters, sculptors, &c. commonly represent him so dressed. 2. He destroyed the hydra, or monster with seven heads. 3. He conquered the Erymanthean boar. 4. He caught a hind with golden horns and brazen hoofs in the forest of Parthenia, after a year's hunting. 5. He destroyed the harpies. 6. He subdued the Amazons, took their queen's girdle, and obliged her to marry his friend Theseus. 7. He cleansed Augea's stable. 8. He overcame the Cretan bull, Pasiphae's gallant, who vomited fire. 9. He killed Diomedes, and his horses, which he fed with men's flesh. 10. He subdued the Spanish Geryon, and carried away his flock. 11. He took away the golden apples from the garden of Hesperides, and killed the dragon that watched them. 12. He brought Cerberus with the three heads, from hell; besides these, he conquered the Centaurs, crushed Antheus to death betwixt his arms, carried the axle-tree of the heavens to relieve Atlas, &c. After his death, he was taken into the number of the gods, and married Hebe, the goddess of Youth. The ancients moralize this fable thus: by Hercules, they say, the strength of reason and philosophy is meant, which subdues and conquers our irregular passions; that his marriage intimates, that great and noble actions are always fresh and blooming in the memory of all, being transmitted in the histories of their times to the latest posterity.

HERCULES PILLARS, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the straits of Gibraltar; namely, Calpe on the side of Europe, and Avila on the side of Africa.

HERD, S. [Sax.] a number or multitude of beasts, generally applied to black cattle; *flocks* being applied to sheep. A company of men, in contempt or detestation. It anciently signified, and is still

used in Scotland for, a keeper of cattle; a sense still used in composition.

To HERD, V. N. to gather together in multitudes, or companies, applied both to men and beasts; to associate, or mix in any company.

HERDMAN, or HERDSMAN, S. one employed in tending a number of cattle.

HERE, Adv. [Sax.] the place where a person is present. This place, applied to situation. The present state, opposed to a future one. Joined with *there*, it implies in no certain place. " 'Tis neither *here* nor *there*." *Shak.* It is also used in making an offer or attempt.

HEREABOUTS, Adv. near this place.

HEREAFTER, Adv. after the present time. Used substantively, for a future state. "Points out an *hereafter*." *Addis.*

HEREA'T, Adv. at this.

HEREBY, Adv. by this; by this means.

HEREDITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be enjoyed by right of inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, S. [Lat.] in Law, an inheritance, or estate descending by inheritance.

HEREDITARY, Adj. [Lat.] possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance. *Hereditary diseases* are such as children derive from their parents.

HEREFORD, the capital city of Herefordshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and five fairs, on the Tuesday after February 2, for horned cattle, horses, and hops; on Wednesday in Easter-week, for horned cattle and horses; on May 19, for toys; on July 1, for horned cattle and wool; and on October 20, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welch butter. It is pleasantly and commodiously seated among delightful meadows, and rich corn-fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had also a castle, which has been long destroyed. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. The chief manufacture is gloves, many of which are sent to London. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and a sword-bearer; the streets are broad and paved; and it is 28 miles W. by N. of Gloucester, and 132½ W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and bounded on the E. by Gloucester and Worcester-shire, on the W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the N. by Shropshire, and on the S. by Monmouthshire. It contains 15,000 houses, 95,600 inhabitants, 176 parishes, and 8 market-towns, whereof three send members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye, which runs through the county, the Munnow, the Lug, the Arrow, the

the Frome, the Horkney, and other lesser streams. The air is very good, and the soil fruitful, especially in the vales. That part towards Wales is hilly, and well stocked with flocks of sheep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cyder, which last is transported all over England. The capital town is Hereford.

HERE'IN, Adv. in this; in this case, sense, or respect.

HEREMIT'ICAL, Adj. solitary; suitable to an hermit.

HEREO'F, Adv. from hence; from this; of this.

HERE'SIARCH, [*heresjark*] S. a leader, inventor, chief or head of a heresy.

HERESY, S. [Gr.] used in a good sense, it implies a sect or collection of persons holding the same opinion. In this sense it is used in the original, *Acts* xxvii. 5. In a bad sense, it implies a sect or number of persons separating from, and opposing the opinion of, the catholic church, and as such culpable; in this sense it is used by St. Paul, *Gal.* v. 10. and *1 Cor.* xi. 19. and by St. Peter, *2 Epp.* ii. 1.

HE'RETIC, S. [Gr.] one who propagates his private opinion, in opposition to that of the church.

HERE'TICAL, Adj. containing heresy; erroneous.

HERE'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an heretic; with heresy; contrary to the true sense of the Scriptures.

HERETO', Adv. to this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE, Adv. before the present time; formerly.

HEREUNTO', Adv. to this.

HEREWITH, Adv. with this.

HE'RIOT, S. [Sax.] in Law, a fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, generally the best thing in the possession of the land-holder.

HERITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] in Law, that which may be inherited.

HE'RTAGE, S. [Fr.] an inheritance; an estate descending by right of inheritance; an estate. In Divinity, the peculiar or chosen people of the Deity.

HERMAPHRODITE, [*hermafrodite*] S. [Gr. composed of the Greek names of Mercury and Venus] an animal in which both sexes are united.

HERMAPHROD'Ytical, [*hermafrodítikal*] Adj. partaking of both sexes.

HERME'TIC, or HERME'TICAL, Adj. [Fr.] chemical.

HERME'TICALLY, Adv. in a chemical manner, or for the purposes of chemistry. A glass or vessel *hermetically sealed*, is that which has its mouth or neck closed in such a manner, that even the most subtle spirit cannot transpire.

HE'RMIT, S. [Gr.] a person who lives in a desert, or at a distance from society, for the sake of contemplation or devotion.

HE'RMITAGE, S. [Fr.] the cell, cot, or dwelling of a hermit.

HE'RMITAGE, a village in Dorsetshire, near Cerne Abbey, with one fair on August 26, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and wool.

HERMI'TICAL, Adj. like a hermit; suitable to a hermit.

HERN, S. contracted from *HERON*, which see.

HE'RNIA, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, any kind of rupture.

HE'RO, S. a man eminent for bravery; a person of distinguished merit, abilities, or virtues; the chief person in an epic poem, or in a piece of history painting.

HE'RO'IC, or HE'RO'ICAL, Adj. like an hero; performed under great disadvantages, and arguing remarkable courage and abilities.

HE'RO'ICALLY, Adv. like an hero.

HE'ROINE, S. [Fr.] a female of extraordinary virtues and bravery; a female who is the chief personage in an epic poem, or in a piece of history painting.

HE'ROISM, S. [Fr.] the qualities of an hero; restrained sometimes to courage or intrepidity.

HE'RON, S. [Fr.] a bird with long slender legs that feeds on fish. Now commonly pronounced and written *hern*.

HERPES, S. [Gr.] a cutaneous heat or inflammation, divided into the *herpes miliaris*, which appears like millet seeds upon the skin, and the *herpes exedens*, more corrosive, attended with ruddy itching pustules, which in time ulcerate the parts.

HE'RRING, S. [Sax.] a small salt-water fish, coming in incredible shoals from Shetland, from thence to Scotland, and so gradually round our island. A *wolite herring* is that which is salted and pickled; a *red herring*, that which is salted and dried in smoke.

HERSE, S. [See *HEARSE*] in Fortification, a lattice or portcullis in form of a harrow, beset with iron spikes, usually hung by a rope, to be cut down in case of a surprise, or when the first gate is broken with a petard, that it may fall and stop up the passage.

To HERSE, V. A. to put into a herse.

HERSE'LF, the female personal Pronoun, whereby a woman is spoken of as distinguished from others of her sex; this is used after the nouns and verbs.

HE'RTFORD, See *HARTFORD*.

HE'SITANCY, S. [Lat.] a pause from speaking or acting, arising from an impediment of speech, doubt, or want of resolution.

To HE'SITATE, V. N. [Lat.] to pause, or cease from action or speaking for want of resolution; to delay; to be in doubt, to make a difficulty.

HESITA'TION, S. a pause or delay arising from doubt or suspicion; a scruple; an intermission of speech, owing to some natural impediment.

HE'SPER, S. in Astronomy, an appellation given

given to the planet Venus, when she sets after the sun.

HESPERIDES, in Antiquity, the daughter of Hesperus, brother of Atlas, who kept a garden full of golden apples, guarded by a dragon; but Hercules having laid the dragon asleep, stole away the apples. Others say, that they kept sheep with golden fleeces, which were taken away by Hercules.

HE'SSE, or **HE'SSE-CASSEL**, the landgraviate of, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick; on the E. by Aixfeld and Thuringia; on the S. by the abbey of Fuld and Wetteravia; and on the W. by the counties of Nassau, Wittenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldec. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the house of Hesse is divided into four branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homberg, Darmstadt, and Rhinels, each of which has the title of Landgrave. The princes of Hesse-Cassel are Calvinists; of Hesse Darmstadt, Lutherans; and the remaining two, which are branches of the second, are Rhinels, a Catholick, and Hesse-Homberg, a Calvinist. They take their names from the four principal towns. This country is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper; in the middle there are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures, and there is plenty of all sorts of fruits and honey. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince, and his revenue is said to amount to 120,000 pounds per annum.

HEST, S. [Sax.] the command, precept, law, or order of a superior. Used only in poetry.

HETEROCLITE, S. [Lat.] a noun which varies from the common forms of declension by redundancy, defect, or otherwise. Figuratively, any person or thing deviating from the common rule and standard.

HETEROCLITICAL, Adj. deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, Adj. [Gr.] contrary to the established opinion, opposed to *orthodox*.

HETERODOXY, S. a peculiar opinion; an opinion differing from the generality of mankind.

HETEROGENEAL, Adj. of a different nature, kind, or quality.

HETEROGENETTY, S. [Fr.] opposition of nature; contrariety or difference of qualities.

HETEROGENEOUS, Adj. [the g in this word, and all its derivatives, is sounded soft] of a different kind; contrary, dissimilar, or different in properties or nature.

HETEROSCIANS, S. [Gr.] in Geography, those whose shadows, at noon-day, are always projected or directed the same way; such are those who live in the temperate zones, the shadows of those of the northern tropic falling always north. In its primary sense, it

denotes those inhabitants of the earth who have their shadows projected different ways from each other: in this sense, we, who inhabit the north temperate zone, are *heteroscians* to those who inhabit the south temperate zone.

To **HEW**, V. A. [partic. *hewn* or *hewed*] [Sax.] to cut by force with an edged instrument; to hack; to chop; to fell, form, or shape with an axe.

HE'WER, S. one who cuts wood or stone. A carver, in sacred writ.

HE'XAGON, S. [Fr.] a figure containing six sides or angles.

HEXA'GONAL, Adj. consisting of, or having, six sides or corners.

HEXA'METER, S. a verse containing six feet.

HEXA'NGULAR, Adj. having six angles or corners.

HE'XAPOD, S. an animal having six feet.

HEXA'STICK, S. a poem consisting of six lines or verses.

HE'XHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and November 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlars ware, and all sorts of linnen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey and church, one of which is now decayed, and a great part of the other was pulled down by the Scots. It is 286½ miles N. N. W. of London.

HEY, Interj. [from *bigb*] a word used to express sudden or mutual encouragement.

HEY-HO, Interj. See **HIGH-HO**.

HEY'DAY, Interj. [for *bigb-day*] an expression of frolic, joy, and sometimes of surprise and wonder.

HEY'DON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on February 14, August 2, September 25, and November 17, for pewter, tin, leathern wares, and millenary goods. It is seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, on account of the neighbourhood of Hull. It sends two members to parliament; and is 180½ miles N. by W. of London.

HEY'TESBURY, a town of Wiltshire, whose market is disused; but it has two fairs; one on May 14, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware, &c. and another on September 25, for toys only. It sends two members to parliament, and is 94 miles W. by S. of London.

HIA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of gaping. Seldom used.

HIA'TUS, S. [Lat.] an aperture or breach; the opening of the mouth by pronouncing one word ending, and another beginning, with a vowel. In Grammar, a fault in composing, arising from the using two words together, the former of which ends, and the latter begins, with a vowel. In Manuscripts,

manuscripts, a gap or defect in the copy by time or accident.

HIBERNAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the winter.

HIBERNIAN, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to Ireland. Used substantively, for a native or inhabitant of Ireland.

HICCIUS-DO'CCIUS, S. [corrupted from *bic est Doctus*, Lat. i. e. this, or here is the learned man] a cant word for a juggler, or one that pretends to conjuring; the art of dexterity of hand. Figuratively, one that plays fast and loose.

HICCOUGH, [commonly pron. *bickup*] S. [Fr.] a convulsive, interrupted, and uneasy motion of the diaphragm, and parts adjacent, made in drawing in our breath, whereby the muscle retiring impetuously downwards, impels the other parts beneath it, and is accompanied with a sonorous explosion of the air through the mouth.

To **HICCOUGH**, [*bickup*] V. N. to sob or make a noise from a convulsive or spasmodic concussion of the diaphragm.

To **HICKUP**, V. N. [a corruption of *bicough*] to make a noise from a convulsion of the diaphragm.

To **HIDE**, V. A. [preter *hid*, part. pass. *hid*, or *bidden*] [Sax.] to conceal, or withdraw from a person's sight or knowledge.

HIDE-and-SEEK, S. a play among children, in which one hides himself, and another seeks after, or endeavours to find him.

HIDE, S. [Sax.] the skin of any brute, either raw or dressed; the human skin, so called when coarse, or in contempt. *Hide of land*, was such a quantity of land as might be ploughed with one plough within the compass of a year, or so much as would maintain a family; some call it 60, some 80, and some 100 acres.

HIDEBOUND, Adj. in Farriery, applied to a horse when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that it cannot be pulled or loosened. In Botany, applied to trees, when the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh; reserved; untractable. Figuratively, niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

HIDEOUS, Adj. [Fr.] affecting with terror, fear, or horror; shocking.

HIDEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to frighten or shock.

HIDEOUSNESS, S. that quality which renders a person or thing an object of terror.

HIDER, S. the person that conceals himself, or withdraws from sight.

To **HIE**, V. N. [Sax.] to hasten, or to go in haste. Formerly it was used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. but is now scarce ever used, unless in poetry.

HIERARCH, [*hierark*] S. [Gr.] the chief of a sacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, [*hierárkikal*] Adj. [Gr.] belonging to the spiritual order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, [*hierarky*] S. [Gr.] in Divinity, sacred government, or the order and subordination among the several ranks of angels; an ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPH, or **HIEROGLYPHIC**, [*hieroglyf*, or *hieroglyfik*] S. [Gr. to engrave or carve, because originally carved on walls or obelisks] an emblem, or picturesque representation of something. This being the first method of writing, was generally understood by every one; but when characters were introduced instead of pictures, the meaning of hieroglyphics became at length unintelligible, and thence gave rise to idolatry. Being made use of by the Egyptian priests to keep the mysteries of their religion from the knowledge of the vulgar, they were thence called *hieroglyphics*, or sacred characters.

HIEROGRAPHY, [*hierógraphy*] S. [Gr.] holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, [*hierofant*] S. [Gr.] one who teaches the rules of religion.

To **HIGGLE**, V. N. [of uncertain etymology, perhaps corrupted from *baggle*] to beat down the price of a thing in a bargain; to be long in agreeing on the price of a commodity; to sell provisions from door to door: this, according to Johnson, seems to be the original meaning.

HIGGLEDY-P'GGLEDY, Adv. [a cant word corrupted from *biggle*, higglers carrying a huddle, or confused medley of provisions together] in a confused or disorderly manner.

HIGGLER, S. one who sells provisions by retail from door to door; one who buys fowls, butter, eggs, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to sell.

HIGH, [the *gh* in this word and all its derivatives and compounds, is mute, and pron. *hi*] Adj. [Sax.] long upwards, or the distance of the top of a thing from the ground. "The Monument is 202 feet *high*. The tower of St. Paul's, before it was consumed by fire, "was 528 feet *high*, exclusive of a pole of "copper, whereon was a cross 15 one-half "feet *high*." Elevated in place. Raised above the earth, applied to the mind. Exalted, applied to rank, condition, or nature. Refined or sublime, applied to thoughts or sentiments. *High blood*, noble; above the vulgar. Violent, loud, or tempestuous, applied to wind. Ungovernable, turbulent, applied to the passions. Joined with *time*, complete, full, proper, or almost elapsed. Strong, hot, warm with spices, applied to food. Receding from the equator, or towards the pole, applied to latitude. Capital, opposed to little or petty; as, "*high treason*." Dear, or costing much, applied to price. *High*, when used in composition, has a great variety of meanings, but generally includes the idea of a great degree of any quality. From *high*, from above; from a superior region; from heaven. On *high*, aloft; above; into superior regions; into heaven.

HIGH.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and seven fairs, on Tuesday before February 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, and Thursday before August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on December 17, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on an ascent, on the eastern banks of the river Nen, and sends one member to parliament. It had formerly a castle now in ruins; and it has an alms-house for 12 men and 1 woman, with a good free-school. It is 70½ miles N. N. W. of London.

HIGH-BICKINGTON, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on May 3, and Dec. 21, for toys. It is 7 miles S. of Barnstaple.

HIGH-BLOWN, Adj. much puffed up.

HIGH-BORN, Adj. of noble extraction.

HIGH-BUILT, Adj. of a lofty structure; of great length upwards; covered with lofty buildings.

HIGH-BUDLEY, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Good-Friday, for cattle.

HIGH-FED, Adj. pampered, or living on luxurious diet.

HIGH-FLIER, S. one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, Adj. elevated; proud. *High-flown* hopes. *Dent*. Turgid; extravagant. "A *high-flown* hyperbole." *L'Estrange*.

HIGH-FLYING, Part. extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGHGATE, a considerable village in Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It is full of gentlemen's seats, of which many are very handsome, inasmuch that in some of the distant counties it might pass for a large well built town.

HIGHLAND, S. a place abounding in mountains.

HIGHLANDERS, a people in the N. of Scotland, who inhabit the mountainous parts, and have been long remarkable for their particular dress, which some supposed to be like that of the ancient Romans; but it is now forbid by act of parliament. They are generally strong, able-bodied men, and make excellent soldiers. They were divided into several clans, each of which had a chief, or head, and whom they generally followed in case of war, or even in a rebellion; but now this subordination is taken away by act of parliament, and attempts are making to introduce manufactures and trade among them.

HIGHLY, Adv. loftily, applied to place or station. In a great degree; in a proud, arrogant, or ambitious manner.

HIGH-METTLED, Adj. proud; not easily governed, or provoked with restraint.

HIGH-MINDED, Adj. proud or arrogant.

HIGH-MOST, Adj. [an irregular word] applied; higher in situation than another.

HIGHNESS, S. loftiness or distance from the surface of the earth; a title given to princes, formerly to kings. Dignity of nature; supremacy. Perfection too great to be comprehended, applied to the Deity.

HIGH-STOMACHED, [*hi-stomaked*] Adj. obstinate; easily provoked; proud.

HIGHT, [*hit*] Verb. Imperf. [Sax.] called; named. Obsolete.

HIGH-WATER, S. the utmost flow, the greatest swell, or that state of the tide when it ceases to flow up.

HIGHWAY, S. a free passage for the king's subjects, and therefore called the *King's Highway*, though the freehold of the soil belong to the lord of the manor, or the owner of the land. Those ways that lead from one town to another, and such as are drift or cart-ways, and are for all travellers in great roads, or that communicate with them, are *Highways* only; and as to their reparation, are under the care of surveyors.

HIGHWAY-MEN, S. are robbers on the road, for the apprehending of whom a reward of col. is offered by the statute of 4 and 5 Will. and Mary.

HIGHWORTH, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 12, and Oct. 10, for all sorts of cattle and sheep. It is seated on the top of a high hill, which stands in the middle of a rich plain, near the vale of White Horse. It is 76 miles W. of London.

HIGH-WROUGHT, [*hi-rôit*] Adj. finished to great perfection with great pains and labour.

HILARITY, S. [Lat.] gaiety or mirth.

HILARY, Adj. [from *Hilarius*, a Romish saint] a term which begins on January, so called from the feast of St. Hilarius, celebrated about that time.

HILDING, S. [Sax.] a contemptible, cowardly fellow. A mean or worthless woman.

HILL, S. [Sax.] an eminence, or heap of earth less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, S. a little hill.

HILLY, Adj. full of hills.

HILT, S. [Sax.] the handle of any instrument, but peculiarly applied to that of a sword.

HIM, Pron. the oblique case of *he*, from *him*, Sax. the dative and ablative of *he*. *Him* and *his*, though now only applied to males, were formerly used as a neuter.

HIMSELF, Pron. [Sax.] in the nominative of the same signification as *he*, only more emphatical, and to distinguish the person it is applied to from any other. Among ancient authors it is used instead of *itself*. "As high as heaven *himself*." *Shak*. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification, and sometimes not.

HIN, S. [Heb.] a Hebrew measure, containing one gallon and two pints.

HIND, Adj. [compar. *bindar*, superlat. *bind-mat*]

most. Sax.] that which is behind another, or backward, opposed to *fore*.

HIND, S. [Sax.] the female of a hart, stag, or red deer: the first year she is called a *calf*, the second a *beast*, sometimes a *brocket's* *flyer*, and the third a *hind*. A servant; a peasant; a boor, from *bine*, Sax.

To HINDER, V. A. [Sax.] to prevent; to delay; to stop, or impede.

HINDER, Adj. [the comparative of HIND] that which is placed backwards, or in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, S. an obstruction or impediment; any thing which prevents a person from proceeding in what he has begun, or from accomplishing what he intends.

HINDERER, S. any person or thing that prevents or stops any undertaking, or retards it by difficulties.

HINDERMOST, Adj. [the superlative of HIND; *hindmost* is the most proper] the last in order, or farthest off in situation.

HINDMOST, Adj. [the proper superlative of HIND] the last in order, the farthest off in situation.

HINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whit Sunday, and October 18, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese. It is an antient borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 96 miles W. by S. of London.

HINGE, S. a kind of joint made of iron or other metal, which moves on a pivot, and fastens two pieces of board together, so as they may play backwards and forwards without being separated: doors are, by means of this mechanism, hung so as to open and shut. Figuratively, the cardinal points. See *Cardinal*. A governing rule or principle. *To be off the hinges*, a phrase, signifying to be in a state of irregularity or disorder.

To HINGE, V. A. to furnish with, or hang upon hinges. Figuratively, to bend like an hinge.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 6, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2, for toys. It is 97 miles N. E. of London.

HINKLEY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Aug. 26, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is seated near Watling-street, on the edge of the county next Warwickshire, in a good soil, and is adorned with a large handsome church, which has a lofty spire. It is 102 miles N. N. W. of London.

To HINT, V. A. [Fr.] to bring to mind by slight mention; to mention imperfectly; to drop a word, by which the hearer may be enabled to trace out something which we do not mention. *To allude to*; to touch slightly upon.

HINT, S. a faint notice given; a remote allusion; an insinuation by which an hearer

may come to the knowledge of a thing not expressly mentioned; a suggestion; an intimation.

HIP, S. [Sax.] the joint or fleshy part of the thigh. In Botany, the fruit of the briar or dogrose; from *heopa*, Sax. In Medicine, a contraction of *hypochondriac*.

To HIP, V. A. to sprain or shoot the hip. HIP-HOP, a cant word used to express the motion of a person who has sprained his leg or foot, and is formed from a corrupt repetition of *hop*.

HIP, Interj. a word used in calling to a person, in order to stop him, or bring him towards one.

HIPPISH, Adj. a corruption of *HYPOCHONDRIAC*.

HIPPOCENTAUR, S. [Gr.] a fabulous monster, half a horse and half a man.

HIPPOCRASS, S. [Fr.] a medicated wine.

HIPPOCRATES'S-SLEEVE, S. a woollen bag made in the form of a pyramid, by joining the two opposite corners of a square piece of flannel together: used in straining of syrups, wines, &c.

HIPPOGRIFF, S. [Gr.] a winged horse.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS, S. [Gr.] the river horse; an animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, Adj. having the hip sprained or out of joint.

To HIRE, V. A. [Sax.] to procure a thing for a certain time, at a price agreed on; to engage a person to work a certain time, or do a particular service, for a sum of money. Figuratively, to bribe, or prevail on a person to do a thing for the sake of money, which he would not otherwise.

HIRE, S. money paid for the use of a thing, or wages paid a person for labour and attendance.

HIRELING, S. one who works for wages. In Scripture, a mercenary person, or one who has no other regard for him whom he serves, or the things he is intrusted with, but a mere prospect of lucre. See *John* x. 12. A woman who turns prostitute for lucre.

HIRELING, Adj. serving for hire, mercenary, or acting merely for the sake of lucre.

HIRER, S. one who pays money for the use of a thing, or engages the services of another, by promising him wages for his labour.

HIRSU'TE, Adj. [Lat.] rough or rugged.

HIS, Pron. poss. [Sax.] this word is masculine, and shews that a thing belongs to the person mentioned before, and was formerly used in a neutral sense instead of *its*.

To HISS, V. N. [Belg.] to make a noise by shutting the teeth, applying the tongue to them, and breathing through them, resembling the noise of a serpent; to use with the highest degree of contempt; to explode, or condemn a performance.

HISS, S. a noise made by breathing through the teeth when shut; a noise made by a serpent and some other animals; censure, or expression of contempt and disapprobation shewn by hissing.

HIST, Int. a word used to command silence.
HISTORIAN, S. [Lat.] one who gives an account of facts and events.

HISTORIC, or **HISTORICAL**, Adj. containing or giving an account of facts or events; suitable and belonging to history.

HISTORICALLY, Adv. in the manner of history; by way of narrative.

To **HISTORIFY**, V. A. to relate or record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPH, [*historiografer*] S. a professed historian, or writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, [*historiografy*] S. the art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, S. [Gr.] a narration, or description of several transactions, actions, or events of a state, king, or private person, delivered in the order in which they happened; a narration or relation. In Painting, it depicts a picture composed of divers figures, or persons, representing some transaction, either real or feigned. *Natural history* is a description of the productions of nature, whether plants, animals, vegetables, rivers, &c.

HISTORIONIC, or **HISTORIONICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] besitting the stage; suitable to a player; belonging to the theatre; becoming a buffoon.

HISTORIONICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a player, mimic, or buffoon.

To **HIT**, V. A. [Dan.] to strike with a blow; to touch a mark aimed at by a person at a distance; to attain; to reach a point: to strike a ruling passion; to mention a person's peculiar foible, used with *off*. To determine precisely; to pitch upon without labour. Neuterly, to clash, applied to two things which are made to touch each other. To chance luckily; to succeed; to light on.

HIT, S. a stroke; a lucky chance; success owing to mere accident; or a discovery made by chance.

To **HITCH**, V. N. [Sax.] to be caught as upon a hook; to move by jerks; to strike one ankle against another in walking.

HITCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Aug. 3, for horses.

HITCHEL, S. [Tent.] the instrument with which flax is beaten or combed. See **HATCHEL**.

To **HITCHEL**, V. A. to beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHING, a large populous town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 2, May 30, and October 12, for a few cattle. It is seated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greatest in England for wheat. It is $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of London.

HITHE, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 1, for horses, cattle, shoes, clothiers, and pedlars. It had formerly four parishes;

but, by the choking up of its harbour, and other accidents, they are reduced to one. It is a cinque port; and is governed by a justice of the peace and constables. It consists of one street, which is paved; and contains about 150 low houses, mostly built with wood and stone; the chief support of the inhabitants is fishing. It has, however, two hospitals, well endowed; and is 69 miles S. E. by E. of London.

HITHE, S. [Sax.] a small port, haven, or wharf for landing goods; hence *Queen-bithe*, *Lamb-bithe*, now corrupted to Lambeth.

HITHER, Adj. nearer; towards this part.

HITHER, Adv. [Sax.] to this place, including motion from some other: used in opposition to *thither*. *Hither and thither*, from this place to that. To this end, design, or argument; in this sense.

HITHERMOST, Adj. [superlative of *bithe*] nearest to us; nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, Adv. to this time; yet; not till this time; at every time till the present.

HITHERWARD, or **HITHERWARDS**, Adv. [Sax.] this way; towards this place.

HITTON, a town in Suffolk, whose fair is held on June 29, for horses.

HIVE, S. [Sax.] a small convenient house or lodging for bees, wherein they live and form their cells. Figuratively, the bees which are contained in a hive; a company.

To **HIVE**, V. A. to put into hives. Figuratively, to contain as in a hive.

HIVER, S. one who covers bees with hives.

HO, or **HO'A**, Interject. [Lat.] a word used to give notice of approach; or to fix the attention of a person at a distance.

HOAR, [*bår*] Adj. [Sax.] white; white with frost, or age.

HOARD, [*bård*] S. [Sax.] money, or any thing else laid up in secret; a hidden heap or stock.

To **HOARD**, [*bård*] V. A. to lay up store; to lay up money in heaps and in secret; Neuterly, to make hoards.

HOARDER, [*bårder*] S. one that heaps up treasure, and hides it.

HOARINESS, [*bårines*] S. the quality of appearing white; whiteness occasioned by age; Figuratively, old age.

HOARSE, [*bårse*] Adj. [Sax.] having the voice rough with a cold, having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, [*bårsele*] Adv. speaking rough or harsh with a cold; with a rough harsh voice or sound.

HOARSENESS, [*bårsefesi*] S. [Sax.] roughness of voice, peculiarly applied to the harshness occasioned by a cold.

HOARY, [*båry*] Adj. [Sax.] white, or whitish; white or grey with age or frost.

To **HOBBLE**, [*to hop, to hopple, to babbie*] V. N. [Belg.] to walk lamely or awkwardly, or with frequent hitches. To move roughly, or unevenly, applied to verse.

HOBBLE,

HOBBLE, S. a rough or lame motion in walking; an awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, Adv. after the manner of a person who is lame; with a halting or awkward gait.

HOBBY, S. [Fr.] a species of hawk; a pacing horse; a stick hung with bells, &c. on which children get astride and ride. Figuratively, a stupid fellow.

HO'BNOB, or more properly **HAB-NAB**, Adv. at random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule.

HOBGOBLIN, S. an elf, spirit, or chief among the goblins.

HOBIT, S. a small mortar from six to eight inches diameter, mounted on a carriage made gun-fashion, and used for annoying an enemy at a distance with small bombs.

HO'BNAIL, S. a nail with a thick, strong head, so called, because used in shoeing a hobby or little horse.

HO'BNAIL, Adj. covered with hobnails.

HOCK, [the same with *Hough*] S. [Sax.] the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the fore-end or quarter of a flitch, or the less and bony end of a gammon of bacon. Old strong beer, wine, &c. particularly old strong Rhenish wine, so called from Hockheim on the Maine.

To **HOCK**, V. A. to cut the joint between the knee and the fetlock.

HOCKHAM, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is on Easter-Monday; a small toy fair.

HOCKHOLD, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is held July 25, for toys.

To **HOCKLE**, V. A. to hamstring; to cut the sinews near the ham or hock.

HOCUS-POCUS, S. legerdemain; juggle; cheat; slight of hand. It is a corruption of the words, *Hoc est corpus*, used by Roman Catholics at the consecration of the sacramental bread.

HOD, S. [Sax.] a kind of trough in which labourers carry mortar on their heads or shoulders to bricklayers, or masons.

HO'DDESDON, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 29, for toys. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and has several tolerable inns. It is 17 miles due N. of London.

HO'DMAN, S. a labourer, or one that carries mortar in a hod.

HO'DMANDOD, S. a fish.

HO'DGE-PODGE, S. [Fr.] a medley, or odd mixture of ingredients huddled or boiled together.

HODIERNAL, Adj. [Lat.] of to-day.

HO'DNET, a town of Shropshire, whose market is disused; but it has two fairs, on May 4, and October 9, which are very considerable. It is 135 miles N. W. of London.

HOE, S. [Belg.] an instrument used in cutting or scraping up the earth.

To **HOE**, V. A. to cut earth with a hoe;

to weed with a hoe; to scrape earth over the roots of plants by means of a hoe.

HOG, S. [Brit.] a general name for a swine, peculiarly applied to a castrated boar. Figuratively, a brutish, selfish, or greedy person. To bring one's hogs to a fair market, implies to be disappointed, or to take a great deal of pains for nothing.

HO'GGISH, Adj. having the qualities of a hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

HO'GGISHNESS, S. the quality in which a person resembles an hog; selfishness; greediness or brutishness.

HOGH, [pron. *hō*] S. a hill, or rising ground. Obsolete.

HO'GSHEAD, [*bógzed*] S. [Belg.] a measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons; a vessel or cask containing sixty-three gallons; any large cask.

HOGSTY, S. the place in which swine are confined.

HO'LBECHE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 17, and the second Tuesday in September, for horses. It is seated in a flat among the dykes. It is 114½ miles N. of London.

HO'IDEN, S. [Brit.] a romping, awkward, ignorant, and wanton girl.

To **HO'IDEN**, V. N. to romp indecently; to behave with levity and wantonness.

To **HOISE**, or **HOIST**, V. A. [Fr.] to lift or raise on high.

To **HOLD**, V. A. [preter *beld*, part. pass. *beld*, or *bolden*] [Goth.] to grasp in the hand; to gripe; to retain; to keep. Figuratively, to maintain, support, or stick to an opinion. To possess or enjoy. To stop, restrain, or suspend, applied either to the tongue or hand. To persevere or continue in a design. To solemnize or celebrate. "He *bela* a feast." Sam. xxv. 36. To assemble or collect together. "The queen—*belds* her parliament." *Shak.* To continue in any state; to retain. To offer; to propose; to form; to plan. To manage. To *bold forth*, in common and low discourse, to preach or deliver a discourse in public. To exhibit or present to a person's view. To stretch forth, or from the body, applied to the arm, or any thing held in the hand. To *bold up*, to raise aloft; to sustain; to support. Neuterly, to last, endure, or remain unbroken. To stand; to be right. To stand up for; to adhere. To be dependent on. To derive right. To *bold up*, applied to the weather, means, that it is fair.

HOLD, at the beginning of a sentence, though it has the appearance of an interjection, is really nothing but the present tense of the imperative mood; and means, forbear, stop, be still.

HOLD, S. the act of seizing, or keeping a thing fast in the hand; a seizure, or grasp; something which may afford support, when seized or held by the hand; a catch; or the power

power of seizing or keeping; a prison, or place of custody. All that part that is between the keelson and the lower deck, applied to a ship. A lurking-place; the lurking-place or den of a wild-beast. A fortified place; a fort. Figuratively, power; influence.

HOLDER, S. one who keeps any thing in his hand by shutting it; a tenant, or one who occupies lands or tenements of another by lease.

HOLDER-FORTH, S. an haranguer; one who preaches or speaks in public: a word of contempt.

HOLDERNESSE, a division of the East Riding of Yorkshire, with the title of an earldom.

HOLD-FAST, S. any thing by which a door is fastened when put close; a catch; a hook.

HOLDING, S. a tenure; a farm.

HOLDSWORTH, or HOU'LSWORTH, a large town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It is seated between two branches of the river Tamer. It is 215 miles W. by S. of London.

HOLDTY, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 9, for horned cattle.

HOLE, S. [Sax.] a cavity that is narrow and long; a den; a cavity made with a borer; a rent, or cut in a garment. Figuratively, a meandrelling, or house; a subterfuge; a shift.

HOL'ILY, Adv. in a pious manner.

HOL'INESS, S. when applied to God, that attribute which represents him as disliking and detesting all wickedness. Applied to men, an absolute abhorrence of all kinds of sin, and a conformity to the nature and will of God; the state of being hallowed, consecrated, or sanctified; the title assumed by the pope.

HOL'LA, Interj. [Fr.] a word used in calling to a person at a distance or out of sight. Used substantively by Milton.

To HO'LLA, V. A. [Johnson says this word is now vitiously written *bollo* by the best authors; and sometimes *balloo*] to cry out with a loud voice. "In his ear I'll *bollo* Mortimer." *Spak*. "What *balloing* and what fir is this?" *Spak*.

HOLLAND, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuider-zee, the N. Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Friesland, and S. Holland; and these together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and W. Friesland. The Ye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider-zee, separates Holland from W. Friesland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dams and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water. It is crossed by the mouth of the Rhine and

Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expence. Properly speaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, by reason of its trade; and the land serves to feed great numbers of cattle. It is so populous, that no country in the world can match it of so small an extent; the pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the states of the province, and several others that have not the same privilege. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean, as well in the country as in the towns. Learning flourishes here, and they have both linnen and woollen manufactures, besides their building a great number of ships. The Dutch surpass all nations in the world with regard to trade, and by their settlements in foreign countries, especially in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Guiney. This province has a court of justice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs; and its states, in which the sovereignty resides, are composed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, besides the stadholder. The only established religion is the protestant, for the rest are only tolerated. But we must not confound Holland, properly so called, with the republick, which comprehends the seven United Provinces. Amsterdam is the capital city.

HO'LLAND, the S. E. division of Lincolnshire, probably so called, because it is a marshy country. It has the title of an earldom.

HO'LLINGTON, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on the second Monday in July, for pedlars ware.

HO'LLOW, [*bolle*] Adj. [from *hole*] having the inside or any part scooped out; having a void space within, opposed to *solid*. Noisy, or like a sound made in some cavity. Figuratively, hypocritical.

HO'LLOW, [*bolle*] S. a cavity, or empty space; a concavity; a cavern, or den; a pit, passage, or empty space in the inside of a thing.

To HO'LLOW, [*bolle*] V. A. to scoop furrows, channels, or cavities in a thing. To shout or make a loud noise. "Comes *hollowing* from the stable." *Pope*. So written, by neglect of etymology, instead of *bolle*, says Johnson. See HOLLA.

HO'LLOWAY, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on May 14, for cattle.

HO'LLOWLY, [*bollely*] Adv. with empty spaces within; with channels or vacuities. Figuratively, with insincerity.

HO'LLOWNESS, [*bollelness*] S. cavity; the state of having empty spaces; want of sincerity; deceit; treachery.

HOLME,

HOLME, *S.* in Botany the *ilex*, or evergreen oak.

HOLME, a town of Cumberland. See **ABERY HOLME**.

HO'LOCAUST, *S.* [*Gr.*] a burnt sacrifice. In the Jewish Church, it was a sacrifice which was all burnt upon the altar, and of this kind was the daily sacrifice; this was done by way of acknowledgment, that the person offering and all that belonged to him were the effect of the divine bounty: the holocaust was to be a bullock without blemish; it was brought to the tabernacle of the congregation, with the hands of him that offered it, upon its head; then the Levites killed it, sprinkled the blood of it upon the altar, and slaying it, cut it in pieces, after which it was laid upon the altar, and burnt by the priest, for a sweet-smelling savour unto the Lord.

HO'LOGRAPH, [*holograf*] *S.* [*Gr.*] in the Scottish law, applied to a deed written entirely by the grantor's hand.

HO'LTEIN, a country of Germany, with the title of a duchy, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the N. by Sleswick, on the E. by the Baltick Sea and the duchy of Saxlawenburg, on the S. by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the W. by the German Ocean, being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a pleasant, fruitful country, and is well seated for trade, which however was more considerable formerly than it is at present. But there are still some very considerable harbours, particularly Hamburg and Lubeck. The king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein Gottorp have a joint-dominion in a great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them are sole sovereigns. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire as well as the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It is divided into four cantons, Holstein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarsh.

HO'LSTER, *S.* [*Teut.*] a case for a horse-man's pistol.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 25 and Nov. 24, for horses. It is no corporation, nor has any manufactory. It has a church, about 300 good houses, with pretty wide streets well paved, and about 1000 people. It is 122 miles N. E. of London.

HOLT, a village in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on June 22, and October 29, for cattle.

HOLT, either at the beginning or end of the name of a place, from *bolt*, *Sax.* a wood, signifies, that it is, or has been, a wood; sometimes indeed it may come from *bol*, *Sax.* hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*.

HOLT-WOOD, a village in Dorsetshire,

with one fair, on August 6, for horses, cheese, and toys.

HOLY, *Adj.* [*Sax.*] performing every duty of religion, and abstaining entirely from sin; set apart, consecrated, or dedicated to divine uses; pure or without spot; sacred.

HOLY-GHOST, *S.* [*Sax.*] the holy spirit, or second person in the adorable Trinity, whose peculiar office, as distinguished from the Father and Son, is sanctification and inspiration; with respect to the manner of his existence, he is said to proceed from the Father and the Son, and with the Father and Son together is worshipped. His divinity and his peculiar offices are plainly described in Scripture.

HOLY-THURSDAY, *S.* the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated.

HOLY-WEEK, *S.* [*Sax.*] the week before Easter, so called, because set apart by the church in a peculiar manner to offices of piety and devotion, as a preparation for the ensuing festival of Easter, or the resurrection of Christ.

HOLY-CROSS, a village in Worcester-shire, with two fairs, on the second Wednesday in April, and the first Wednesday in September, for cheese and linnen cloth.

HOLYDAY, or **HOLIDAY**, *S.* [*Sax.*] a day set apart by the church for commemoration of some saint, or some remarkable particular in the life of Christ; a day wherein people abstain from work, and entertain themselves with feasts, &c. a day of gaiety and joy.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of the isle of Anglesea, in Wales, and in the Irish channel, where people usually embark for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that sail for that city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. It is 269½ miles from London.

HOLY-ISLAND, a small island lying on the coast of England, 6 miles S. of Berwick, in Northumberland. It is not above two miles and a quarter in length, nor much above a mile in breadth. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one town, with a church and a castle, under which there is a commodious harbour defended by a block-house.

HOLYWELL, a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint. It has a market on Friday, and 3 fairs, on April 23, Tuesday after Trinity, and September 2, for cattle. It is a place of great note, for the well of St. Winnifred, who is reputed a virgin martyr, and it is much frequented by people that come to bathe in it, as well as popish pilgrims, out of devotion. The spring gushes forth with such impetuosity, that at a small distance it turns several mills. Over the spring is a chapel built upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the history of St. Winnifred's life. There is a moss about the well, which some foolishly imagine to be St. Winnifred's hair. It is 199½ miles N. E. of London.

HOMAGE,

HOMAGE, S. [Fr.] the reverence, respect, submission, or fealty professed and performed to a sovereign or superior; respect or submission shewn by any external action.

HOME, S. [Sax.] a person's own house. Figuratively, the country in which a person lives, or a place of his constant residence. Used in composition, for any thing produced in our own country, or made within a person's own house.

HOME, Adv. to the house wherein a person lives; to one's own country; fully; closely; to the utmost; to the purpose; to the point designed. Joined to a substantive it implies force, or efficacy. "The *home* thrust of a friendly sword." *Dryd.*

HOMEBO'RN, Adj. natural; domestic; or of one's own country.

HOMEBRED, Adj. native; natural; bred in a person's own breast. Figuratively, rude; artless; uncultivated; or not polished by travel.

HOMEFELT, Adj. internal; felt within; inward.

HOMELILY, Adv. in a rude, rough, or mean manner.

HOMELINESS, S. plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

HOMELY, Adj. plain; coarse; rude, or not polished by the assistance or information of foreigners.

HOMELY, Adv. in a plain manner; coarsely.

HOME-MA'DE, Adj. made in our own country, opposed to *foreign*.

HOMER, S. [Heb.] a measure among the Hebrews, containing six pints; Bailey says, two bushels.

HOMESPUN, Adj. spun or wrought in a private house, not by professed manufacturers. Made in one's own country, opposed to *foreign*. Figuratively, coarse; rude; wanting perfection or elegance. Used substantively, for a coarse, rude, unpolished, or ill-bred person.

HOMESTALL, or **HOMESTEAD**, S. [Sax.] a house, or place where a house stood.

HOMeward, or **HOMEWARDS**, Adv. towards home; or towards the house wherein a person constantly resides.

HOMICIDE, S. [Lat.] murder. It is divided into *voluntary* when committed with malice; or *casual* when done by accident.

HOMICIDAL, Adj. murderous; bloody.

HOMILETICAL, Adj. [Gr.] social; conversable.

HOMILY, S. [Gr.] a plain and popular discourse on some divine subject: applied to those which were composed at the Reformation to be read in churches, in order to supply both the casual and necessary defect of sermons.

HOMOGENEAL, or **HOMOGENEOUS**, [the *g* is pronounced soft] Adj. [Gr.] having the same nature, or principles of the same nature or kind.

HOMOGENEALNESS, } S. the quality
HOMOGENEITY, } of having the
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, } same nature or principles.

HOMOGENY, S. [Gr.] likeness; or sameness of nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, S. [Gr.] having the same proportion. In Logic, applied to things which agree in name, but have a different nature.

HOMONYMOUS, Adj. [Gr.] signifying several things, applied to words which have several senses.

HOMOTONOUS, Adj. [Gr.] having the same sound.

HOMOTONY, S. sameness of sound.

HONDURAS, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, lying on the N. Sea, being about 370 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; it was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1502. The English have been possessed of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras a great while, and cut large quantities every year.

HONE, S. a fine sort of whetstone, of different colours, used for setting an edge on penknives and razors.

To **HONE**, V. N. [Sax.] to pine or long for any thing. Seldom used.

HONEST, Adj. [Lat.] performing every act of justice, or fulfilling every obligation and relation in which we stand as members of society.

HONESTLY, Adv. consistent with justice; consistent with our duty.

HONESTY, S. goodness, which makes a person prefer his promise or duty to his passion, or interest.

HONIED, Adj. covered with honey. Sweet, flattering, or enticing, applied to words.

HONEY, S. [Sax.] a thick, viscous fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water, of a fragrant smell, secreted by certain glands near the bottom of the petals of flowers, sucked up by the bee in its proboscis or trunk, swallowed, and discharged again from the stomach through its mouth into some of the cells of its comb; destined for the food of the young, but, in hard seasons, fed on by the bee itself. Figuratively, sweetness, or seducing allurements, applied to words: used as a term of tenderness and fondness.

To **HONEY**, V. N. to make use of endearing, sweet, or fond expressions.

HONEYCOMB, S. [Sax.] the cells of wax, in which a bee stores its honey.

HONEY-DEW, S. sweet dew, found early in the morning on the leaves of divers plants.

HONEY-MOON, S. the first month after marriage, so called from the fondness and tenderness which appears then between a married couple.

HONEY-SUCKLE, S. [Sax.] in Botany, a plant, so called from the sweetness of its odour: it is likewise named the *woodbine*.

HONEY.

HONEYLESS, Adj. without honey; or robbed of their honey, applied to bees.

HONITON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on the first Wednesday after July 19, for cattle. It is seated near the river Otter, over which there is a bridge, on the road from London to Exeter. It sends two members to parliament, but being no corporation, a portreeve is the returning officer. It has one church, which is half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it, with about 400 houses, which are chiefly in one broad paved street. Here is a great manufactory of bone-lace. It is 15 miles W. by S. of London.

HONORARY, Adj. [Lat.] done in order to confer honour, or as a mark of esteem; conferring honour, but not gain.

HONOUR, [the *u* in this word, and all its derivatives and compounds, is dropped in pronunciation; as, *bônör*, *bônörable*, &c.] S. [Lat.] dignity, or high rank. Reputation; fame. Reverence. Chastity. Dignity of mien. Glory; boast. A testimony or token of respect and esteem, used after *do*. The title of a person of rank. A subject of praise. Glory. A regard to the censure and esteem of the world. Nobleness or majesty, applied to persons. A place, office, or title, which attracts esteem. Ornament and respect. "The *honours* of his head." *Dryd.*

To **HONOUR**, V. A. to esteem, or respect; to entertain an inward esteem and reverence for any person superior to us in any relation, and to shew it by outward signs and actions.

HONOURABLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of respect or reverence; great, or suitable to a person's dignity; generous; conferring or attracting respect and reverence; without taint or reproach; honest; equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, S. highness of post or dignity, which attracts reverence and respect; generosity.

HONOURABLY, Adv. with tokens of honour; in such a manner as to add dignity to a person's character; generously.

HONOURER, S. one that entertains respect and esteem for another in his mind, and shews it in his actions.

HOO, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on May 1, for pedlars ware.

HOOD, S. [Sax.] denotes condition, quality, state or character, as in *childhood*. It is sometimes taken collectively; and then signifies several united together, as *sisterhood*, i. e. a company of sisters; *brotherhood*, a fraternity of several of the same profession incorporated.

HOOD, S. [Sax.] an upper covering worn by a woman over her cap; any thing drawn upon the head, and covering it; a kind of ornament worn by a graduate of any university to shew his degree.

HOODMAN'S-BLIND, S. a play in

which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell his name, before the bandage is to be removed from his eyes, now called *blindman's buff*.

To **HO'ODWINK**, V. A. to hinder a person from seeing, by binding something over his eyes.

HOOF, S. [Sax.] the hard, horny substance which covers the feet of horses, and other animals that feed on grass.

HO'OFED, Adj. having a hoof.

HO'OFBOUND, Adj. applied to a horse, when his hoof shrinks in at the top and at the heel, and the skin by that means starts above, and grows over the hoof.

HOOK, S. [Sax.] any thing bent so as to catch hold. "A shepherd's *hook*; a pot *hook*." A wire crooked, and barbed at the point, used in fishing. A snare or trap. Any bending instrument to cut or lop with. "A reaping *hook*." That part of a hinge which is fixed to the posts of a door; hence, *off the books*, implies a state of disorder or confusion. By *hook or crook*, a phrase, signifying one way or another; by any means, whether direct or indirect.

To **HOOK**, V. A. in Fishing, to catch with a hook. Figuratively, to entrap or ensnare; to draw, or fasten, as with a hook.

HO'OKED, Adj. bent; crooked.

HO'OKEDNESS, S. the state of being bent like a hook.

HOOK-NORTON, a village in Oxfordshire, four miles N. E. of Chipping-Norton, with two fairs, on June 29, and Nov. 28, for horses and cows.

HOOK-NO'SED, having a crooked aquiline nose.

HOOP, S. [Belg.] any thing bent in a circular manner in order to bind or keep tight that which it surrounds, particularly calks or barrels; several circles of whalebone worn by women to extend their petticoats; any thing circular.

To **HOOP**, V. A. to put hoops on a cask, or other vessel. Figuratively, to clasp, encircle, or surround.

To **HOOP**, V. N. [Fr.] to shout, or make a noise by way of call or pursuit; to call to by a shout.

HO'OPER, S. a cooper; or one that puts hoops on vessels.

HO'OPING-COUGH, [*hooping-cough*] S. a convulsive kind of cough, so called from the noise with which it is attended.

To **HOOT**, V. N. [Brit.] to make a noise in contempt; to cry like an owl.

HOOT, S. [Brit.] a clamour, shout, or noise made at a person in contempt; the noise made by an owl.

To **HOP**, V. N. [Sax.] to jump or skip lightly; to move by leaps on one leg. Figuratively, to hop or walk lamely, by laying all our stress on one leg; to move; to play.

HOP,

HOP, S. a leap made with one leg; a light or small jump, generally applied to the motion of birds on the ground, or the manner in which they move from one branch of a tree to another, without extending their legs. In Botany, a plant whose flower is used as a bitter in brewing, to keep the beer from turning sour.

To **HOP**, V. A. to impregnate with hops; to make bitter with hops. Neuterly, to leap with one leg; to walk lamely.

HOPE, the station at the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend.

HOPE, a village in Derbyshire, in that part called the Peak, 12 miles W. of Sheffield in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on May 1, and September 29, for cattle.

HOPE, S. [Sax.] that pleasure which arises in the mind on the thought of the enjoyment of some future good; an expectation of some future good. **SYNON.** *Hope* has for its object, success in itself, and denotes a trust borne up by some encouragement. *Expect* regards particularly the happy moment of event, and intimates a certainty of its arriving. Thus, we *hope* to obtain things; we *expect* their arriving. What we *hope* for, seems to be more a favour or a kindness; what we *expect*, more a duty or obligation. Thus, we *hope* for favourable answers to our demands; we *expect* such as are agreeable to our propositions.

To **HOPE**, V. N. to expect a future good.

HOPEFUL, Adj. full of qualities which produce hope; promising; full of hope or expectation of success. The last sense, though analogical, is seldom used.

HOPEFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise hope, or encourage an expectation of some future good.

HOPEFULNESS, S. the quality which encourages or occasions a pleasing expectation of success, or of some future good.

HOPELESS, Adj. without any expectation of future good. Figuratively, desperately abandoned.

HOPER, S. one that has pleasing expectations of some future good.

HOPINGLY, Adv. with hope or confidence that nothing of evil will happen.

HOPPER, S. one who leaps or jumps on one leg.

HOPPER, S. [so called because it is always hopping, or in agitation] the box or open frame of wood in a mill, into which the corn is put to be ground.

HORAL, or **HORARY**, Adj. [Lat.] relating, pointing to, or containing an hour. The *horary circle* on globes, is the brass circle on the north pole, on which the hours are marked, as on a clock.

HORDE, S. [Sax.] a flock, company, or regiment; a clan, or company of people generally changing their situation.

HORIZON, S. [Gr.] the line which

terminates or bounds the sight. The *sensible horizon* is the circular line which limits the view; the *real* is that which divides the globe into two equal parts. On globes, this is generally the upper part of the frame on which the globe rests.

HORIZONTAL, Adj. near the horizon. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, Adv. in a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level, or in a line equally distant in all its parts from the ground, supposing the ground to be level.

HORLEY, a village in Sussex, with a fair, on Nov. 7, for cattle and pedlars ware.

HORN, S. [Sax.] a hard, pointed, and callous substance, which grows on the heads of some animals. Figuratively, an instrument of wind music, formed of the horn of some animal. The extremities of the waxing or waning moon, so called because representing the horns of a cow, or from *byrn*, Sax. a point. The feelers of a snail, or those long substances on the head of a snail, which it draws in or pushes out at pleasure, imagined to be its feelers; but by modern naturalists found to be a kind of telescopes, having the eyes at their extremities; hence the phrase *to draw in one's horns*, for being terrified, or having one's courage damped at the prospect of danger. The hieroglyphic for a cuckold, used figuratively for cuckoldom; whence *born mad* implies, as mad as a person who discovers that he is cuckolded. A drinking-cup made of horn. In Scripture, *born* is used for power, pride, or empire.

HORNBOOK, S. a leaf with the alphabet and Lord's prayer printed on it, stuck on a piece of board, and covered over with horn to keep it from soiling, used for teaching children their letters.

HORNBY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and one fair, on July 30, for horned cattle and horses. It is 243 miles from London.

HORN-CASTLE, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and August 21, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Bane, and three parts of it are surrounded with water. It is a large well-built town, and had formerly a castle, now demolished. It is 141 miles N. of London.

HORNDON, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on June 29. It is seated on a small river, which, at a small distance, falls into the Thames, at the place called the Hope. It is 28½ miles E. of London.

HORNED, Adj. having, or appearing as having, horns.

HORNED, S. one that manufactures and sells horns.

HORNET, S. [Sax.] a large, strong, stinging fly, whose body is long, resembling a thread, and of a bluish colour; it makes

its nest in hollow trees, which consists of wood, for which purpose, like the wasps, they are furnished with strong toothed jaws.

HORN-FOOT, Adj. hoofed.

HORNING, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Monday after August 2, for ordinary horses, and petty chapmen.

HORN-OWL, S. an owl, so called from its having horns.

HORNTPIPE, S. a jig, so called because formerly danced to an horn.

HORNSEY, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Aug. 12, and Dec. 17, for horses and cattle. It is 187 miles N. of London.

HORN-WORK, S. in Fortification, an out-work, advancing towards the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, joined to a curtain.

HORNY, Adj. made of, or resembling horn; hard as horn, or callous.

HOROGRAPHY, [*horography*] S. [Gr.] an account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, or **HOROCLOGY**, S. [Gr.] an instrument that tells the hour.

HOROMETRY, S. [Gr.] the art of measuring the hours.

HOROSCOPE, S. [Gr.] in Astrology, the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth.

HORRIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] occasioning horror; hideous; odious.

HORRIBLENESS, S. that quality in a person or thing which affects with horror, or a strong apprehension of instant danger, &c. a deep impression of odiousness.

HORRIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise fear and horror.

HORRID, Adj. [Lat.] hideous; shocking.

HORRIDNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing extremely odious, shocking, or dreadful.

HORRIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] causing horror.

HORRINGER, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 4, for sheep and toys.

HORROR, S. [Lat.] a passion excited by an object which causes both a high degree of fear and detestation. Figuratively, a gloom, or dreariness which affects with horror.

HORSE, S. [formerly spelt *hors*; of *hors*, Sax.] a domestic beast, used in war, draught, and carriage. *Horse*, in War, the cavalry, or those soldiers in an army that fight on horseback. In Manufactories, any thing used as a support: hence a *horse* to dry linen on. A wooden machine, which soldiers ride by way of punishment. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse. Among Mariners, a rope fastened to the arms of each yard, to support the men when hauling or reeving the sails.

To **HORSE**, V. A. [Sax.] to mount upon a horse; to carry a person, or to place a person on one's back; to set astride upon a thing. To cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, S. the back of a horse; the state of being mounted on a horse.

HORSEBLOCK, S. a block made use of to assist a person in mounting a horse.

HORSEBOAT, S. a large boat used at ferries to carry horses over the water.

HORSEBOY, S. a groom, or boy employed in dressing horses; a stable-boy.

HORSE-BREAKER, S. one who tames horses, and fits them either for riding or drawing.

HORSEBRIDGE, a town in Suffex, whose fairs are held May 9, and Sept. 26, for pedlar's ware.

HORSEBRIDGE-COMMON, a village in Suffex, whose fair is Sept. 11, for pedlary; it is 35 miles from London.

HORSE-COURSER, S. one that runs, or keeps running horses; a dealer in horses.

HORSE-FLESH, S. the flesh of horses. *One skilled in horseflesh*, is a low phrase for a person skilled in buying horses.

HORSE-FLY, S. a fly remarkable for stinging horses.

HORSE-LAUGH, [*horse-laugh*] S. a loud, violent, and sometimes affected laugh.

HORSE-LEECH, S. a great leech, which usually fastens to horses when watering; the farrier, or horse-doctor, from *horse*, and *leece*, Sax. which signifies both a leech and a person who cures disorders.

HORSE LITTER, S. a carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person lies at full length.

HORSE-MAN, S. a rider, or one mounted on horseback; one skilled in riding; one that fights on horseback, applied to an army.

HORSEMANSHIP, S. the art of riding, breaking, or managing a horse.

HORSE-MATCH, S. a race, wherein two or more horses contend for superiority in swiftness.

HORSE-MEAT, S. provender, or food fit for horses.

HORSE-MINT, S. a large coarse kind of mint.

HORSE-PLAY, S. coarse, rough, or violent play.

HORSE-RACE, S. a contest between horses for a prize.

HORSERADISH, S. a root of a strong poignant taste, used in Cookery for a kind of sauce, and esteemed in medicine very diuretic. It is reckoned a species of scurvy-grass by botanical writers.

HORSESHOE, S. a plate of iron nailed under the hoof of a horse. In Botany, a verb.

HORSEWAY, S. a broad way or road which horses may travel.

HORSHAM, a town of Suffex, with

market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Monday before Whitunday, and July 18, for sheep and lambs, and on November 27, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated near St. Leonard's forest; and is a borough town, sending two members to parliament; and sometimes the assizes are held here. It is 37½ miles from London.

HORSTED-KA'YNE, a town in Suffex, whose fairs are held May 27, and Sept. 12, for cattle and pedlary.

HORTATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] an argument by which a person endeavours to excite another to practise any thing.

HORTATORY, Adj. [Lat.] encouraging, animating, or advising to perform a thing.

HORTICULTURE, S. [Lat.] the art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a garden.

HOSA'NNA, S. [Heb. save us now, or save we beseech thee] a form of blessing or wishing a person well, used by the Jews. Thus at our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem, when the people cried out, "*Hosanna*, to the son of David!" their meaning was, Lord preserve this son of David, this king; heap favours and blessings upon him.

HOSEA, a canonical book of the Old Testament, so called from the prophet of that name, its author, who was the son of Beri, and the first of the lesser prophets; he lived in the kingdom of Samaria, and delivered his prophecies under the reign of Jeroboam II. and his successors, kings of Israel, and under the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah; to denounce the divine vengeance against them, and to foretell the captivity in Assyria.

HOSE, [*boze*] S. [Sax.] a stocking, or covering for the legs. Formerly used for breeches.

HOSIER, [*bózier*] S. one who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] giving entertainment to strangers; kind and affable to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to shew kindness and give entertainment to strangers.

HOSPITAL, S. [Lat.] a place built for the reception of the sick, or the support of the poor.

HOSPITALITY, S. [Fr.] the virtue exercised in the entertainment of strangers.

HOSPITALLER, S. [Fr.] one residing in an hospital to receive either the poor or strangers; a poor person living in, or supported at, an hospital.

HOSPODAR, S. a title borne by the princes of Walachia and Moldavia, who receive the investiture of their principalities from the Grand Signior, who gives them a vest and standard; they are under his protection, and obliged to serve him; and he even sometimes deposes them; but in other re-

spects they are absolute sovereigns within their own dominions.

HOST, [*bóff*] S. [Fr.] a person who keeps an inn. An army, from *hostis*, Lat. an enemy. Any great number or multitude. "An *host* of tongues." *Shak.* The sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, in the Romish Church, from *hoste*, Fr. *hostia*, Lat. a sacrifice, or victim offered up in sacrifice.

To **HOST**, V. N. to put up at an inn; to go to a public house for entertainment. To engage or encounter in battle.

HO'STAGE, S. [Fr.] a person given up as a pledge for the security of the performance of certain conditions.

HO'STEL, or **HO'STELRY**, [pron. *bó-tel*, or *bótelry*] S. [Fr.] an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment or lodging.

HO'STESS, S. [Fr.] a woman who keeps a public house or inn.

HO'STILE, Adj. [Lat.] like an enemy; adverse; opposite.

HOSTILITY, S. [Fr.] the practice of an open enemy; open war; violent and vehement opposition.

HO'STLER, S. one who has the care of horses at an inn.

HO'STRY, S. the stable or place where horses are kept at an inn.

HOT, Adj. [Sax.] having the power to excite a sensation of heat; made warm by fire. Figuratively, lustful, or vehemently lewd. Strongly affected with any sensible quality, in allusion to hounds. Violent; furious; ardent; vehement, applied to action. Precipitate, or furiously thoughtless. Highly seasoned, or affecting the palate very strongly.

HO'T-BED, S. in Gardening, a bed made warm for producing of plants which would not thrive without that contrivance.

HOT-BRA'INED, Adj. furious; vehement; passionate.

HOT-HEADED, Adj. vehement or violent in passion; soon provoked.

HO'T-HOUSE, S. a bagnio, or place to sweat or cup in. A brothel or bawdy-house. A house in which are hot-beds to bring vegetables, &c. to perfection all the year round.

HO'TLY, Adv. with heat; with violence or vehemence; with lewdness, lust, or lasciviousness.

HOT-MO'THED, Adj. headstrong; ungovernable.

HO'TNESS, S. that quality or state which excites a sensation of heat; violence or vehemence. Figuratively, wantonness or lust.

HO'TCH-POTCH, S. See **HODGE-PODGE**.

HO'T-SPUR, S. a person of violent passions, easily provoked, obstinate and ungovernable. In Botany, a pea of speedy growth.

HO'TSPURRED, Adj. vehement; of violent passions; rash; ungovernable.

HO'TTENTOTS. See **CAPE** of **GOOD HOPE**.

HÖVE, the preter of **HEAVE**.

HO'VEL, S. [Sax.] a shed open at the sides, covered over-head; a mean low habitation or cottage.

To **HO'VEL**, V. A. to shelter in, or repair to an hovel.

To **HO'VE**, V. N. [Brit.] to hang in the air over a person's head, without flying off one way or another; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, [pron. *bō*] S. [Sax.] the lower part of the thigh of a beast. An adz or hoe. See **HOE**.

To **HOUGH**, [pron. *bō*] V. A. to hamstring; to disable, or hinder from running, by cutting the sinew or tendon of the ham. "He *houghed* their horses," *Josh.* xi. 9. In Gardening, to cut or scrape up earth with an hoe. This is an unusual manner of spelling, and should not be imitated.

HOU'LET, S. [Fr.] a young owl.

HOUND, S. [Sax.] a dog used in hunting.

To **HOUND**, V. A. to set on, or let loose to the chase. To hunt or pursue.

HOUNSLOW, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, and two fairs are held on Trinity-Monday, and Monday after Sept. 29, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London.

HOUR, S. [Lat.] the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, or a space of time consisting of sixty minutes; the time marked by a clock; any particular time; a proper season for the performance of any thing. "Mine *hour* is not yet come," *John* ii. 4.

HOU'R-GLASS, S. an instrument to measure time with, by means of sand running thro' a small aperture out of one glass into another; any space of time. The last sense is obsolete.

HOU'RLY, Adj. and Adv. happening or repeated every hour; frequent.

HOU'R-PLATE, S. the plate on which the figures of the hours are painted or described, whether for a clock or dial.

HOUSE, S. [Sax. and Goth.] a building wherein a person or human creature dwells. Figuratively, any place of abode. The manner of living, or eating. A table joined to *keep*. "He kept a miserable *house*," *Shak.* The station of a planet, in astrology. Family, race, descendants, or kindred; one's family affairs. "Set thine *house* in order," 2 *Kings*, xx. 1. A body of men meeting for public concerns in any dwelling, applied to the lords or commons collectively considered: when used with *upper*, it implies the lords; and when joined with *lower*, the commons. "The major part of both *houses*," *K. Charles*. **SYNON.** *House* means a dwelling distinct by itself; *tenement*, part of a house, divided off, for the use of another family.

To **HOUSE**, [*house*] V. A. to harbour; to give lodging in a house; to shelter, or keep

under a roof. Neuterly, to take shelter; to reside, or live in a building. To have a station in the heavens, applied to astrology.

HOU'SE-BREAKER, S. one who forces an entrance into another person's house to steal.

HOU'SE-BREAKING, S. the act of entering another person's house by force, in order to steal: called, in law, *burglary*.

HOU'SE-DOG, S. a mastiff, or dog kept in a house to secure it from thieves.

HOU'SE-HOLD, S. a family living together in one dwelling-place or house; the management, economy, or government of a family. Used in Composition to imply domestic, or making part of a family.

HOU'SEHOLDER, S. the master of a family.

HOU'SE-HOLD-STUFF, S. furniture of an house, or utensils fit or necessary for a family.

HOU'SEKEEPER, S. one who is master of a family, and rents a whole house, opposed to a *lodger*; a woman-servant, who has the management of a family.

HOU'SEKEEPING, Adj. domestic; fit or necessary for a family.

HOU'SEKEEPING, S. hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table; the charge and expence attending the keeping a family.

HOU'SELEEK, S. a plant, so called from growing on the walls, or outside roofs of houses.

HOU'SELESS, [*houzeless*] Adj. without any abode or house to live in.

HOU'SEMAID, S. a female servant, employed in keeping a house clean.

HOU'SEROOM, S. shelter, place, or entertainment in a house.

HOU'SEWARMING, S. a feast or merry-making, upon going into a new house.

HOU'SING, [*houzing*] S. the quantity of houses in any place; cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental, from *houzeaux*, Fr.

HOU'SEWIFE, [pron. *houzif*, or *houzy*] S. the mistress of a family; one skilled in the regulating of a family, and practising frugality; a kind of purse consisting of several pockets above one another, and a book made of cloth, to carry thread, silk, and needles in.

HOU'SEWIFELY, [pron. *houzifly*] Adv. after the manner of a person who knows how to manage a family with order and frugality.

HOU'SEWIFELY, [pron. *houzifly*] Adj. skilled in the management of a family.

HOU'SEWIFERY, [pron. *houzifry*] S. the business or management of a mistress of a family; prudent and frugal management of the affairs of a family.

HOW, Adv. [Sax.] to what degree; in what degree; in what manner; for what reason; or from what cause; by what means. Used with *much*, it implies proportion, relation, and correspondence.

HOW'BE, or **HOWBE'IT**, Adv. [from *how*]

how, he, and it] nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however.

HOWDEN, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a large market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Tuesday in January, Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2, for horses, cattle, and flax. It is seated on the rivers Ouse and Derwent; and is a pretty large town, which gives name to a small territory called Howdenshire. It is 180 miles N. by W. of London.

HOWDY'E, [*of how, do, and ye*] in what state is your health? Used as a substantive for a mere compliment of civility, or an enquiry into the state of a person's health.

HOWE'VER, Adv. in whatsoever manner and degree; at least; at all events; let what will happen; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; for all that.

HOWEY, a village of Radnorshire, in South Wales, with four fairs, on February 7, June 19, August 7, and the last Saturday in October, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

To **HOWL**, [*the how is pron. as in how*] V. N. [Belg.] to cry, or make a noise, applied to a wolf or dog. Figuratively, to utter a mournful sound or cry from deep distress; to pronounce in a tone like a beast. Poetically used for any noise that is loud and horrid.

HOWL, S. the cry or noise of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being oppressed with distress, and filled with horror.

HOWSOE'VER, Adv. See **HOWE'VER**.

To **HOX**, V. A. [Sax.] to hamstring; to hough. Figuratively, to take notice of a person, so as to make him blush or be ashamed. A low phrase, perhaps from *hoxlice*, Sax. reproachful.

HO'XNE or **HO'XONE**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on Nov. 2, for Scotch cattle, three miles N. of Eye. It continues for a month.

HOY, S. [old Fr.] a small vessel, whose sails are neither square nor cross like other ships, but mizen, so that she can sail nearer wind than another vessel can.

HOY, an island of Scotland, and one of the Orkades. It is about 10 miles long, and that part called Waes is fruitful and pretty populous. It is a good place for fishing; and there is an uncommon bird here, called Yer, which is of the size of a duck, of a singular shape, and extremely fat.

To **HOYSE**, V. A. among mariners, to hale up any thing. See **HOIST**.

HU'BUB, S. a mixed or confused noise made by several people talking at the same time; a tumult, riot, or uproar.

HU'CKABACK, S. a kind of coarse linen with raised figures.

HU'CKLEBACKED, Adj. crooked in the shoulders; hunch or hump-backed.

HU'CKSTER, or **HU'CKSTERER**, S. [Teut.] a person that sells goods or wares in

small quantities; a pedlar. Figuratively, a trickish mean person.

To **HU'CKSTER**, V. N. to sell wares in small quantities.

HU'DDERSFIELD. See **HUTHERSFIELD**.

To **HU'DDLE**, V. A. to dress up close in order to disguise; to dress in a hurry, or put one's cloaths on carelessly and in haste. Figuratively, to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to join together in a confused and improper manner. Neuterly, to come in a crowd or hurry.

HU'DDLE, S. a confused crowd or mixture; a crowd assembled together in a hurry; a tumult.

HU'DSON'S BAY, a large bay of N. America, between 51 and 63 degrees of latitude, where the English Hudson's-bay company have several forts and settlements, and trade with the natives for beaver-skins, and other rich skins and furs.

HUE, S. [Sax.] colour. A clamour, or legal pursuit after a robber, attended with noise; from *huée*, Fr. *Hue and cry*, in Law, is the pursuit of a person who has committed felony on the highway.

HUFF, S. [*beosen*, Sax. lifted up. Johnson derives it from *hoven*, or *bove*, to swell] a swell of sudden anger or insolence; a severe and insolent reprimand; one swelled and grown insolent with a vain opinion of his own value.

To **HUFF**, V. A. to swell or puff. To hector, or treat with insolence; to chide or reprimand with insolence or severity. In Gaming, to take a trick from a person, who did not play to a lead.

HU'FFER, S. a boaster or bully.

HU'FFISH, Adj. with arrogance, insolence, or bragging.

HU'FFISHNESS, S. noisy bluster; insolent pride.

To **HUG**, V. A. [Sax.] to press close in an embrace. Figuratively, to fondle, or treat with tenderness; to hold fast with great affection.

HUG, S. an embrace wherein a person is held tight within the arms.

HUGE, Adj. [Belg.] large, applied to size, generally including excess; vast or immense. **SYNON.** *Huge* implies greatness in bulk; *vast*, greatness in extent; *enormous*, greatness in size even to deformity and dreadfulness; *immense*, unlimited extent, even beyond expression. Thus we say, a *huge* giant; a *vast* tract of land; an *enormous* crime; the *immense* expanse.

HU'GELY, Adv. in an extensive manner; immensely, or enormously, applied to size. Greatly; very much; prodigiously, applied to degree.

HU'GENESS, S. enormity applied to bulk. Greatness or extensiveness, applied to quality or degree.

HU'GGER-MUGGER, [the g in both twice]

these words before *e* has the hard sound] *S.* secrecy; in a bye place.

HUGUENOTS, a name given by way of contempt to the Protestants of France. The name had its rise in the year 1560, on this occasion. At Tours, the place where they were thus first denominated, the people had a notion, that an apparition or hobgoblin, called **king Hugon**, strolled about the streets in the night-time; from whence, as those of the reformed religion met in the night to pray, &c. they called them Huguenots; that is, the disciples of king Hugon.

HUGGY, Adj. vast; great; large.

HUKE, *S.* [Fr.] a cloak.

HULK, *S.* [Sax.] the body of a ship. Figuratively, any thing bulky and weighty.

To **HULK**, *V. A.* to pull out the entrails of animals. "To *hulk* a hare." *Ans.*

HULL, *S.* [Sax.] the husk, or outward covering of corn or any other thing. The body of a ship: though *bulk* and *hull* be now used promiscuously, *bulk* seems, according to Johnson, to have been formerly applied, not only to the body or hull, but likewise to a whole ship of burthen.

To **HULL**, *V. N.* to float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. "He look'd and saw the ark *hull* on the flood." *Par. Lost.*

HULL, or **KINGSTON UPON HULL**, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on October 10, for horses and toys. It is seated on the N. side of the river **Humber**, and is a handsome, large town, with two parish churches. One of the streets resembles **Thames-street** in London, where pitch, tar, cordage, and sails are to be sold, and where the ships come to lade and unlade their merchandize, it having a custom-house and a quay. It is very well fortified; is one of the principal places in England for trade, a county of itself, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of duchy. It is 172 miles N. of London.

HULLY, Adj. husky, or abounding in husks.

To **HUM**, *V. A.* [Belg.] to make a noise, applied to bees. To make an inarticulate noise, by forcing the breath through the lips when shut. To pause in speaking, and fill up the interval by making a sound with the breath forced through the lips when shut; to sing so low as scarcely to be heard. "To *hum* a tune." *Pope.* To applaud. To *hum* a person, is to render him ridiculous, by exercising some frolic upon him.

HUM, *S.* the hoarse buzzing noise made by bees. Figuratively, the confused noise made by a croud of people engaged in discourse; any low, rough noise; a pause filled up by a forcible emission of breath through the lips when shut.

HUM, Interj. a low inarticulate sound, like

that of a swarm of bees, made use of to imply doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, Adj. [Lat.] having the qualities of a reasonable creature or man; belonging to, or like a man.

HUMANE, Adj. [Fr.] kind; civil; good-natured; benevolent; ready to do good offices, and embracing all opportunities to relieve and compassionate our fellow creatures.

HUMANELY, Adv. in a kind, civil, compassionate, or benevolent manner.

HUMANIST, *S.* [Fr.] a person who teaches the rudiments of grammar of languages.

HUMANITY, *S.* [Lat.] the nature of man. Mankind, or the collective body of reasonable creatures. The exercise of all the social and benevolent virtues. *Humanities*, in the plural, signifies Grammar, Rhetoric, and Poetry, known by the name of *liberal humaniores*; for teaching of which there are professors in the university of Scotland, called *Humanists*. *SYNON.* *Humanity* denotes a fellow feeling for the distresses of a stranger; *Tenderness* is a susceptibility of impression more applicable to persons with whom we are nearly connected.

To **HUMANIZE**, *V. A.* to soften or render susceptible of the impressions of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, *S.* the race of reasonable creatures, called men.

HUMANLY, Adv. after the manner, or according to the power of men.

HUMBER, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, near **Holderness**.

HUM-BIRD, *S.* one of the smallest birds we know of, so called from its humming sounds.

HUMBLE, Adj. [Fr.] having a modest or low opinion of one's own abilities; behaving with modesty, submission, and deference to others. Low, applied to situation or rank.

To **HUMBLE**, *V. A.* to destroy or diminish a person's pride; to make less arrogant; to make submissive; to mortify; to subdue; to diminish the height of a thing.

HUMBLE-BEE, *S.* a wild bee, so called from its buzzing. In Botany, an herb.

HUMBLENESS, *S.* a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of his abilities, and is submissive to others.

HUMBLER, *S.* one who subdues either his own pride, or that of others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, Adj. mild, or meek in speech.

HUMBLE-PLANT, *S.* a species of the sensitive plant.

HUMBLES, *S.* the entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, Adv. with a proper deference

H U M

and submission to others; without pride. Low, applied to situation or distance from the earth.

HU'MDRUM, Adj. [from *bum* and *drone*] dull; stupid; not answering or taking notice when spoken to, on account of stupidity.

To HUME'CT, or HUME'CTATE, V. A. [Lat.] to wet or moisten. Not in use.

HUMECTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of wetting or moistening.

HU'MERAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a shoulder.

HU'MERUS, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, is the shoulder, or upper part of the arm, between the scapula and elbow.

HUMICUBA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of lying on the ground. Not in use.

HUMID, Adj. [Lat.] moist; or having the power to wet; wet.

HUMIDITY, S. [Fr.] moisture, or that quality which a fluid has of entering the pores, or wetting other bodies.

HUMILIA'TION, S. [Fr.] an act whereby a person voluntarily descends from a higher degree of dignity to a lower; mortification; or a sense and expression of our defects or unworthiness; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, S. [Fr.] a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of himself and his advantages, is submissive to authority, and attentive to instruction.

HUMMER, S. an applauder. Used at present as a cant word for a person who tells a plausible story to another in order to gain his credit, and induce him to believe a falsity; one who tells a lye.

HUMMUMS, S. a bagnio, a sweating-house.

HUMOR, or HU'MOUR, S. [Lat.] moisture; any fluid body. In Anatomy, the fluids in an animal body, or any corrupt matter collected in a wound or abscess. Temper, disposition, or the ruling passion, applied to the mind. Passion, or the present disposition of the mind. Petulance; peevishness. Caprice; whim. Any odd medley of ideas which extort a smile, or raise a laugh; pleasantry; jocular. A trick, habit, or practice. "I like not the *humour* of lying." *Shak.*

HU'MORAL, Adj. proceeding from humors redundant in the body.

HUMORIST, S. [Fr.] one who is greatly pleased or displeased with little things, and conducts his actions not by reason and the nature of things, but by caprice, fancy, or some predominant passion.

HU'MOROUS, Adj. full of odd or comical ideas and sentiments; capricious; without any rule but the present whim; pleasant or jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY, Adv. in a jocular or pleasant manner, so as to extort a smile, or raise a laugh; with caprice or whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS, S. fickleness of temper; a disposition pleased or offended with trifles.

H U N

HU'MORSOME, Adj. easily pleased or displeased with trifles; peevish; odd; of a changeable disposition, or not pleased long with any thing.

HU'MORSOMELY, Adv. in a peevish manner; in such a manner as to be pleased or displeased with trifles, or not to be pleased with any thing long.

To HU'MOR, V. A. to please or soothe, by complying with a person's ruling passion, or peculiar foible. Figuratively, to suit any design in such a manner to an obstacle, as to make it rather an ornament than an impediment. To comply with.

HUMP, S. [corrupted, perhaps, from *bump*] the swelling on a crooked back.

HU'MP-BACK, S. a crooked back, or a back which has a kind of a bump or knob swelling above the other parts of its surface.

To HUNCH, V. A. [Teut.] in its primary sense, to give a blow with the fist. At present it signifies to push as with the elbow.

HUNCH-BA'CKED, Adj. having a hump, or crooked back.

HU'NDON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on Holy-Thursday, for cattle.

HU'NDRED, Adj. [Sax.] a number consisting of ten times ten. Substantively it implies a division of a county, perhaps so called from containing a hundred securities for the king's peace, from *hundred*, Sax. a body of one hundred men. Likewise a measure or certain quantity of things; a *hundred of salt*, at Amsterdam, is 14 tons. A *hundred of deal boards* consists of six-score, i. e. 120, which is likewise called the *long hundred*.

HU'NDREDTH, Adj. [Sax.] the ordinal of a hundred, or that which has ninety-nine placed before it.

HUNG, preter and part. pass. of HANG.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying along the river Danube, about 600 miles in length, and about 250 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by Germany, and on the E. and S. by Turkey in Europe. It comprehends three large provinces, namely, Proper Hungary, which is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by the circle of Austria, on the S. by the river Drave, which separates it from Slavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E. by Walachia and Transylvania. The other parts are Transylvania and Slavonia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Tresse, the Maros, the Raab, the Waag, the Gmn, and the Zarwiese. They are so full of fish, that they give them to the hogs, but the waters are all unwholesome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, inasmuch, that there is a sort of plague visits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. It abounds in all the necessaries

ties of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well-shaped, brave, haughty, and revengeful. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian, and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is Popery, tho' there are a great number of Protestants, who have of late been severely persecuted, but it is now said they have a toleration. No country of the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks had it in possession, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

HUNGER, S. [Sax.] the pain felt on fasting long; a desire of food. Figuratively, any violent desire.

To **HUNGER**, V. N. to feel a pain on long fasting; to be desirous of eating. Figuratively, to desire any thing with great eagerness.

HUNGER-BIT, or **HUNGER-BIT-TFN**, Adj. pained or worn out for want of food.

HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on Aug. 21, for horses, cows, and sheep; seated on the river Kennet, in a low and watery soil, and noted for the best trouts and craw-fish in all England. It is 64 miles W. of London.

HUNGERLY, Adj. hungry; wanting food or nourishment.

HUNGERLY, or **HUNGRILY**, Adv. with a keen appetite, or like a person who wanteth food.

HUNGRY, Adj. feeling pain for want of food; wanting food; lean for want of food. Figuratively, not fat, fruitful, or prolific.

HUNKS, S. [Isl.] a person who is covetous of money, and spends very little; a miser.

HUNNANBY, or **HUNMANBY**, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 6, and October 29, for toys. It is 209 miles N. of London.

To **HUNT**, V. A. [buntian, Sax. of bund, Sax. a hound] to chase wild animals; to pursue with dogs. Figuratively, to pursue or follow close; to follow after; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.

HUNT, S. a pack of hounds. A chase after wild animals. Pursuit.

HUNTER, S. [Isl.] one who chases animals for pleasure or exercise; a dog that scents, or is used in pursuing beasts of prey;

a swift and strong horse that is fit to follow the chase.

HUNTINGDON, the chief town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on March 25, for pedlars ware. It is the place where the assizes are held, has the title of an earldom, sends two members to parliament, and is 57½ miles N. by W. of London.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, 25 miles in length, 17 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Cambridgeshire, on the W. by Northamptonshire, on the N. by Lincolnshire, and on the S. by Bedfordshire. It contains 8220 houses, 49,320 inhabitants, 79 parishes, and six market-towns. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are ageish; and the soil is generally rich, producing rich pastures and corn. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, and the Cam, which last divides it from Cambridgeshire. It sends four members to parliament, viz. two for Huntingdon, which is the shire-town, and two for the county.

HUNTINGTON, a village in Herefordshire, three miles S. of Keynton, with two fairs, on June 28, and November 15, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and lambs.

HUNTSPILL, a small town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Parrot, near the sea, five miles N. of Bridgewater, with one fair, on June 29, for cattle and sheep. It is 146½ miles distant from London.

HUNTRESS, S. a woman that follows the chase, or pursues animals for sport.

HUNTSMAN, S. one who diverts himself in chasing animals; a servant who has the direction of a chase.

HURDLE, S. [Sax.] in Husbandry, frames of split timber, or hazle rods interwoven, or plaited together, to serve for gates, sheep-folds, or to stop a gap in a hedge. In Fortification, twigs of willows or others interwoven together, sustained by strong stakes, sometimes covered with earth, and used for strengthening batteries, for making a passage over muddy ditches, for covering traverses and lodgments from the Stones, shot, &c. of the enemy.

HURDS, S. See **HORDS**.

To **HURL**, V. A. [Isl.] to throw, cast, or drive any thing with violence. To utter with vehemence, from *hurlet*, Fr. to make a hideous or howling noise. To play at casting or hurling a ball.

HURL, S. tumult; riot.

HURL-BONE, S. a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse, very easily put out of its socket by a hurt or strain.

HURLER, S. one who plays at hurling a ball. This name is given to seventeen large stones set in a kind of a square near St. Clare, in Cornwall, from an old tradition, that they are the bodies of men petrified for profaning the

the Sabbath, by playing at hurling balls; but whoever has seen Stonehenge, or read Wormius's dissertation on the Danish antiquities, would smile at the simplicity of the relations, and easily see that these stones are some funeral monument.

HUR'LY, or HUR'LY-BURLY, S. a tumult, uproar, or bustle.

HURRICANE, or HURRICANO, S. [Span.] a furious storm arising from an opposition of several winds.

To HURRY, V. A. [Sax.] to drive fast; to make a person quicken his pace; to do a thing in haste.

HURRY, S. a tumult; a confusion attended with haste; a hasty or violent emotion of mind.

HURST-CASTLE, a fortress in Hampshire, not far from Limington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land which shoots into the sea towards the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles.

HURST-GREEN, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on June 3, for pedlars ware.

HURSTPIERPOINT, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on August 10, for pedlars ware.

To HURT, V. A. [preter, *I hurt*, compound preter, *I have hurt*, part. pass. *hurt*. Sax.] to affect with pain; to wound; to impair or damage. "Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt." *Milton*.

HURT, S. damage; mischief, or harm. A wound or bruise, applied to the body.

HURTFUL, Adj. mischievous; pernicious; affecting a person with loss, damages, or pain.

HURTFULLY, Adv. in a mischievous or pernicious manner.

To HURTLE, V. N. [Fr.] to strike or clash; to meet with a shock, and encounter. Obsolete.

HURTBERRY, S. [Dan.] the bilberry.

HURTLESS, Adj. without injury, or doing harm; innocent; harmless.

HUSBAND, S. [from *bus*, Sax. a house, and *banda*, Run. a master] a man married to a woman. Figuratively, an economist, or one who understands and practises frugality. A farmer or tiller of ground.

To HUSBAND, V. A. to marry, or supply with an husband; to manage with frugality; to till or cultivate ground.

HUSBANDLESS, Adj. without a husband.

HUSBANDLY, Adv. in a frugal or thrifty manner.

HUSBANDRY, S. tillage, or the act of cultivating land; parsimony; or a careful management of money or time; the care of a family.

HUSH, Interj. [formed from the sound] be silent.

HUSH, Adj. silent, quiet, or still, generally

used in a comparative sense. "As *bustle* as death." *Shak*.

To HUSH, V. A. to still; to silence; to quiet; to appease: used with *up*.

HUSH-MONEY, S. money given to stifle evidence, or hinder information.

HUSK, S. [Belg.] the outmost covering of fruit or corn.

To HUSK, V. A. to strip off the outward covering from corn, or fruit.

HUSKED, Adj. bearing or covered with a husk or hull.

HUSKY, Adj. abounding in, or consisting of, husks.

HUSSARS, [*buzsárs*] a sort of troopers, that were first common in Hungary, but are now introduced into several parts of Europe, and there have been some lately in the English army. They may be more properly called light horse; and they usually do a great deal of service.

HUSSY, [pron. *buzzy*] S. [a corruption of *bustwife*, used in an ill sense] a bad manager; a bad or wanton woman.

HUSTINGS, S. [Sax.] a court of Common Pleas held before the lord-mayor and aldermen, at Guildhall, London. It is the principal and highest court belonging to the city of London; and existed so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

To HUSTLE, V. A. to shake together.

HUSWIFE, [pron. *búzfif*] S. [Sax.] a woman that is either a bad manager, or a person of infamous character. An economist, or a woman that conducts the affairs of a family with frugality. "The bounteous *bustwife*, nature." *Shak*. Johnson observes, that it is common to use *bousewife* in a good sense, but *bustwife* or *bussy* in a bad one.

To HUSWIFE, [pron. *búzfif*] V. A. to manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, [pron. *búzfify*] S. management of household affairs; management of such branches of farming as fall within the province of women.

HUT, S. [Sax.] a low, mean, and poor cottage.

HUTCH, S. [Sax.] a corn-cheft; a kind of house, with a wired door, otherwise resembling a cheft, used to keep rabbits in.

HUTHERSFIELD, or HÜDDERSFIELD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is on Tuesday; it has one fair, on May 24, for lean horned cattle, and horses. It is 194 miles N. N. W. of London.

To HUZZ, V. N. [from the sound] to buzz or murmur.

HUZZA', Interj. a shout or cry of joy.

To HUZZA', V. N. to make a shout of joy. Actively, to receive with shouts of joy, or acclamations.

HYACINTH, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a flower. Among jewellers, a gem of the size of a nutmeg, of various degrees of deepness

and paleness, but always of a deadish red, with a mixture of yellow.

HYACINTHINE, Adj. [Gr.] made of hyacinths; yellow, or of the colour of hyacinths.

HYADS, or **HYADES**, S. [Gr.] a constellation of seven stars in the Bull's head, the principal of which, called *Aldebaran*, by the Arabs, is in the Bull's left eye. They are famous among the ancient poets for bringing rain.

HYALINE, Adj. [Gr.] glassy; crystalline; made of, or resembling glass. Used substantively by Milton.

HYBRIDOUS, Adj. [Lat.] begotten between animals of different species.

HYDATIDES, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, little transparent bladders of water in any part of the body.

HYDRA, S. [Lat.] a kind of water-snake, feigned to have many heads, which grew again when cut off. In Astronomy, a southern constellation consisting of 26 stars.

HYDRAGOGUES, [*by dragōgs*] S. [Gr.] such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAULIC, or **HYDRAULICAL**, Adj. relating to the conveyance of water by pipes.

HYDRAULICS, S. [Gr.] in its primary sense, the science of the motion of water or fluids through pipes; but at present extended not only to the conducting and raising of water, the constructing of engines for that purpose, but likewise the laws of the motion of fluid bodies.

HYDROCELE, S. [Gr.] a watery rupture, situated in the scrotum, or groin.

HYDROCEPHALUS, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a watery head, or dropsy in the head.

HYDROGRAPHER, [*bydrōgrāfer*] S. [Gr.] one that makes maps or charts of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY, [*bydrōgrāfy*] S. the art of describing or drawing maps or charts of the sea.

HYDROMANCY, S. [Gr.] the act or art of foretelling future events by means of water.

HYDROMEL, S. [Gr.] mead, or a drink made of honey diluted with water, and fermented by a long and gentle heat.

HYDROMETER, S. [Gr.] an instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, and other properties of water.

HYDROMETRY, S. the act or art of measuring the gravity, and other properties of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, [*bydrōphōbia*] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, an aversion or dread of water; a dangerous symptom attending persons bit by a mad dog.

HYDROPIC, or **HYDROPICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] dropical, or affected with the dropsy. See **DROPSY**.

HYDROSTATICAL, Adj. relating to, or taught by hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICS, S. that part of mechanics which considers the weight or gravity of fluids, or of solid bodies immersed or placed in them.

HYDROTIC, S. [Gr.] a medicine which purges water or phlegm, and causes sweating.

HY'EN, or **HYE'NA**, S. [Lat.] a wild beast of a darkish grey colour, spotted with black, resembling a wolf, reckoned untamable, and reported to imitate a human voice in order to seduce its prey.

HYGROMETER, S. [Gr.] a machine or instrument used to measure the degrees of moisture of the air.

HYGROSCOPE, S. [Gr.] an instrument to shew the different degrees of moisture or dryness of the air.

HY'MEN, S. [Gr.] the god of marriage. Figuratively, marriage. In Anatomy, the virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL, or **HYMENE'AN**, Adj. relating to or belonging to marriage.

HYMN, [the *n* is mute] S. [Gr.] a religious song or ode.

To **HYMN**, [pron. *hym*] V. A. [Gr.] to praise in songs. Neuterly, to sing religious songs in worship.

To **HYP**, V. A. [contracted from *hypocondriac*] to dispirit, or make melancholy.

HYPALLAGE, S. [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein words change cases with each other.

HYP'ER, S. [a word curtailed from *hypercritic*] a person more critical than he ought to be. "Critics I read on other men—and bygers upon them." *Prior*.

HYP'ERBOLA, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a curve line, formed by the section of a cone.

HYP'ERBOLE, S. [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, whereby any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth; as in the following sentence, "He was so young, that the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him." *Shak.*

HYPERBO'LIC, or **HYPERBO'LICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] in Geometry, belonging to or having the properties of an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, extenuating or exaggerating beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LICALLY, Adv. in the form, or after the manner, of an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, in such manner as to extenuate or exaggerate beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'REAN, Adj. [Lat.] northern.

HYPERCRITIC, S. [Fr.] a person who criticises or censures with too great nicety and rigour. See **HYPER**.

HYPERCRITICAL, Adj. critical beyond measure.

HYPERMETER, S. [Gr.] any thing beyond or greater than the standard request; any thing beyond a rule, or the usual measure.

HYPER

HYPERSARCO'SIS, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, the growth of fungous flesh.

HYPHEN, [*hy-fen*] S. [Gr.] in Grammar and Printing, a short line drawn between syllables or compound words, and shewing that they are to be joined; as in *God-head*, *ever-living*, &c.

HYPNOTIC, S. [Gr.] any medicine that procures or induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES, [*hypokondres*] S. [Gr.] the two regions lying on each side the cartilago costiformis, and those of the ribs and the tip of the breast, one of which contains the liver, and the other the spleen.

HYPOCHONDRIAC, or **HYPOCHONDRIACAL**, [*hypokondriak*, or *hypokondriakal*] Adj. melancholy; disordered in mind; producing melancholy. The *hypochondriac passion* is a disease which affects the hypochondres, and occasions melancholy, or disordered imagination, and is variously named according to its situation: when seated in the hypochondres, arising from some disorder of the parts contained therein, it is properly called the *hypochondriac passion*, contractedly, the *hyp*, the *spleen*, &c. and when the flatulent rumblings in the intestines are considered, it is then the *vapours*.

HYPOCIST, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, an inspissated juice of a fine shining black colour when broken, considerably hard and heavy, expressed from the fruit of a plant of the same name, and brought from the Levant. It is a strong astringent, and is used in the theriaca.

HYPOCRISY, S. [Gr.] the act of counterfeiting religion or virtue, in order to pass for religious and good, without really being either.

HYPOCRITE, S. [Gr.] one who affects the external appearance of religion or morality, purely to gain the good opinion of others, without being really either devout or moral.

HYPOCRITICAL, Adj. dissembling; affected.

HYPOCRITICALLY, Adv. in a dissembling, insincere manner.

HYPOSTASIS, S. [Fr.] a distinct substance. In Divinity, personality used in speaking of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, Adj. [Fr.] in Chemistry, constituting as distinct principles. In Divinity, personal. The *hypostatical union* is the union of the human nature with the divine.

HYPOTHENU'SE, S. [Gr.] the longest side of a right angled triangle, or that side which subtends or is under and opposite to the right angle.

HYPOTHESIS, S. [Gr.] a system formed on some principle not used, and laid down from the imagination, to account for some phenomena; a supposition.

HYPOTHETIC, or **HYPOTHE'TICAL**; Adj. [Fr.] including a supposition conditional, opposite to *positive*.

HYPOTHE'TICALLY, Adv. upon supposition; conditionally.

HY'SSOP, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the branches were used by the Jews to sprinkle with in purifications, to which the Scriptures allude in several places.

HYSTERIC, or **HYSTERICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] troubled with fits; affected with disorders in the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERIC'S, S. [Gr.] fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb; medicines given to cure the hysterics.

I

I, is the ninth letter, and third vowel of the alphabet. Its sound varies; in some words it is long, as in *fine*, *shine*, *thine*, which are usually marked with *e* final, but not always, as in *high*, *mind*, *sign*, &c. and a short sound, as in *thin*, *twain*, *sin*, *bid*, &c. In others, it is pronounced like *y*, as in *collier*, *onion*, &c. When prefixed to *z*, it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or *ee*, thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; it has the same sound in *machine*, *magazine*, &c. Subjoined to *a* or *e*, it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*, &c. No English word ends in *i*, *e* being either added to it, or else the *i* turned into a *y*. *I*-consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, *genius*, &c. as *jade*, *jump*, *jerk*, &c. *I*, as a numeral, stands for only one, and so many units as it is repeated times, as *I*, *II*, *III*, is one, two, three; and when put before a higher numeral, subtracts itself, as *IV*, four, *IX*, nine, &c. but when set after it, so many are added to the higher numeral as there are *I*'s added; thus *VI*, is 5 and 1, or six; *VII*, 5 and 2, or seven; *VIII*, 5 and 3, or eight. The antient Romans likewise used *II* for 500, *IIIC* for 1000, *IIII* for 5000, *CCCC* for 10,000, *IIIIII* for 50,000, and *CCCCIIII* for 100,000. Farther than this they did not go in their notation, but when necessary repeated the last number, as *CCCCIIIIII* for 200,000, and so on.

I, Pronoun personal [Sax.] used by a person when speaking of, or ascribing an action to himself. Sometimes it is used instead of *ay*, *yea*, or *yes*; from *ia*, Sax. "*I*, Sir, she took them, and read them in my presence."

Shak.

To **JABBER**, V. N. [Belg.] to talk idly, or without thinking; to prate or chatter; to talk inarticulately, so as not to be understood.

JABBERER, S. one who talks too fast, or so inarticulately as not to be understood.

JACENT, Adj. [Lat.] lying at length.

JACK, S. [the diminutive of *John*] a general term of contempt for a saucy or paltry person. "These bragging *Jacks*." *Shak.* The instrument with which boots are pulled off, or spits are turned. A young pike, applied

plied to fish. A cup of waxed leather. A coat of mail, from *jacque*, Fr. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to bowlers. The colours or ensign of a ship. In Music, a piece of box fitted with a quill, which, being moved by fingering the pieces of ivory, moves against the wire, and sounds a spinnet or harp-fichord, &c. Joined to the names of animals, when both sexes are signified by one word, it implies the male, as a *Jack-ass*.

JACK-A'LL, [*jackaull*] S. [Fr.] a small animal, said to start prey for the lion.

JACK-A-LANTHORN, S. [for *Jack* with a *lanthorn*, because it resembles a person going with a lanthorn and candle] a fiery meteor, which resembles the light of a candle at a distance; the reflection of the sun beams thrown by means of a looking glass upon a wall.

JACK-A-LE'NT, S. a simple sheepish fellow.

JACKANAPES, S. a monkey or ape. Figuratively, a coxcomb, or pert, impertinent fellow.

JACKBOOTS, S. large thick boots, used by the horse of an army to defend the legs.

JACKDA'W, S. a blackish bird, taught to imitate the human voice.

JACKET, S. [Fr.] a short coat, or kind of waistcoat, worn by women for the upper part of their riding dress, &c. To beat one's *jacket*, is to thresh or beat a person.

JACK-KE'TCH, S. a name given by the vulgar to the public hangman or executioner.

JACK-PU'DDING, S. a person who plays tricks and other pleasantries, in order to divert a mob.

JACOB'S-STAFF, S. a pilgrim's staff, so called, from the pilgrimages made to St. James at Compostella. In Astronomy, a cross staff, used for taking heights, so called, in allusion to the ladder in Jacob's dream.

JACOBINE MONKS, S. the same as the Dominicans.

JACOBITE, S. a name given to those who adhere to the interests of the late abdicated king James, and his family.

JACOBUS, S. an ancient gold coin worth 2 shillings.

JACULA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of throwing a dart, or other missive weapon.

JADE, S. [etymology doubtful] a horse of no spirit or value; a tired horse. Figuratively, a woman of bad character; generally used as a term of contempt, noting sometimes age, generally vice; but when applied to a young woman, it expresses rather irony than reproach. In Natural History, a species of jasper, of extreme hardness, of a colour composed of a pale bluish grey, or ash colour, and a pale green intermixed.

To **JADE**, V. A. to tire or make weary; to overbear or harass like a horse that is over-ridden. To ride or tyrannize over.

JA'DISH, Adj. used with *trick*, mischie-

vous, applied to the qualities of a vicious horse. Unchaste, applied to women.

To **JAGG**, V. A. [Brit.] to hack or cut into slits and notches, like the teeth of a saw.

JAGG, S. any thing resembling the teeth of a saw; an escallop.

JA'GGY, [the *g* is pron. hard] Adj. of an uneven surface; having extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JA'GGEDNESS, [the *g* is pron. hard] S. unevenness at the extremity; having its extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JAIL, S. [formerly written *jaile*, of *gaol*, Fr. See *GAOL*] a place where criminals or debtors are confined.

JAIL-BIRD, S. a person who has been confined in a prison for some crime.

JA'ILER, S. one who has the care of a prison.

JAKES, S. [of uncertain etymology] a place where persons answer the calls of nature, and deposit their excrements, called by Londoners an *house of office*.

JA'LAP, S. [low Lat.] a firm and solid root of a wrinkled surface, a faintish smell, and acrid taste. It is an excellent purge in all cases where serous humours are to be evacuated, was not known in Europe till after the discovery of America, and received its name *Jalap* or *Jalop* from *Xalapa*, a town in New Spain, near which it was discovered.

JAM, S. [the etymology unknown] a tart, or conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMAICA, an island of America, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, being 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the island of Cuba, and 50 W. of Hispaniola, and is about 160 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which runs nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams, refreshing the valleys as they glide along, and furnishing the inhabitants with sweet and cool water. They are well stored with fish of various kinds, not known in Europe, but they are exceeding good. However, they have eels and craw-fish in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of these rivers are navigable, but some of them are so large that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sea-side. They are so numerous, that it is impossible to describe them all, and some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio-Cobre, and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year, for here

is an eternal spring. But, to balance this, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers, crocodiles, and galli-waips in the fens and marshes, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholesome, especially to new comers. There are two springs, or fountains, for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, which are the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as they were formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down the woods. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are most frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are all by the sea-side. The gentlemen's houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes, and the negroes huts are made of reeds, which will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots. The common dress here of the men is, linen drawers and waistcoats, thread stockings, and handkerchiefs tied round the head; but, upon publick occasions, the gentlemen wear wigs, silk-coats and waistcoats trimmed with silver. The negroes go naked, except a pair of breeches or a petticoat; but many of the women will not agree to wear these last, for they have no sense of shame. The ladies are richly dressed, and the servant maids wear linen-gowns. The current coin is all Spanish-money, for that of the English is kept as a curiosity. The general produce of this island is, sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live without it. This island was taken by the English in 1656, under the command of Pen and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingston claims that privilege.

JAMB, S. [Fr.] any supporter, particularly applied to those on each side a door, &c.

IAMBIC, S. [Lat.] verses composed of iambic feet, or a short and long syllable; and being generally used in satirical compositions, is applied figuratively to signify satire.

JAMES VI. of Scotland, succeeded to the English throne by the name of James I. upon the death of queen Elizabeth, March 24, 1603, being then in the 3rd year of his age, and having been king of Scotland ever since he was a year old, on the deposition of queen

Mary his mother, who was the daughter of James V. son to James IV. by Margaret, eldest daughter of our king Henry VII. He set out from Edinburgh April 5th, and was received with such extravagant expressions of joy as soon as he set foot in England, that an honest Scotchman said bluntly, "This people will spoil a good king;" and the king issued out a proclamation, to restrain the people from flocking to him in such numbers. On the 7th of May he arrived at London, having in his journey made about 200 knights; and soon after his arrival he made many more, and indeed was very liberal of conferring titles of all kinds. On the 19th of March the parliament met, when he recommended to them very strongly, the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland; but the king's partiality to his Scotch courtiers so raised the jealousy of the English, that it came to nothing. The commons, on June 6, presented an address to the king, complaining of certain grievances, representing their privileges, which they supposed him not thoroughly acquainted with, because he had interfered in the debates about the controverted elections, which they claimed the sole privilege of determining. But this address he took so ill, that soon after he prorogued the parliament to February. In the mean time he concluded a peace with Spain. The parliament, which was to have met in February 16 5, was further prorogued to November 5, when a plot was discovered of a design to blow up the parliament-house, 36 barrels of gun-powder being put in a cellar, under the lords house, which had been hired for that purpose, and covered over with coals, billets, and faggots. Guy Faux, who was to have set fire to the train, was discovered in a cloak and boots, with a dark-lantern, tinder-box, and matches in his pocket. Himself with his accomplices were executed in January following; as were not long after Oldcorn and Garnet, two Jesuits, for concealing and abetting the plot. In 1607 a new translation of the Bible, viz. that now in use, was begun; and published in 1611. Matters did not go very smooth between the king and parliament in 16 0. The commons began to complain of several grievances, such as the king's profuseness in enriching his courtiers, especially the Scots, his regard to the Roman catholics, the rigorous proceedings of the high-commission-court. The king sent for both houses, and endeavoured to vindicate himself in a speech; in which, however, he used such extravagant expressions concerning the kingly power, as were more agreeable to an absolute monarchy than the English constitution. During this session, Henry, the king's eldest son, was created prince of Wales, as prince Charles had a good while before been duke of York. Upon Henry IV. king of France, being stabbed by Ravallac at the instigation of

of the Jesuits, king James, by a fresh proclamation, banished all Jesuits and priests out of the kingdom, and forbade all recusants, that is, such as refused to take the new oath of allegiance, to come within 20 miles of the court. Robert Cecil, a man of great abilities, had been prime minister from the beginning of this reign; tho' all that while the king had, properly speaking, no particular favourite: but in 1611 he took into his good graces a young Scotch gentleman, of about 20 years of age, whose name was Robert Carr; He was a person of but small parts and no learning; but airy and gay, and of a comely and graceful presence: qualities very taking with king James. The king made him a gentleman of his bed-chamber, and some time after treasurer of Scotland, baron of Brinsford, and viscount Rochester; making him also a privy-counsellor and knight of the Garter; and nothing was done at court without the advice of the viscount Rochester. The latter end of the year 1612, Frederic V. elector palatine, came into England to marry the princess Elizabeth, the king's only daughter. On November 6 this year died in the 19th year of his age, Henry prince of Wales, of whom historians give an extraordinary character. Feb. 5, 1613, the marriage between the elector and princess was solemnized, on which occasion there was a continued course of entertainments, balls, masquerades, and other diversions at court, till April, when the illustrious pair set out for Germany. There having been no parliament these 4 years, the king and his ministers were continually inventing new ways to raise money, as by monopolies, benevolences, loans, and other illegal methods, which occasioned great murmurs and complaints. Among other expedients, he sold titles; made a number of knights of Nova-Scotia, each of which paid him such a sum; and instituted a new order of knights baronets, a sort of middle nobility between barons and knights-bachelors, which was to be hereditary; for which honour each person paid 1095l. But the king still wanting money, a parliament was called, which met on April 16, 1614. The commons, instead of granting of money first, as was expected, fell presently upon grievances; such as the ill uses made of the revenue, the increase of papists by the encouragement of the court, monopolies, and levying money without consent of parliament; upon which grievances they resolved to present an address: but the king not liking such proceedings, dissolved the parliament June 7, without one statute being enacted. In 1615 the king was taken with a new object, George Villiers, which cooled his affection to his old favourite, and his ruin was completed by the discovery of the murder of sir Thomas Overbury. By the disgrace of Somerset, Villiers became sole favourite. The king soon created him lord Wheddon, viscount Villiers, and earl of Buck-

ingham. His mother, though a papist, was created Countess of Buckingham, and she governed her son as he governed the king, the papists met with great encouragement, and began to swarm in the kingdom. He was soon after made marquis of Buckingham, and lord high admiral, tho' he had never been at sea, but between Dover and Calais. The king having the most extravagant notions of his prerogative, and being wholly influenced by this vain, unexperienced, and presumptuous young man, it is no wonder that the rest of this reign, like the former, was one continued scene of mismanagement. By this means two parties were formed in the nation, one for the court, and the other for the people. Prince Charles, now the king's only son, was created prince of Wales in 1616. The king was desirous of marrying him, and a negotiation, which lasted several years, was carried on with the court of Spain, for a marriage between him and the infant, daughter of Philip III. king of Spain, during which time Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador in England, had vast influence at court. The king being in want of money, delivered up to the states of the United Provinces, the cautionary towns Brill, Rammekins, and Flushing, which were put into queen Elizabeth's hands, as a security for the repayment of the expences she had been at, for 2,280,000 florins, in lieu of a debt of 8,000,000, which they were obliged to pay the late queen or her successors, besides 18 years interest for the same. In 1619, queen Anne, the king's consort, died of a dropsy, in the 46th year of her age. In 1619 the states of Bohemia, who were mostly protestants, refusing to own Ferdinand, who had been elected emperor, as their sovereign, chose Frederic elector palatine, son-in-law to king James, for their king, who was crowned November 4 following. A war ensuing, king James refused to assist his son-in-law, who, in the battle of Prague, November 7, 1620, was totally routed by the imperial and Bavarian troops, and forced to fly with his queen and children into Holland. The murmurs of the people about the Palatinate occasioned the calling of a parliament, which met January 30th, 1621. The king, in order to get money, made as if he would have recourse to arms, if other methods failed; and the commons, that they might not seem to be wanting in their zeal for what they so much desired, granted him two subsidies; but afterwards when they saw no preparations making for the war, and yet more money was demanded; instead of readily granting it, they drew up a remonstrance about the increase of popery at home, the state of the protestant religion abroad, by the neglect of vigorously interposing in the defence of the Palatinate, and against the Spanish match. Upon this the commons drew up a petition, and presented it with the remonstrance. The

former he received, but rejected the latter, and sent them a long and angry answer to their petition, charging them with usurping upon his prerogative royal, and meddling with things far above their reach; and in the end, objects to their calling their privileges their ancient and undoubted right and inheritance, and wishes they had rather acknowledged them, as derived from the grace and permission of his ancestors and himself. This the commons would by no means admit, and therefore, knowing the parliament was going to be dissolved or prorogued, drew up a protestation concerning their privileges, maintaining them to be their undoubted birth-right. The king hereupon sent for the clerk of the house of commons, and commanded him to produce the journal-book; which he having done accordingly, the king with his own hand, in full council, took the said protestation out of the journal, declaring it be invalid, null, void, and of no effect. Soon after, he dissolved the parliament by proclamation, and committed to prison several of the members who were most active in maintaining their privileges. This open opposition between the king and parliament, produced the two parties, who in after times came to be distinguished by the names of Tories and Whigs. On February 19, 1625, the parliament met, and the king apprehending that a war would ensue on the breaking off the Spanish match, made such a speech to them, as the prince and Buckingham, who now affected the patriot, desired. They unanimously advised him to break off the match, though the business had been done before, and gave largely for the war. The king died at Theobalds, March 27, 1625. In the beginning of this king's reign, a new officer, called master of the ceremonies, was instituted for the more solemn reception of ambassadors. King James wrote a treatise intitled, *Dæmonologia*, which very well corresponds with that notable act which passed against witchcraft in his reign, and which was repealed in the reign of King George II. Besides his majesty's prose works printed in folio, we have a small collection of poetry, under this title, *His majesty's poetical exercises at vacant hours*, Edinb. I shall conclude this account of king James's works with a passage extracted from Mr. Walpole's *Catalogue of royal authors*, which he has taken from Harris's life of that monarch, who quotes it from Melvil, and which deserves the attention of the admirers of that king's great learning. 'It is observable, that notwithstanding his boasted learning, he was so ignorant of a country which had such strong connexions with his own, that when queen Elizabeth wanted to hinder him from matching with a daughter of Denmark, Wotton her ambassador persuaded him, that the king of Denmark was de-

scended but of merchants, and that few made account of him or his country, but such as spoke the Dutch tongue.' James I. was in his stature of the middle size, inclining to corpulency: his forehead was high, his beard scanty, and his aspect mean. His eyes, which were large and languid, he rolled about incessantly, as if in quest of novelties. His tongue was so large, that in speaking or drinking he beslobbered the bystanders. His knees were so weak as to bend under the weight of his body. His address was awkward, and his appearance slovenly. There was nothing dignified either in the composition of his mind or person. In the course of his reign he exhibited repeated instances of his ridiculous vanity, prejudices, profusion, folly, and littleness of soul. All that we can add in his favour is, that he was averse to cruelty and injustice; very little addicted to excess, temperate in his meats, kind to his servants, and even desirous of acquiring the love of his subjects, by granting that as a favour which they claimed as a privilege. His reign, though ignoble to himself, was happy to his people. They were enriched by commerce, which no war interrupted. They felt no severe impositions; and the commons made considerable progress in ascertaining the liberties of the nation. In this and the preceding reign England produced a number of excellent poets, such as Spenser, Sidney, Shakespear, and Johnson; while Bacon excelled in natural philosophy, and Camden flourished as an antiquary and historian. In the 14th year of this reign, Sir Hugh Middleton, a private citizen of London, supplied part of the city with excellent water, conveyed in an aqueduct from Ware in Hertfordshire, now known by the name of the New-River.

JAMES II. succeeded to the throne of England, Feb. 6, 1684-5, on the death of his brother Charles II. There had been endeavours used to exclude him, by an act of parliament, from the crown, on account of his being a Roman catholic; but the king his brother dissolving the parliament, prevented it passing. On April 23, 1685, the king and queen were crowned. The king would not receive the sacrament, but all the rest was done in the protestant form; his priests doubtless dispensing with him in this as well as in the coronation oath. The famous Titus Oates was tried the 8th and 9th of May, before lord chief justice Jefferies for perjury, in relation to two circumstances of his evidence. The witnesses against him were almost all papists, and seminary priests and Jesuits from St. Omers. He was sentenced to pay 1000 marks on each indictment, to be stripped of his canonical habit, to stand twice in the pillory, and 5 times a year afterward as long as he lived; to be imprisoned for life, and to be whipped first from Aldgate to Newgate, and

the

the very next day but one from Newgate to Tyburn; which was executed with the utmost severity, so that he swooned away several times. Thomas Dangerfield was tried soon after, and sentenced to pay 500*l.* to stand twice in the pillory, and to be whipped in the same manner as Oates; which was executed, though with less severity. In England, the parliament (the only one in this king's reign) met May 19, when his majesty promised to preserve the religious and civil rights of his people. The beginning of king James's reign was disturbed by two invasions (one in Scotland, headed by the duke of Argyll, the other in England, in favour of the duke of Monmouth), the authors of which were both taken and beheaded, the latter in England and the former in Scotland. Judge Jeffries was sent down into the West to try the prisoners; where he boasted he had hanged more men than all the judges since William the Conqueror. Now every method was taken to establish popery. In Ireland the privy-council was dissolved, and a new one appointed, with several papists in it, who soon became the majority. Protestant officers were cashiered, and papists put in their room, and the army so modelled by the earl of Tyrconnel, as best to suit the purpose in view. The parliament, after several adjournments, met Nov. 9. The king demanded a supply for keeping up his army, which he had increased to 25,000 men, though the nation was in perfect peace; and bad them not to take exceptions that he had some officers in his army not qualified according to the late tests, declaring his resolution to employ them still. Both houses, and the whole kingdom were surprised at this speech, and the opposers of the late bill of exclusion began now a little to open their eyes. The commons indeed voted him a supply; but could not relish the employing popish officers in the army, contrary to the known law of the land, and addressed the king against it; at which he was so much offended, that he prorogued the parliament, Nov. 20. All the rest of king James's reign, till he met with a providential check from the enterprise of the prince of Orange, was wholly employed in measures to make himself absolute, and establish popery. In April 1686 he wrote a letter to the parliament of Scotland, desiring them to free his Roman catholic subjects from the restraints they lay under; and upon their not complying, he dissolved them. In England he got the judges to declare in favour of his dispensing power. This he effected by sending for them one by one, and talking with them privately in his closet (whence the odious name of closeting has its rise) by turning out those whom he found refractory, and filling their places with others he found more pliable. He also new modelled his council, admitting into it the lord Arundel of Wardour, and the lord

Bellasyse, who had both been impeached for the popish plot, and other Roman catholics; among whom was father Peter his confessor. And now every thing was hurrying on to establish the Roman catholic religion. The king had an army of 15,000 men encamped on Hounslow-heath, under the earl of Feverham; and in the camp was a public chapel, where mass was said every day. This seemed plainly to indicate, that he intended to make use of force, if he could not bring his measures to bear without it; which put the rev. Mr. Johnson upon publishing an address to the protestant officers and soldiers in the army, exhorting them not to be the fools of the court for subverting their religion and liberties. For this, after having been solemnly degraded, he was whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, stood thrice in the pillory, and fined 500 marks; but this writing being dispersed in the army, made such an impression, that it tended not a little to the defection that happened in it afterward. The king's zeal also put him upon sending the earl of Castlemain on a solemn embassy to the Pope, in order to reconcile the three nations to the holy see. But Innocent XI. happening to be troubled with a periodical cough, which always seized him when the earl was to have an audience, his lordship threatened to depart; whereupon his holiness very complaisantly sent him word, 'that if he had a mind to go, he would advise him to set out early in the morning, and rest at noon; because it was dangerous travelling in that country in the heat of the day.' In the beginning of the year 1687, the king sent his declaration into Scotland, suspending, by virtue of his sovereign authority, prerogative royal, and absolute power, all laws against the catholics. And, April 4, he published the like declaration for liberty of conscience in England, only not in quite so high a style. He sent mandates to admit Roman catholics into preferments in the university of Oxford. He did all he could to gain the members of parliament; but not succeeding, he dissolved them on July 2; and finding such a general aversion in the nation to popery and arbitrary power, he never durst venture to call another parliament. On July 3, Ferdinand Dada, who had been about the king's person ever since his accession, being invested with the character of the pope's nuncio in England, made his public entry at Windsor, with all the formality of a popish procession. On Jan. 2, 1687-8, a proclamation was published, that the queen was with child, and ordering a thanksgiving on that account. The king, now despairing of every method but force, began to augment his army and fleet, and the new commissions were almost all bestowed on popish officers. He afterwards ordered some entire regiments from Ireland. On April 27, 1688, came out a second declaration

into for liberty of conscience, which the bishops were ordered to see read in all churches and chapels. Some of the bishops obeyed, and it was read in a few churches, when the congregations generally went out. But the archbishop of Canterbury, and six other bishops, resolved not to obey the order, and went, and presented a petition to the king against it. They were upon this, June 8, summoned before the council, and adhering to their petition, were sent to the Tower, privately as it were, by water; but this did not hinder multitudes flocking to the water-side, desiring their blessing, and applauding and encouraging their constancy. Two days after, June 10, the queen was said to be delivered of a prince (the late pretender). On June 15, the seven bishops were tried for a libel against the king and government, and were acquitted; upon which a universal joy run through the nation, and the army shouted for it in the king's hearing. The king was now willing to try how far he could depend upon the army. Beginning with lord Litchfield's regiment, he ordered them to take their arms, and immediately commanded such officers and soldiers as would not contribute to the repeal of the penal laws and test, to lay them down; which they all did except two captains and a few popish soldiers: at which he was so astonished, that he stood speechless for some time, and then ordered them take up their arms again; adding, with a fullen air, that he would not hereafter do them the honour to ask their advice. And now he began to new model the army, cashiering protestants, and putting papists in their room; but this only disgusted the army the more. The fleet was no better disposed to favour the views of the king; for when admiral Strickland attempting to have a sail laid on board his ship, it occasioned such disturbance among the sailors, that they were with difficulty restrained from throwing the priest over-board. Now the nation in general began in earnest to think of means for preserving their religion and liberties from being utterly destroyed; and several of the nobility and gentry going abroad, waited on the prince of Orange at the Hague. The prince being invited over, as soon as the king knew it, he appeared in the utmost consternation, abolished the commission for ecclesiastical affairs, took off the bishop of London's suspension, restored the city their charter: but all this came too late; it was evidently the result of necessity, not inclination. When the king heard of the prince's landing, he ordered his army, under the earl of Feversham, to rendezvous on Salisbury plain; but finding he could not rely on his army, returned to London, and on Dec. 10, at night, went to Whitehall in disguise, in order to go to France. At his departure he sent a letter to the earl of Feversham to disband his forces:

The king having embarked on board a small vessel near Feversham, before he could sail, was stopped by a number of fishermen and others, who rifled him, and treated him with great indignity, taking him for a popish priest, and chaplain to sir Edward Hales, who attended him in his flight. A constable coming on board knew him, and behaved in a very respectful manner. The king finding he was known, was desirous to be gone; but the people brought him, as it were by force, to an inn in the town, where he sent for the earl of Winchelsea, who prevailed with him, much against his inclination, to go back to London, where on Dec. 16 he arrived at Whitehall. The prince of Orange having issued out a declaration for a free parliament, the king, who was at Rochester, dreading the consequences of it, withdrew himself privately about three in the morning, with only the duke of Berwick, his natural son, and two others; he embarked, and with a favourable wind arrived at Ambleteux in France; from whence he immediately repaired to St. Germain's; where, after having lost the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, he passed his days till his death, which happened in 1701. Mr. Walpole, in his *Catalogue of royal authors*, has inserted king James, as "author of *Memoirs of his own life, and campaigns, to the Restoration*. The original in English is preserved in the Scotch college at Paris. *Memoirs of the English affairs, chiefly naval, from the year 1660 to 1673*, written by his royal highness James duke of York, under his administration of lord high admiral, &c. published from his original letters, and other royal authorities, London, 1729. Though this work is ascribed to king James, it is thought to be drawn up by secretary Pepys. Three letters from king James were published by William Fuller, gent. 1702; with other papers relating to the court of St. Germain's; and are said in the title page to be printed by command." James II. was a prince in whom some good qualities were rendered ineffectual by mistaken notions of the prerogative, excessive bigotry to the religion of Rome, and an inflexible severity of temper. He was brave, steady, resolute, diligent, upright, and sincere, except when warped by religious considerations; yet, even where religion was not concerned, he appears to have been proud, haughty, vindictive, cruel, and unrelenting; and though he approved himself an obedient and dutiful subject, he certainly became one of the most intolerable sovereigns that ever reigned over a free people.

To JA'NGLE, V. N. [Fr.] to quarrel, or bicker in words; to make an untunable sound:

JA'NGLER, S. a quarrelsome, noisy, prattling fellow.

JA'NZARY, S. [Turk.] an order of foot soldiers in the Turkish armies, reputed the foot guards of the grand seignior.

J'ANTY, or **JAUNTY**, Adj. [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] showy; or carelessly adorned.

J'ANUARY, S. [Lat.] the first month of the year, so named from Janus, to whom it was dedicated by the ancient Romans.

JAPAN, a large country in the most eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands, in the principal of which are Nippon and Saikok, or Sacock. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1542, being cast upon shore by a tempest. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries; which are subdivided into 70 provinces: It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not less in esteem than the white. In short, Japan is accounted one of the best countries in Asia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horse back on the left side, and they on the right; and they have a language so particular that it is understood by no other nation. They value their lives so little, that when a lord makes a feast, the domesticks dispute who shall have the honour of cutting open their bellies before the guests. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they study most are arithmetick, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with a great deal of severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. On the other hand, bawdy-houses are very frequent, and they tolerate sins against nature. Those that have too many children make no scruple of destroying some of them; and there are many women who kill them before they are born, especially if they suspect they are of the female sex. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow: however, as they inhabit nothing but islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbid, especially with Christians, for they do not look upon the Dutch to be such. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them

on shore till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the night-time. The merchandises which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linnen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other japanned and lacquered ware. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they sit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks.

JAPAN, S. [from *Japan* in Asia, where this kind of work was originally done] wood varnished and raised in figures, painted in gold and other colours. Figuratively, china, or fine japanned porcelain.

To **JAPAN**, V. A. to varnish, or embellish with figures glazed with varnish.

JAPANNER, S. one skilled in varnishing.

To **JAR**, V. N. [Sax.] to strike together with a kind of a short rattling; to make a disagreeable harsh tone. Figuratively, to clash, interfere, act in opposition, or be inconsistent; to quarrel, or dispute.

JAR, S. a disagreeable, harsh, untunable sound. Figuratively, a quarrel, or state of discord. A door left ajar, is a door left half open. Also an earthen vessel.

J'ARGON, S. [Fr.] inarticulate and unintelligible talk; the use of words without ideas.

J'ASMINE, S. [Fr. It is commonly pronounced *jessamine*] a tree with narrow spear-shaped leaves, bearing a white sweet-scented flower.

J'ASPER, S. [Lat.] a hard stone of a bright, beautifully green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in many parts of the East Indies, &c. in masses of various forms.

J'AVA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, lying to the S. of the Equator. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, short coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with small eyes, and large eyelids. The men are very robust and strongly limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of callicoe wrapt two or three times round their middles; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but the other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their abilities. Those living near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. It is a very fertile island, and has very high mountains reaching to the clouds, particularly the pepper mountains on the S. side of the island. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch. Longitude from 105. to 118. E. lat. from 6. to 8. S. is to the S. of the island of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the straits of

Sunda. Batavia is the capital settlement of the Dutch.

J'AVELIN, S. [Fr.] a spear or half pike, with an iron pointed head; formerly used either by foot or horse.

JAUNDICE, S. [Fr.] in Medicine, a disease arising from a vitiated state of the blood and humours by an excrementitious bile, from a fault of the bilious ducts, greatly injuring the functions of the body, and rendering the skin of a yellow colour.

JAUNDICED, Adj. affected with the jaundice.

To **JAUNT**, V. N. [Fr.] to wander about.

JAUNT, S. a ramble, flight, or excursion.

JAUNTINESS, S. [See *Janty*] airiness; a loose and careless air; gentleness.

JAW, S. the bone in the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. Figuratively, the mouth; a term of contempt.

JAY, S. [so named from his cry] a bird about the size of a pigeon, with blue feathers on its wings, and of a kind of light brown or clay colour on its breast.

J'AZEL, S. a precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

IBERIA, the antient name of Spain, as well as of Georgia in Asia.

IBIS, S. a bird very useful to the Egyptians for destroying serpents, locusts, and caterpillars; and, on that account, had divine honours paid to it.

ICE, S. [Sax.] water or other liquor frozen hard by cold; sugar melted and grown hard afterwards. To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt.

To **ICE**, V. A. to freeze water hard; to cover with ice, or concreate sugar.

ICE-HOUSE, S. a house in which ice is preserved for use in the hot season.

ICELAND, a large island to the north of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hekla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are scattered about at a distance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are all miserable huts covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are Pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of seals. The Danes trade with the natives for

hides, tallow, train-oil, whale-bone, and sea-horses teeth, which are as good as ivory. They are said to live 100 years, without either physicians or medicines. Lat. from 64. to 67. N.

ICH DI'EN, S. [I serve, from the Teut. or Sax.] the motto of the prince of Wales, formerly that of John king of Bohemia on his shield, to denote that he was subservient to Philip king of France, whose pay he received; but being slain by Edward the black prince, the son of Edward III. he then assumed the motto, to denote his obedience to his father; since which it has always been borne by the prince of Wales.

ICHNEU'MON, [ikneumon] S. [Gr.] a small animal remarkable for its antipathy to the crocodile, whose eggs it breaks. The *ichneumon fly* is a fly which is bred in the body of caterpillars, and is so called in allusion to the report that the ichneumon gets down the throat of the crocodile, and eats its way out through the crocodile's belly.

ICHNO'GRAPHY, [iknography] S. [Gr.] in Perspective, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the bottom of it.

I'CHOR, [ikor] S. [Gr.] signifies a thin watery humour, like serum; but is sometimes also used for a thicker kind, flowing from ulcers, called also sanies.

I'CHOROUS, [ikorous] Adj. sanious; thin; undigested.

ICHTHYO'LOGY, [ikthyology] S. [Gr.] the science of fishes, or that branch of zoology which treats of fishes.

I'CHWELL, a village in Bedfordshire, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle of all sorts.

I'CICLE, S. [from ice] a shoot or thread of ice hanging down from any high place.

I'CINESS, S. the state of water grown hard by cold.

I'CKLETON, a village in Cambridgeshire, 5 miles N. E. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, on Aug. 2, for horses.

I'CKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is a small place; and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 78½ miles N. N. E. of London.

I'EON, S. [Gr.] a picture, resemblance, portrait, or representation; an image.

ICO'NOCLAST, S. [Gr.] a breaker of images.

ICONO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] the science that describes the figures and representations of men and heathen deities with their proper attributes and appendages, as Saturn like an old man with a scythe; Jupiter with a thunder-bolt in his hand and an eagle by his side, &c.

ICTE'RICAL, Adj. [Lat.] affected with the jaundice. Good against the jaundice, applied to medicines.

ICY, Adj. full of, or covered with ice. Figuratively, cold, applied to the touch. Frosty, applied

applied to the weather. Not warm. Free from passion, applied to the mind.

I'D, contracted for *I would*.

IDE'A, S. [Gr.] whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding; the form under which any thing appears to the mind, or the object on which the mind is employed when thinking; a notion. **SYNON.** *Idea* represents the object; *thought* considers it; *imagination* forms it; thus worked up, it becomes a *notion*. The first only points; the second examines; the third seduces; but the last draws.

IDE'AL, Adj. mental; intellectual; existing in the mind.

IDE'ALLY, Adv. mentally; in the mind.

IDE'NTIC, or **IDE'NTICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] the same; implying the same thing, or the same idea.

IDE'NTITY, S. [Fr.] sameness; that by which a thing is itself, or by which it is distinguished from any other.

IDES, S. [Lat.] a term anciently used to distinguish time: it fell on the 13th of every month, excepting in March, July, and October, in which it is the 11th, because in those months it was six days before the nones, but in the others only four.

IDIO'CRASY, S. [Gr.] peculiarity of constitution.

I'DIOM, S. [Gr.] a manner of speaking, or phrase peculiar to any particular language.

IDIOMA'TIC, or **IDIOMA'TICAL**, Adj. peculiar to a language.

IDIO'PATHY, S. [Gr.] in Physic, is a disorder of the body, not arising from any preceding disease.

IDIOSYNCRASY, S. [Gr.] a disposition or temper peculiar to a person.

I'DIOT, S. [Lat.] a changeling, or one who has not the use of reason.

I'DIOTISM, S. [Gr.] folly; weakness of understanding, or want of reason.

IDLE, Adj. [Sax.] lazy; averse to labour, or unemployed, applied to persons. Useless; vain; ineffectual; worthless; applied to things. Trifling, or of no importance, applied to narratives or discourses. *Idle* formerly was used to signify wicked; as in Spenser, where the wicked offers of Mammon are called "*idle* offers."

IDLER, S. a person who passes his time in idleness, or without employment.

To **IDLE**, V. N. to pass time in laziness, or without employment.

IDLENESS, S. [Sax.] aversion to labour; want of employment.

IDLY, Adv. lazily; in a foolish or trifling manner; without care, attention, or profit. "*Idly* heard." *Shak.* Without effect; in vain.

IDOL, S. [Gr.] an image worshipped as a god; a counterfeit image or resemblance: hence the word *dol*, for a jointed image played

with by children. A person loved or respected to adoration. "The people's *idol*." *Danb.*

IDO'LATER, S. [Lat.] one who pays divine worship to images, or transfers the homage due to the Creator unto a creature.

To **IDO'LATRIZE**, V. A. to honour idols with divine worship.

IDO'LATROUS, Adj. tending to idolatry, or transferring the honour and worship due to God unto other things.

IDO'LATRY, S. [Lat.] the worship of images; the act of making any image to represent the Deity; an inordinate love or respect for any person or creature.

IDOLIST, S. a worshipper of images or false gods: a poetical word. "*Idolists* and atheists." *Milt.*

To **IDOLIZE**, V. A. to love or reverence any thing or person to an excess approaching to adoration.

IDO'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] fit, proper, suitable, convenient.

IDYL, S. [Gr.] a short poem.

I. E. an abbreviation for *id est*, Lat. that is; that is to say.

JE'ALOUS, [pron. *jélous*] S. [Fr.] suspicious of not being equally beloved by one whom one loves; suspicious of the sincerity of a married person's affections; fond; emulous, or prosecuting with a kind of rivalry; full of suspicion.

JE'ALOUSLY, [*jélously*] Adv. in such a manner as to betray suspicion of the sincerity of a lover or married person; extremely cautious; vigilant; or zealous.

JE'ALOUSY, [*jélousy*] S. [Fr.] a state of mind wherein a lover imagines himself not equally beloved, or a married person who suspects the husband or wife not faithful to the marriage-bed; a suspicious fear.

JE'DBURGH, a handsome town of Scotland, with a small market, capital of Tirdale, or Roxburgh, three furlongs in length, and 36 miles S. of Edinburgh.

To **JEER**, V. N. [etymology uncertain] to scoff; to mock; to rally, or treat with ridicule.

JEER, S. an expression wherein a person is ridiculed and rendered angry; a displeasing jest or scoff.

JEERER, S. one who scoffs or mocks a person; one who treats another with ridicule and displeasing jests.

JEERINGLY, Adv. in a scornful or contemptuous manner; with a fly and offensive jest.

JEHO'VAH, S. the proper name of God in the Hebrew. The Jews pretend that the true pronunciation of this name is unknown either to men or angels, and therefore in the Masorete bibles it is pointed and pronounced as if Elohim.

JEJUNA'TION, S. fasting; abstaining from eating.

JEJU'NE, Adj. [Lat.] wanting, empty, or

void. "Jeune of spirit," Bacon. Pure, void of mixture, elemental. "Jeune, or limpid water." Brown. Dry, unaffecting, or void of the ornaments of rhetoric, applied to style.

JEJUNENESS, S. penury, poverty, or want of spirit, applied to bodies. Dryness, or wanting matter and embellishments to engage the attention and please the mind, applied to style or literary compositions.

JELLY, S. See **GELLY**, which is the proper spelling.

JENNET. See **GENNET**.

To **JEOPARD**, [pron. *jépard*, in this and other words from the same original. See **JEOPARDY**] V. A. to hazard or expose to danger. Used only in divinity.

JEOPARDOUS, Adj. exposed to hazard or danger.

JEOPARDY, [pron. *jépardy*] S. hazard, or a state wherein a person is exposed to extreme danger. "Were in jeopardy." Luke viii. 23.

To **JERK**, V. A. [Sax.] to strike with a quick and violent blow.

JERK, S. a blow given with a kind of a spring and forcible quickness; a sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks, starts. "Lobsters swim backwards by jerks or springs." *Grew*.

JERKEN, S. [Sax.] a jacket, short coat, or close waistcoat.

JERSEY, an island in the English Channel, 12 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of Brittany, subject to the English. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Hilary, in the S. part of the island. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and is pretty well stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen-stockings and caps, and are still governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no jurisdiction here.

JERSEY NEW, an English settlement in N. America, bounded on the W. by Pennsylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New-York, and on the E. by the ocean; and is about 140 miles in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth, from E. to W. The governor and council are appointed by the king, and their representatives are chosen by the freemen. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. It is divided into E. and W. Jersey; and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, peas, beans, barley, oats, horses, black cattle, furs, and pipe-staves. They send to the Carribee islands bread, corn, flour, salt, beef, pork, and fish; and, in return, receive rum, sugar, and the other produce of those islands. To England they send furs and skins; for which they have furnitures and cloths in return.

JERSEY, S. [from the island of Jersey, which is famous for spinning of yarn, and its stocking manufacture] a fine woollen yarn.

JESSAMINE, S. See **JASMINE**.

JERUSALEM, S. anciently *Salem* and *Jebus*; among the Greeks and Latins it was known by the name of *Solyma* and *Hierosolyms*, the capital of Judæa or Palestine, in Asia. It was a very famous city while the Jews inhabited the country; and in its most flourishing state, it consisted of four parts, each being inclosed within its own walls; namely, 1. The old city, which stood on Mount Zion, where king David built a palace. 2. The lower city, stiled also the Daughter of Zion, as being built after it: where king Solomon's palace stood, also Herod's theatre and amphitheatre, the latter capable of containing 80,000 persons. 3. The new city, mostly inhabited by tradesmen and numbers of merchants. And 4. Mount Moriah, where Solomon's magnificent temple stood. But all this glory has long since been laid in the dust, in exact conformity to our Saviour's prophecy, particularly with regard to the latter, "that one stone of it should not be left upon another." It lies thirty-five miles E. of the Levant sea, and ninety-four S. of Damascus; and stands on a high rock, the ascents to which, on all sides, are exceeding steep, except that on the N. and surrounded with a deep valley encompassed with hills.

To **JEST**, V. N. [Lat.] to make a person merry by pleasant and witty turns in expression, and odd or comical motions of the body; to speak a thing one knows to be false, purely to divert another.

JEST, S. any thing meant only to divert a person, or raise laughter; a witty or pointed turn of words, which diverts or raises laughter; the object of mirth or laughter; game; not earnest.

JESTER, S. one given to witty turns in expression, to sarcasms, to odd and comical pranks; a buffoon, or one formerly kept by great persons to divert them by his witty turns, or odd pranks.

JESUITS, or, **THE SOCIETY OF JESUS**, a famous religious order in the Romish church, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a native of Guipuscoa in Spain, who, in the year 1538, assembled ten of his companions at Rome, principally chosen out of the university of Paris, and made a proposal to them to form a new order; when after many deliberations, it was agreed to add to the three ordinary vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth, which was, to go into all countries whither the pope should please to send them, in order to make converts to the Romish church. Two years after, Pope Paul III. gave them a bull, by which he approved this new order, giving them a power to make such

such statutes as they should judge convenient. On which, Ignatius was created general of the order; which in a short time spread over all countries of the world, to which he sent his companions, while he staid at Rome, from whence he governed the whole society. This society have rendered themselves so obnoxious during the last and present centuries by their arts and intrigues; that they have been suppressed in several kingdoms of Europe; particularly in France and Portugal.

JESUITICAL [*jesuitical*] Adj. belonging to the Jesuits; after the manner of the Jesuits; equivocal; deceitful.

JET, S. [*Sax.*] a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, a smooth surface, of a fine deep black colour, with a vein resembling wood, and found in small masses lodged in clay. A spout or shoot of water.

To **JET**, V. N. [*Fr.*] to shoot forward, or stand beyond the other parts; to jut out. Figuratively, to intrude. To strut.

JET, or **JET D'EAU**, [*pron. jet d'a*] S. [*Fr.*] a fountain, or contrivance which spouts water in the air.

JETTY, Adj. made of, or as black as jet.

J'ENTON, a town in Sussex, whose fair is on Easter-Tuesday for pedlars wares.

JEWEL, S. [*Belg.*] in its primary sense, any ornament of great value, generally applied to such as were set with precious stones; a gem of precious stone. Figuratively, applied to persons, to convey an idea of great esteem and affection towards them. *Jewel Officer*, an office belonging to the Crown, has the charge of weighing and fashioning the king's plate, and delivering it out by warrant from the lord chamberlain. The principal officer is the master of the *Jewel Office*, who has a salary of 450*l.* per ann.

JEWELLER, S. one who deals in precious stones.

JEWSEARS, S. rough, tough, and thin fungus, so called from a resemblance of the human ear.

JEWSTONE, S. a fossil, being the spine of a very large urchin petrified by lying long in the earth: it receives its name from its being found in Syria, which was famous for the residence of Jews.

JEWSHARP, [*of joué, Fr. a cheek, and sharp, from its being held against the cheek*] a kind of musical instrument used by the vulgar, made of steel, held against the teeth, and sounded by the motion of a spring, which, when struck by the finger, vibrates against the breath.

IF, Conj. [*Sax.*] granting or allowing a thing; upon condition, or supposition. Followed by another sentence that includes opposition, it implies whether or no; provided; or upon condition.

IGNEOUS, Adj. [*Lat.*] fiery; containing, emitting, or having the nature of fire.

IGNIPOTENT, Adj. [*Lat.*] prefiging over fire, or powerful by means of fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, S. [*Lat.*] a common meteor seen in meadows, and other moist places, in dark nights, caused by vitous exhalations, which being kindled in the air, reflect a sort of thin flame in the dark; called, by the common people, *Will with the wisp*, or *Jack with a lantern*.

To **IGNITE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to set on fire.

IGNITIBLE, Adj. capable of being set on fire.

IGNITION, S. [*Fr.*] the act of kindling or setting on fire. In Chemistry, the application of fire to metals, till they become red hot, without melting.

IGNIVOMOUS, Adj. [*Lat.*] vomiting or casting out fire.

IGNOBLE, Adj. [*Lat.*] mean, or not belonging to the nobility, applied to birth. Worthless, base, or not deserving honour, applied to persons or things.

IGNOBLY, Adv. in a disgraceful, mean, base, or reproachful manner.

IGNOMINIOUS, Adj. [*Lat.*] disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause loss of fame.

IGNOMINY, S. [*Lat.*] loss of fame, or honour; disgrace, shame, or reproach.

IGNORAMUS, S. [*Lat.*] in Law, a word used by a grand inquest, and written on the back of a bill, when they dislike the evidence as defective, or not able to make good the charge it contains; hence it signifies figuratively, a person who knows nothing.

IGNORANCE, S. [*Lat.*] want of knowledge or instruction; unskillfulness. In Law, it is a want of knowledge of the laws, which will not excuse a person for suffering the penalty inflicted on the breach of them; for every one, at his peril, is obliged to know the laws of the land. An infant, who is just arrived at the age of discretion, and who may therefore be supposed to be ignorant of the law, is punishable for crimes; but at the same time infants of tender age, who are naturally ignorant, are excused; as are all persons who are *non compos mentis*, as madmen and natural fools.

IGNORANT, Adj. [*Lat.*] unlearned; illiterate; without knowledge; or without having an idea of some particular; unacquainted with.

IGNORANTLY, Adv. without knowledge, learning, or design.

To **IGNORE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] not to know, or have an idea of a thing.

IGNOSCIBLE, Adj. [*Lat.*] pardonable, capable of pardon.

J. H. S. these three letters are generally embroidered on the velvet hanging of the communion tables in churches, and signify *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, or, Jesus the Saviour of Men.

JIG, S. [Ital.] a light, careless, quick dance or tune.

To JIG, V. N. to dance a quick and light dance called a jig.

IL, before words beginning with *l* stands for *in*.

ILT, S. [It.] a woman who receives the addresses of a lover; gives him hopes, and deceives him. Used in contempt or reproach of any woman.

To IILT, V. A. to deceive a man by flattering his love with hopes, and afterwards leaving him for another.

To JINGLE, V. N. [either corrupted from *jangle*, or formed from the sound] to clink, or make a noise like money, or other sounding metal flung on a stone or other hard body. In Poetry or Stile, applied to the sound formed by several words or syllables which end in the same letters.

JINGLE, S. the sound made by money or other metal flung against a hard body. The sound made by words ending in the same letters and syllables, applied to stile.

ILCHESTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 2, and August 2, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Yeovil, and is a town of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had 16 churches, now only two; is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is 128½ miles W. by S. of London.

ILLE, S. See AYLE.

ILEUM, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the third and last of the small guts, is situated below the navel, near the *os ilci*, whence its name. Its length is various, sometimes not more than 15, sometimes 20 spans or more. It begins where the vales of the jejunum cease to be conspicuous, and its end is where the larger intestines begin; at which place it is, in a very singular manner, inserted into the left side of the colon.

ILFRACOMB, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the Severn Sea, almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and has a safe harbour; it is 186 miles W. by N. of London.

ILIAC, Adj. [Lat.] caused by twisting in the guts; belonging to the lower belly. The *iliac passion*, is a kind of nervous colic, seated in the ileum, whereby one part of the gut enters the cavity of that part which is immediately below or above it.

ILK, Adv. eke; also; still retained in Scotland, and denotes each.

ILL, Adj. [contracted from *evil*, and retaining all its senses] inconsistent with our duty, as citizens or christians; contrary to good. Sick or disordered. **SYNON.** *Ill* is used with the most propriety when the health is not much impaired; *sick* is applicable only

when the body is greatly diseased. *Ill* too is most proper when in pain only; *sick*, when diseased: Thus, we say, he is *ill* of the gout; but, *sick* of a fever.

ILL, S. an action contrary to our duty, either to God or man; wickedness; a misfortune.

ILL, Adv. not well or rightly. "*Ill* at ease." *Dryd.* Not able. "*Ill* able to sustain." *Par. Lost.* *Ill* in Composition, whether substantive or adverb, implies defect, or something bad and improper, either in quality or condition.

ILLA'CERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be torn.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE, [illachrymable] Adj. [Lat.] not capable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE, S. [Lat.] the gradual or gentle entrance of one thing into another; a sudden attack, or accident.

ILLAQUEA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of catching or ensnaring; a snare or artifice made use of to entrap, or catch.

ILLA'TION, S. [Lat.] an inference, or conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLA'TIVE, Adj. [Lat.] used to imply an inference or conclusion.

ILLAU'DABLE, Adj. [Lat.] unworthy of praise.

ILLAU'DABLY, Adv. in a manner not deserving praise.

ILLE'GAL, Adj. [Lat.] contrary to law.

ILLEGA'LITY, S. the quality of being unlawful, or contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE, Adj. that which cannot be read.

ILLEGI'TIMACY, S. the state of a bastard; the state of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE, Adj. unlawfully begotten; or not begotten in wedlock.

To ILLEGI'TIMATE, V. A. in Law, to prove a person a bastard.

ILLEGI'TIMATELY, Adv. not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION, S. the state of a bastard, or of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLE'VIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] what cannot be levied, raised, or exacted.

ILL-FA'VOURED, Adj. ugly, or deformed.

ILLI'BERAL, Adj. [Lat.] wanting generosity, or gentility.

ILLI'BERALLY, Adv. in a mean, niggardly, or disingenuous manner.

ILLI'CIT, Adj. [Lat.] unlawful, or contrary to any law.

ILLI'MITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be bounded or limited.

ILLI'MITABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be capable of no bounds.

ILLI'MITED, Adj. unbounded; without bounds, limits, or restraint.

ILLI'TERATE, Adj. [Lat.] without having received any improvements by learning or instruction; unlearned.

ILLI'TERATENESS, S. the state of having

ing

ing never received any improvements from learning.

ILLNESS, *S.* any thing which is productive of inconvenience, or destructive of our happiness, applied to things natural, moral, and religious. Sickness or disorder, applied to health.

ILL-NATURE, *S.* a natural disposition, whereby a person is prone to do ill turns, and to thwart the happiness of another, attended with a secret joy on the sight of any mischief which befalls another, and an entire insensibility of any kindness received.

ILL-NATURED, *Adj.* habitually unkind, malicious, or mischievous.

ILL-NATUREDLY, *Adv.* in a peevish, forward, mischievous manner.

To **ILLUDE**, *V. A.* [*Lat.*] to mock; to play upon; to jeer.

To **ILLUME**, *V. A.* [*Fr.*] to supply with light; to brighten or adorn.

To **ILLUMINE**, *V. A.* [*Fr.*] to enlighten or make light; to supply with lights. Figuratively, to adorn.

To **ILLUMINATE**, *V. A.* [*Fr.*] to enlighten or supply with light. Figuratively, to supply the mind with a power of understanding any difficulty.

ILLUMINATION, *S.* [*Lat.*] the act of supplying with light; the cause of light; brightness; splendor; light communicated to the mind by inspiration.

ILLUMINATIVE, *Adj.* [*Fr.*] having the power to communicate light.

ILLUMINATOR, *S.* [*Lat.*] one who gives light; one who explains a difficult passage in an author.

ILLUSION, *S.* [*Lat.*] a false shew or appearance; error occasioned by a false appearance.

ILLUSIVE, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] deceiving by false shew.

ILLUSORY, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] fraudulent; with an intention to deceive; deceitful.

To **ILLUSTRATE**, *V. N.* [*Lat.*] to brighten with light or honour. Figuratively, to explain or clear up a difficulty in an author.

ILLUSTRATION, *S.* [*Fr.*] the act of rendering a difficult passage easy to be understood; an exposition or explanation.

ILLUSTRATIVE, *Adj.* having the quality of clearing up a difficult or obscure passage in an author.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, *Adv.* by way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] noble; eminent for titles, dignity, birth, or excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, *Adv.* in a conspicuous, noble, or eminent manner.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, *S.* eminence of rank, birth, dignity, or good qualities.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on the last Wednesday in August, for bullocks,

horses, hogs, sheep, and cheese. It is seated in a dirty bottom among the hills, and has formerly suffered greatly by fire. It is 14½ miles W. by S. of London.

ILSLEY EAST, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 6, for sheep and lambs. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills and excellent downs for feeding sheep, being a fine sporting country. It is 53½ miles W. of London.

I'M, a contraction used in discourse for *I am*.

I'MAGE, *S.* [*Lat.*] the appearance of any object; an idea impressed by outward objects on the mind; a representation of any thing expressed in painting, sculpture, &c. most commonly applied to statues; a copy, or likeness; a lively description of any thing in discourse; a picture drawn in the fancy; a false god; or a statue made to represent, and be worshipped as, a god.

To **I'MAGE**, *V. A.* to form a representation, likeness, or idea of a thing in the mind.

I'MAGERY, *S.* statues or pictures. Figuratively, a resemblance. Ideas formed purely by the imagination, which have no originals out of the mind.

IMA'GINARY, *Adj.* existing only in the imagination or fancy, opposed to real.

IMAGINATION, *S.* [*Lat.*] a power or faculty of the soul; whereby it can join or separate the ideas it has received by the senses, in such a manner as to form other compound ideas, which have no resemblance existing out of the mind; fancy; the power of representing things absent; a conception, image, or idea of any thing in the mind; contrivance; scheme.

To **IMA'GINE**, *V. A.* [*Lat.*] to fancy; to conceive. Figuratively, to contrive, or plot.

IMA'GINER, *S.* one who forms an idea in his mind.

IMBE'CILE, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] wanting strength, applied both to body and mind.

IMBECILITY, *S.* [*Fr.*] frailty, or weakness of mind or body.

To **IMBI'BE**, *V. A.* [*Lat.*] to drink, or draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench or soak.

IMBIBER, *S.* that which drinks in, sucks up, or absorbs.

IMBIBITION, *S.* [*Fr.*] the act of drinking or sucking up moisture.

To **IMBITTER**, *V. A.* to make bitter; to deprive of happiness or pleasure.

To **IMBO'DY**, *V. A.* to cover with, or thicken to a body; to bring together into one mass or company; to inclose.

To **IMBO'LDEN**, *V. A.* to raise to confidence; to encourage, or make bold.

To **IMBO'SOM**, [*imbosom*] *V. A.* to hold on the bosom; to wrap in that part of a garment which covers the bosom. Figuratively,

to love with a warm affection and friendship.

To IMBO'W, [*imbō*] V. A. to arch; to make in the form of an arch.

To IMBO'WER, [*the ow is here pron. as in now*] V. A. to cover with a bower; to cover with branches of trees.

IMBRICATED, Adj. [*Lat.*] in Botany, formed in hollows, like those of a gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION, S. an hollow indenture, like that of a gutter-tile.

To IMBROWN, V. A. to make brown, or dark.

To IMBRU'TE, V. A. to make like a brute, either in quality or shape; to become like a brute.

To IMBRUE, V. A. to steep, soak, or wet much and long.

To IMBUE, V. A. [*Lat.*] to tincture very deeply; to imbibe; to dye, or impregnate with any liquor.

IMITABILITY, S. [*Lat.*] the quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, Adj. [*Lat.*] worthy of being resembled or imitated; possible to be imitated or copied.

To IMITATE, V. A. [*Lat.*] to copy; to counterfeit.

IMITATION, S. the act of doing any thing with a view of making it like something else.

IMITATIVE, Adj. [*Lat.*] inclined to imitate; copied from, or resembling.

IMITATOR, S. [*Lat.*] one who copies from, and endeavours to resemble another.

IMMACULATE, Adj. [*Lat.*] without spot, stain or crime; pure or clear.

To IMMACULATE, V. A. to put in manacles; to fetter, or confine.

IMMANE, Adj. [*Lat.*] vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT, Adj. [*Fr.*] internal; or situated within the mind.

IMMANITY, S. [*Lat.*] barbarity; cruelty.

To IMMA'SK, V. A. to put in a mask; to cover; to disguise.

IMMATERIAL, Adj. [*Fr.*] spiritual; distinct from, and not consisting of, matter; of no importance, or weight. The last sense is branded as a barbarism by Johnson.

IMMATERIALLY, Adv. in a manner not depending on matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, Adj. freed from or void of matter.

IMMATERIALNESS, S. distinctness or freedom from matter.

IMMATERIATE, Adj. not consisting of matter.

IMMATURE, Adj. [*Lat.*] not ripe; not perfect; too early, or before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, Adv. too soon; before ripe, complete, or existent.

IMMATURENESS, or IMMATURITY, S. unripeness.

IMMEABILITY, S. [*Lat.*] want of power to pass or make itself a passage, applied to fluids.

IMMEASURABLE, [*imméasurable*] Adj. not to be measured; not to be conceived.

IMMEASURABLY, [*imméasurably*] Adv. beyond all comprehension or conception.

IMMECHANICAL, [*immekánikal*] Adj. not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMMEDIACY, S. the quality of acting without the intervention of any other means.

IMMEDIATE, Adj. [*Fr.*] in such a state with respect to something else, as to have nothing between; without any thing intervening; not acting by second causes. Instant, or present, applied to time.

IMMEDIATELY, Adv. without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly; without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, S. presence, applied to time. The state or quality of being without any second or intervening cause.

IMMEDICABLE, Adj. [*Lat.*] not to be healed or cured.

IMMEMORABLE, Adj. [*Lat.*] not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, Adj. not within the memory of any person living; so ancient as not to be easily traced with any degree of certainty. In a Legal Sense, a thing is said to be of *time immemorial*, that was before the reign of king Edward II.

IMMEN'SE, Adj. [*Lat.*] unbounded; not to be comprehended; infinite.

IMMEN'SITY, S. [*Fr.*] unbounded or incomprehensible greatness.

IMMEN'SURABLE, Adj. impossible to be measured; infinite.

IMMENSURABILITY, S. impossibility of being measured.

To IMMERGE, V. A. [*Lat.*] to plunge or put under water.

IMMERSE, Adj. [*Lat.*] buried; covered; sunk deep.

To IMMERSE, V. A. [*Lat.*] to put under water; to sink deep, or cover; to plunge, sink, or keep depressed.

IMMERSION, S. [*Lat.*] the act of plunging any thing in water, or any other fluid, beyond its surface; the state of sinking or being sunk in liquor below its surface. The state of being overwhelmed, applied to the mind.

IMMETHODICAL, Adj. without order, regularity, or method.

IMMETHODICALLY, Adv. in an irregular manner.

IMMINENT, Adj. [*Lat.*] hanging over one's head; threatening; near; applied always to something ill.

To IMMINGLE, V. A. to mingle, mix, or unite. Seldom used.

IMMINUTION, S. [*Lat.*] diminution, decrease, lessening.

IMMI'SCIBLE, Adj. not capable of being mixed. A word used by the author of *Clarissa*.

IMMI'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of sending in, opposed to *emission*.

To **IMMI'X**, V. A. to mix together; to join or unite.

IMMI'XABLE, Adj. not to be mixed together.

IMMOBI'LITY, S. [Lat.] a quality of body, whereby it is rendered incapable of motion; a state of rest.

IMMO'DERATE, Adj. [Lat.] excessive; exceeding due bounds.

IMMO'DERATELY, Adv. in an excessive degree or manner.

IMMODERA'TION, S. [Fr.] want of keeping to a due mean; excess.

IMMO'DEST, Adj. [Fr.] unchaste, or inconsistent with modesty; obscene.

IMMO'DESTY, S. [Fr.] want of modesty, or of a regard to chastity and decency.

To **IMMOLATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to sacrifice, or kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of sacrificing, or killing as an offering to God; the thing offered in sacrifice.

IMMO'RAL, Adj. inconsistent with, or contrary to the laws of, morality; bad or unjust.

IMMORA'LITY, S. an action inconsistent with our duty towards men; want of virtue.

IMMO'RTAL, Adj. [Lat.] not capable of dying; living for ever; never ending; perpetual.

IMMORTA'LITY, S. a state which has no end; an exemption from death; that which makes immortal.

To **IMMORTALIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to make immortal; to perpetuate, or make the fame of a person endless.

IMMO'RTALLY, Adv. without death; without ceasing or ending.

IMMO'VEABLE, Adj. not to be forced from or taken out of its place; not to be shaken or affected.

IMMO'VEABLY, Adv. in a state not to be shaken or affected.

IMMU'NITY, S. [Fr.] discharge from any duty or obligation.

To **IMMU'RE**, V. A. [Fr.] to inclose within a wall; to imprison; to confine.

IMMU'RE, S. a wall or inclosure.

IMMUTABI'LITY, S. [Lat.] freedom from change or alteration.

IMMU'TABLE, Adj. not subject to change or alter.

IMMU'TABLY, Adv. without altering or changing; in a manner not subject to change or alter.

IMP, S. [Brit.] an inferior devil; an emissary of the devil. Also, a son; the offspring; progeny.

To **IMP**, V. A. [Brit.] to lengthen by the addition of something else.

To **IMPA'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to drive or force the particles of a body closer together.

To **IMPA'IR**, V. A. [Fr.] to lessen in degree, quality, quantity, or worth; to diminish; to injure; to make worse.

IMPA'IR, S. a decay, or decrease; loss of power, degree, or quality.

IMPA'IRMENT, S. a decay; injury; decay of strength.

IMPA'LPABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be felt, or perceived by the touch.

IMPA'NNELLING, S. in Law, signifies the writing down or entering into a parchment, list, or schedule, the names of a jury, summoned by the sheriff to appear for such public service as juries are employed in.

To **IMPA'RADISE**, V. A. [Ital.] to render as happy as the state of paradise is imposed to be.

IMPA'RITY, S. disproportion; the excess of two things compared together; oddness.

To **IMPA'RK**, V. A. to separate from a common; to make a park of; to inclose with a park.

IMPA'RLANCE, S. in Law, is a petition in court, for a day to consider or advise what answer the defendant shall make to the plaintiff's action, and is the continuance of the cause till another day, or a longer time given by the court.

To **IMP'ART**, V. A. [Lat.] to grant, give, or communicate a part.

IMPARTIAL, [imp'arsh'ial] Adj. just; without any bias, or undue influence.

IMPARTIA'LITY, [imp'arsh'ialty] S. [Fr.] the act of distributing justice without any bias, or undue influence; strict justice.

IMPARTIALLY, [imp'arsh'ially] Adv. in a manner free from any bias.

IMPARTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be communicated or bestowed in parts, without parts.

IMPA'SSABLE, Adj. not to be passed.

IMPASSIBI'LITY, S. [Fr.] the quality or privilege of not being subject to external injury or sufferings.

IMPA'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] incapable of suffering injury or pain.

IMPA'SSIONED, [imp'assh'oned] Adj. heated, or inflamed with passion.

IMPA'STED, Adj. covered with pain.

IMPA'TIENCE, [imp'ashe'ns] S. [Fr.] inability of suffering pain or delay without complaint.

IMPA'TIENT, [imp'ashe'ns] Adj. [Lat.] not able to endure or bear delay, pain, or any other inconvenience, without complaint; vehemently agitated by passion; eager.

IMPA'TIENTLY, [imp'ashe'nsly] Adv. with great intenseness, application, or ardour. With great eagerness, or longing desire.

To **IMPA'WN**, V. A. to give a person as an hostage, or a thing as pledge and security, for the performance of certain conditions.

To **IMPE'ACH**, [pronounced in this word, and its derivatives, *impen'ch*. Fr.] V. A. to

to hinder. In Law, to accuse a person of being guilty of a crime.

IMPE'ACHABLE, Adj. worthy of being found fault with; accusable.

IMPE'ACHMENT, S. [Fr.] an hindrance, or obstacle. A public accusation or charge of being guilty of some crime.

To IMPE'ARL, [impe'ri] V. A. to adorn with pearls; to adorn with something resembling pearls.

IMPE'CCABLE, Adj. [Lat.] sinless; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

To IMPE'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to hinder; to stop.

IMPE'DIMENT, S. [Lat.] an hindrance, obstacle, or motive which renders the performance of a thing difficult or impossible.

IMPE'DIMENTARY, S. There seems to be a gradation in the words *impediment*, *obstacle*, and *obstruction*. The *impediment* stays; the *obstacle* resists; the *obstruction* puts an entire stop to. We say, remove the *impediment*; surmount the *obstacle*; take away the *obstruction*—Even small *impediments* sometimes prove such *obstacles*, as obstruct our best endeavours.

To IMPE'L, V. A. [Lat.] to drive on; to make a thing move; to act upon with force.

IMPE'LLENT, S. [Lat.] a power which acts upon any thing with force.

To IMPE'ND, V. N. [Lat.] to hang over, threaten, or be near: generally applied to some evil.

IMPE'NDENT, Adj. [Lat.] suspended or hanging over; very near.

IMPE'NDENCE, S. the state of hanging over, or being near.

IMPENETRABILITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of not being pierceable. Hardness, or state not susceptible of tender affections, applied to the mind.

IMPENETRABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be pierced or entered by any outward force; not admitting to enter. Not to be known or discovered, applied to things and persons. Not to be moved, or affected, applied to the mind.

IMPENETRABLY, Adv. with so much hardness as not to give entrance to any thing driven by external force. Not to be removed by instruction, applied to defects of the understanding. "*Impenetrably dull.*" Pope.

IMPE'NITENCE, or IMPE'NITENCY, S. [Fr.] a state of mind wherein a person continues in sin, without any sorrow, or sense of divine love or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT, Adj. [Fr.] not grieving or repenting of sin.

IMPE'NITENTLY, Adv. without repentance, or shewing any sorrow of sin.

IMPE'NNOUS, Adj. without wings.

IMPERATE, Adj. [Lat.] done with consciousness, or the direction of the will. "*Imperate acts.*" Hale.

IMPERATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] commanding, or expressing command. The imperative mood in English is formed either with

auxiliary words, implying a command, request or permission, or by putting the word after the verb, which in other moods comes before it. Thus *Peter runs*, is the indicative; but *run Peter*, or *let Peter run*, is the imperative. *Let* is prefixed only to the third person singular, and to the first and third persons plural; as *let him hear*; *let us regard*; *let them repent*.

IMPERATOR, S. [Lat.] in Roman Antiquity, a title of honour conferred on victorious generals by their armies, and afterwards confirmed by the senate.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be seen or perceived either by the mind, eye, or other senses; very small or minute.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERCE'PTIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPE'RFECT, Adj. [Lat.] not quite finished; not complete; wanting something; defective; frail.

IMPERFE'CTION, S. [Fr.] a defect, failure, or fault, whether natural or moral.

IMPE'RFECTLY, Adv. not fully or completely; with defects or failure.

IMPE'RFORABLE, Adj. not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE, Adj. not pierced or bored through; without a hole or cavity running through.

IMPE'RIAL, Adj. [Lat.] possessed of the state of an emperor or empress; higher than royal, though sometimes used for it. *Imperial paper*, is a large kind of fine writing paper.

IMPE'RIALIST, S. a person who is a subject to the emperor of Germany.

IMPE'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] commanding in an haughty and insolent manner; overbearing; powerful; proud.

IMPE'RIOUSLY, Adv. with pride of authority; in an insolent manner.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS, S. the exercise of authority; a haughty, rigid, and insolent stretch of power and command.

IMPE'RISHABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be destroyed by force, or impaired by time.

IMPE'RSIONAL, Adj. [Lat.] in Grammar, used only in the third person singular, or not having all the persons, applied to verbs. The English impersonal is borrowed from the Saxon, and is expressed by *it* before the verb; as, "*It thundered*; *buyst thunrode*, Sax." Besides which, we sometimes express this verb by *one*; as, "*One told me. One had better.*"

IMPE'RSIONALLY, Adv. in Grammar, after the manner of a verb which is not used in all the persons.

IMPE'RTINENCE, or IMPE'RTINENCY, S. [Fr.] that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, or rambling thought; troublesome, arising from not

talking

talking to the purpose, or from intrusion; a trifle.

IMPERTINENT, Adj. [Fr.] of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight; troublesome by enquiring into things which do not concern a person; foolish; trifling. **SYNON.** *Impertinent* means meddling with and intruding into what no way concerns us. *Impudent* implies shamelessness or want of modesty. *Saucy* means insolent and abusive.

IMPERTINENT, S. a person who is troublesome by enquiring into, or meddling with things that do not concern him.

IMPERTINENTLY, Adv. without relation to the matter in hand; in a troublesome manner, by enquiring into things that do not concern one.

IMPERVIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] not to be pierced or penetrated; not accessible.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, S. [Lat.] the state or quality of not admitting any passage or entrance.

IMPETRABLE, Adj. [Lat.] possible to be attained.

IMPETRA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, S. [Lat.] excess of strength, force, violence, or rage.

IMPE'TUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] violent; fierce; furious; vehement.

IMPE'TUOUSLY, Adv. in a violent or furious manner.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS, S. violence; fury.

IMPETUS, S. the force by which a body moves in any direction after being impelled by another; a violent effort.

IMPIETY, S. [Lat.] a state of open opposition to the laws of God, attended with want of reverence, and a neglect of the duties of religion; ungodliness; irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, V. A. [Lat.] to pawn or pledge.

To IMPINGE, V. N. [Lat.] to fall or strike against; to clash.

To IMPINGUATE, V. A. to fatten or make fat.

IMPIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] without devotion; without reverence to God, or religious duties.

IMPIOUSLY, Adv. in a prophane, wicked manner.

IMPIOUSNESS, S. See **IMPIETY**.

IMPLACABILITY, S. the quality of not being appeased or reconciled to a person that has offended us; irreconcilable enmity.

IMPLACABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be pacified or reconciled.

IMPLACABLY, Adv. with malice or anger not to be pacified.

To IMPLANT, V. A. to put a plant into the ground. Figuratively, to establish or fix, applied to the mind, &c.

IMPLANTATION, S. the act of setting or planting; the act of introducing and fixing in the mind.

IMPLAU'SIBLE, Adj. not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, S. [Lat.] any tool or instrument belonging to mechanics.

IMPLETION, S. [Lat.] the act of filling, or the state of a thing that is full.

IMPLE'X, Adj. [Lat.] complicated; consisting of a variety or change; intricate.

To IMPLICATE, V. A. [Lat.] to unfold or involve. Figuratively, to embarrass or entangle by variety.

IMPLICATION, S. [Lat.] the state of a thing whose parts are kept together by being folded over each other, or entangled; an inference included in an argument, but not expressed.

IMPLICIT, Adj. [Lat.] entangled, or complicated with; tacitly comprised or understood, and to be gathered only by inference resting on another, or taken up on the authority of another, without any examination.

IMPLICITLY, Adv. by inference, because included, but not expressed; without examination; or barely on the authority of another.

To IMPLORE, V. A. [Lat.] to entreat with prayers; to ask or beg with great earnestness and submission.

IMPLO'RER, S. one that requests or entreats with earnestness.

IMPLUVIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] wet with rain.

To IMPLY, V. A. [Lat.] to include as a consequence, but not in express terms.

To IMPOISON, [impoi-on] V. A. [Fr.] to kill with poison. Figuratively, to corrupt or seduce.

IMPOLITIC, or **IMPOLITICAL**, Adj. not using forecast; indiscreet.

IMPOLITICALLY, or **IMPOLITICLY**, Adv. without art, or discretion; without guarding against the bad consequence of an action; imprudently.

IMPOROSITY, S. the quality of being without pores or interstices between the parts.

IMPOROUS, Adj. free from pores or interstices between its parts.

To IMPORT, V. A. [Lat.] to bring goods into one country from another, applied to commerce. Impersonally, from *importare*, Fr. to imply, mean, or signify; to produce as a consequence.

IMPORT, S. moment; weight, or consequence; tendency. Anything brought from abroad.

IMPORTABLE, Adj. that which may by law be brought from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, S. [Fr.] the meaning or signification of a word; a matter, subject, or affair; consequence, value, or moment.

IMPORTANT, Adj. [Fr.] of great weight, moment, or consequence.

IMPORTATION, S. the act or practice of bringing goods into one kingdom from another.

IMPORT-

IMPO'RTLESS, Adj. of no moment or consequence.

IMPO'RTUNATE, Adj. [Lat.] requesting with great earnestness and frequency. Figuratively, not to be repulsed or denied.

IMPO'RTUNATELY, Adv. with incessant and earnest request.

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, S. incessant and earnest request, or solicitation.

To **IMPO'RTUNE**, V. A. [Lat.] to request with earnestness and frequency; to teize or wear out with incessant and earnest request.

IMPO'RTUNELY, Adv. with earnestness and frequency; troublesomely; unseasonably, or improperly.

IMPO'RTUNITY, S. [Lat.] earnest and incessant entreaty.

To **IMPO'SE**, [the s in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *z*—*im-pōze*] V. A. [Fr.] to lay on as a burthen; to exact as a punishment; to enjoin as a law or duty; to cheat or deceive. In Printing, to put the pages on the stone, and fit on the galleys, in order to carry the forms to press. In the Universities, to give a task as a punishment for some misdemeanour.

IMPO'SEABLE, Adj. to be enjoined as a law or rule.

IMPO'SER, S. one who commands; one who lays any heavy fine or duty on another; one who cheats or tricks.

IMPO'SITION, S. [Lat.] the act of laying or putting any thing on another. The act of giving or affixing. The commanding any thing as a law or duty. Constraint or oppression. A cheat, trick, or imposture. *Imposition of hands* is a religious ceremony, in which a bishop lays his hands upon the head of a person in ordination, confirmation, or in uttering a blessing. This also was a Jewish ceremony, introduced not by any divine authority, but by custom; it being the practice of these people, whenever they prayed for any person, to lay their hands on his head. Our Saviour observed the same ceremony both when he conferred his blessing on the children, and when he cured the sick. The Apostles also laid hands on those upon whom they conferred the Holy Ghost. In the ancient church, *imposition of hands* was even practised in marriage, which custom is still observed by the Abyssinians.

IMPO'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be done, attained, or practised.

IMPO'SSIBILITY, S. [Fr.] the state of being impracticable, or beyond any one's power to do; that which cannot be done.

IMPO'ST, [the *s* is pron. long] S. [Fr.] a toll; custom paid for goods or merchandize. Used in the plural, in Architecture, for that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight or stress of the whole building beareth.

To **IMPO'STHUMATE**, V. N. to form an abscess; to gather, or form a cyst or bag,

applied to matter. Actively, to afflict with an imposthume.

IMPO'STHUMATION, S. the act of forming an abscess, gathering, or cyst; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME, S. a collection of matter in any part of the body.

IMPO'STOR, S. [Fr.] one who deceives or cheats by assuming a false character.

IMPO'STURE, S. [Lat.] a cheat committed by giving persons or things a false character or appearance.

IMPO'TENCE, or **IMPO'TENCY**, S. want of power, either of body or mind. Rage, including the idea of not being able to restrain it. Incapacity to propagate.

IMPO'TENT, Adj. [Lat.] not able, not having sufficient strength to perform a thing, applied both to the mind and the body; weak; disabled by nature or disease; without a power to restrain; without virility.

IMPO'TENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as shews want of power.

To **IMPO'VERISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to make poor. To render unfruitful, applied to land.

IMPO'VERISHMENT, S. want of riches; mean and low circumstances.

To **IMPO'UND**, V. A. to shut up in a pound or pinfold; to confine or inclose in a pound.

To **IMPO'WER**, V. A. See **EMPOWER**.

IMPRAC'TICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be done or practised; not to be governed or managed.

IMPRAC'TICABLENESS, S. impossibility of performing, or practising.

To **IMPRE'CATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to pray for evil to befall one's self or others; to curse.

IMPRE'CATION, S. a curse.

IMPRE'CATORY, Adj. containing wishes of evil, or curses.

To **IMPRE'GN**, [the *g* is mute] V. A. to make fruitful, applied to women. To fill with, or make fertile with any quality, applied to things.

IMPRE'GNABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be stormed or taken, applied to forts. Not to be shaken, moved, or overcome, applied to the mind.

To **IMPRE'GNATE**, V. A. to fill with young, or make fruitful, applied to animals. To saturate, fill, applied to fluids.

IMPREGNA'TION, S. the act of making fruitful, applied to animals. The act of filling with any quality; saturation, applied to liquors.

To **IMPRES'S**, V. A. [Lat.] to print or mark by pressure. To force a person to enter either as a sailor or soldier. Figuratively, to fix deep, applied to the mind.

IMPRES'S, S. a print or mark made by pressure; an effect; a mark of distinction, character, or stamp; the act of forcing into any service—now commonly *press*.

IMPRES-

IMPRESSSION, S. [Lat.] a motion which produces some perception, applied to the organs of sense, or the mind. The act of pressing one body upon another; a stamp, or mark made by pressure; operation or influence. An edition, or a number printed off at one time, applied to books.

IMPRESSIBLE, Adj. that which may be pressed; liable to be forced into the service, or pressed.

IMPRI'MIS, first of all, or in the first place.

To IMPRINT, V. A. [Fr.] to mark any substance by pressure; to stamp words on paper by means of types in printing; to fix in the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, [the s in this and next word is pron. like z] V. A. [Fr.] to confine in a prison; to confine, restrain, or deprive of freedom.

IMPRISONMENT, S. [Fr.] the act of confining a person in prison; the state of a person or thing under confinement.

IMPROBABILITY, S. want of likelihood; impossibility of being proved.

IMPRO'BABLE, Adj. [Lat.] unlikely.

IMPRO'BABLY, Adv. in such a manner as cannot be proved.

IMPRO'BITY, S. [Lat.] want of honesty.

IMPRO'PER, Adj. [Lat.] not fit or qualified; not suited to the use it is designed for; not just; not accurate.

IMPRO'PERLY, Adv. not fitly; unseasonably; in an inaccurate manner; inconsistently.

To IMPRO'PRIATE, V. A. to convert any thing public to private use; to arrogate, or assume as belonging to one's self. In Canon Law, to transfer the possessions of a church into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIATION, S. [Lat.] a parsonage, or ecclesiastical living, the profits of which are in the hands of a layman; in which case it stands distinguished from *appropriations*, which is where the profits of a benefice are in the hands of a bishop, college, &c. though these terms are now often used promiscuously.

IMPROPRIATOR, S. a layman who has the possession of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRI'ETY, S. [Fr.] any thing which is unfit for the end it is assigned, and unsuitable to the person to whom it is applied; an application of a word in a sense inconsistent with the rules of grammar.

To IMPRO'VE, [the o in this word and its derivatives is sounded like oo; as improve, improvement, improver, &c.] V. A. to advance or raise a thing from a bad state to one of greater perfection; to advance in goodness, or learning.

IMPRO'VEABLE, Adj. capable of being made better, or of advancing from a good to a better state.

IMPRO'VEABLENESS, S. capableness of being made better.

IMPRO'VEABLY, Adv. in a manner that admits of being made better,

IMPRO'VEMENT, S. the advancement or progress of any thing from a good to a better state; advancement in learning.

IMPRO'VER, S. one who advances in learning and goodness, or makes either himself or any thing else better; that which makes any thing better.

IMPRO'VIDENCE, S. want of caution or forethought.

IMPRO'VIDENT, Adj. [Lat.] without any foresight or caution, with respect to any future circumstance; without any regard or preparation for any future calamity.

IMPRO'VIDENTLY, Adv. without care or caution.

IMPROV'ISION, S. want of forethought or preparation. to prevent or support any future calamity.

IMPRU'DENCE, S. [Lat.] wanting judgment, caution, or a proper regard for our interest, and the consequences of our actions.

IMPUDENCE, or IMPUDENCY, S. [Lat.] want of modesty; the quality of doing amiss, without any regard to the opinion of others, or any sense of the nature of the crime.

IMPUDENT, Adj. [Lat.] not affected with shame for having done amiss; persisting in a fault with boasting; wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, Adv. in a shameless manner; without modesty.

To IMPU'GN, [the g in this word and its derivative is mute] V. A. [Fr.] to attack; to oppose or contradict an assertion.

IMPU'GNER, S. one who attacks or opposes an opinion.

IMPU'ISSANCE, S. [Fr.] feebleness, or want of strength.

IMPULSE, S. [Lat.] the shock or force given and communicated by one body acting upon another: an influence, idea, or motive acting upon the mind; an attack of an enemy.

IMPULSION, S. [Lat.] the action of a body in motion on another body. Influence, applied to the mind.

IMPULSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] having the power of moving and acting upon.

IMPUN'ITY, S. [Lat.] freedom or exemption from punishment.

IMPURE, Adj. [Lat.] not having that sanctity, virtue, or modesty required by the laws of religion, or by the dictates of nature. Foul, muddy, or droffy, applied to liquors.

IMPURELY, Adv. with immodesty or unchastity. With foulness, applied to liquors.

IMPURENESS, or IMPUR'ITY, S. want of that regard to decency, chasteness, virtue, or holiness, which our duty requires; an act of unchastity. Foulness, applied to liquors.

To IMPUR'PLE, V. A. to make of a purple colour.

IMPUR'TABLE, Adj. that which may be laid to a person's charge; accusable; liable to be accused with a fault.

IMPUTATION, S. [Fr.] the act of charg-

charging with ill; censure, reproach, or accusation.

IMPUTATIVE, Adj. that which a person may be accused for; that which may be ascribed to another.

To **IMPUTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to charge with; to accuse, or attribute; to reckon as belonging to, or done by a person, though performed by another.

IMPUTER, S. he that charges a person with having done a thing; he who attributes the merits or actions of a person to another.

IMPUTRIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not able to putrify; incorruptible.

IN, Prep. [Lat.] applied to place, signifies where a thing is; applied to time, the period then existent, or the state then present. Sometimes it denotes power. "Is not *in* man." *Hubb. Tale*. By, or for the sake of, used in solemn entreaties. "*In* the names of all the gods." *Shak*. For, applied to cause. "To fight *in* thy defence." *Shak*. *In* that, because. *In* as much implies, seeing that, or because.

IN, Adv. within some places, opposed to without. Placed in some particular state. After *come* or *go*, it denotes entrance. Close, or home, applied to fencing, *In*, in Composition, has a negative or a privative sense, from the Lat. *in*. Thus *arable* denotes that which may be tilled; *in*arable, that which cannot be tilled: before a word beginning with *r* it is changed into *r*, as *ir*-regular; before *l*, into *l*, as *il*-legal, and into *m* before *m*, and other consonants, as *im*mutable, *im*probable, &c.

INABILITY, S. want of power sufficient for the performance of any particular action or design.

INACCESSIBLE, Adj. not to be reached; not to be come near or approached.

INACCURACY, S. want of exactness.

INACCURATE, Adj. wanting accuracy or exactness.

INACTION, S. [Fr.] cessation from, or forbearance of, action or labour.

INACTIVE, Adj. idle, lazy, sluggish.

INACTIVELY, Adv. in a lazy, sluggish manner.

INACTIVITY, S. a state wherein a person ceases from labour or action; idleness; rest.

INADEQUATE, Adj. not equal to the purpose; defective. *Inadequate ideas* are such as are but a partial, incomplete, or imperfect representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

INADEQUATELY, Adv. defectively; imperfectly; incompletely.

INADVERTENCE, or **INADVERTENCY**, S. [Fr.] want of care, attention, or deliberation; an act, or the effect of negligence or inattention.

INADVERTENT, Adj. without care or attention; negligent.

INADVERTENTLY, Adv. in a careless

or negligent manner; without attention or deliberation.

INALIENABLE, Adj. that which cannot be transferred or made over to another.

INALIMENTAL, Adj. affording no nourishment.

INAMISSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be lost.

INAMORATO, S. a rapturous lover.

INANE, Adj. [Lat.] void of matter. Used substantively for space or extent; void of matter.

INANIMATE, or **INANIMATED**, Adj. [Lat.] void of life; not actuated by a soul.

INANITION, S. [Fr.] emptiness; applied to the vessels of an animal, when wanting their usual fulness.

INANITY, S. emptiness; space void of matter.

INAPPETENCY, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, Adj. not proper for a particular use; not having any relation to a subject or discourse.

INAPPLICATION, S. want of industry in business or study; want of attention.

INARABLE, Adj. not fit to be tilled or plowed.

To **INARCH**, V. A. in Gardening, to graft by approach, or to ingraft one tree with another that stands near it.

INARTICULATE, Adj. [Fr.] not uttered with such distinctness, that the different syllables may be perceived, as in human speech.

INARTICULATELY, Adv. in a confused manner, so as the distinct syllables cannot be perceived in the utterance.

INARTICULATENESS, S. confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, [*inartificial*] Adj. contrary to, or inconsistent with the rules of art.

INARTIFICIALLY, [*inartificially*] Adv. without art.

INATTENTION, S. [Fr.] want of attention; negligence.

INATTENTIVE, Adj. without regarding or considering a thing heard; neglecting or disregarding any thing that is spoken to us, or done in our sight.

INAUDIBLE, Adj. not to be heard; without sound.

To **INAUGURATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to invest in a solemn manner with any high honour, particularly that of an emperor or king; to begin with good omens; to commence or begin.

INAUGURATION, S. the act of investing a person with the title or honour of a king or emperor.

INAURATION, S. [Lat.]* gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, [*inauspicious*] Adj. ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

INBEING, S. existing within a thing; inherence.

INBORN,

INBORN, Adj. born within; innated; implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, [*inbreathed*] Adj. breathed within. Figuratively, inspired, or infused by inspiration.

INBRED, Adj. produced, bred, hatched, or generated within.

INCA, or **Y'NCA**, a name given by the natives of Peru to their kings, and the princes of the blood.

To INCA'GE, V. A. to confine in a cage; to coop up or confine within any narrow space.

INCALESCENCE, S. [Lat.] warmth; increasing heat.

INCANTATION, S. [Lat.] charms or enchantment.

INCA'NTATORY, Adj. dealing in, or performing by enchantment or magic.

To INCA'NTON, V. A. to unite to a canton, or to a separate community.

INCAPABILITY, S. natural inability, or feebleness; a legal disqualification.

INCA'PABLE, Adj. [Fr.] wanting power to apprehend, learn, or understand, applied to the mind. Not able to receive or perform; rendered unfit; disqualified by law; not subject or liable to. "*Incapable of falsehood.*"

To INCAPA'CITATE, V. A. to render unable or unfit to perform any thing.

INCAPACITY, S. [Fr.] want of power of mind or body; wanting any necessary qualification, or the power of apprehending, learning, or understanding.

To INCA'RCERATE, V. A. to imprison; to confine a person in durance.

INCARCERATION, S. the act of confining in prison; the state of imprisonment.

To INCA'RN, V. A. [Lat.] in Surgery, to cover with flesh; to cause flesh to grow. Neuterly, to breed flesh.

To INCA'RNADINE, V. A. [Ital.] to dye of a pale red or flesh colour.

To INCA'RNATE, V. A. [Lat.] to cloath or embody with flesh.

INCA'RNATE, Adj. [Lat.] cloathed with, or embodied in flesh.

INCARNATION, S. the act of assuming a body, applied in divinity to that act of Christ whereby he became man. In Surgery, the state of breeding flesh, applied to wounds.

INCA'RNATIVE, S. [Fr.] in Medicine, that which produces or generates flesh.

To INCA'SE, V. A. to cover, inclose, or wrap as in a case.

INCAU'TIOUS, [*inkau'shious*] Adj. careless, or heedless.

INCAU'TIOUSLY, [*inkau'shiously*] Adv. without suspecting deceit; unwarily; heedlessly.

INCE'NDIARY, S. [Lat.] one who maliciously and wilfully sets towns or houses on fire. Figuratively, one who inflames factions; one who causes commotions in a state,

or promotes quarrels between private persons. **INCENSE**, S. [Lat.] a perfume offered up in sacrifice.

To INCE'NSE, V. A. to kindle or provoke the anger of a person.

INCENSEMENT, S. rage or anger occasioned by some offence.

INCENSION, [*incenshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of kindling; or the state of being on fire.

INCENSOR, S. one who kindles anger, or inflames the passions.

INCENSORY, S. the vessel in which incense or perfumes are burnt.

INCENTIVE, S. [Lat.] that which kindles, inflames, or provokes anger; a motive, encouragement, or spur to action.

INCENTIVE, Adj. acting as a spur, motive, or encouragement.

INCE'PTION, S. [Lat.] beginning.

INCE'PTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] that which implies beginning.

INCE'PTOR, S. [Lat.] a beginner; one who learns his rudiments.

INCERTITUDE, S. [Lat.] want of certainty.

INCE'SSANT, Adj. [Lat.] continually; without intermission.

INCE'SSANTLY, Adv. without ceasing; continually; without intermission.

INCEST, S. [Lat.] the crime of criminal and unnatural commerce with a person within the degrees forbidden by the law. This formerly extended to the seventh, but seems now confined to the third.

INCESTUOUS, Adj. [Fr.] guilty of incest, or the knowledge of a person within the degrees forbidden by the law.

INCESTUOUSLY, Adv. in an incestuous manner; with an unnatural love.

INCH, S. [Sax.] a measure supposed equal to three barley corns laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial expression for a small quantity; a critical or nice point of time. "*We watched you at an inch.*" *Sket.*

To INCH, V. A. to drive out, or force in by inches. Figuratively, to give niggardly.

INCHOATION, [*inkhoashon*] S. [Lat.] a beginning.

INCHOATIVE, [*inkhoative*] Adj. [Lat.] noting beginning.

To INCI'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to cut, applied in medicine to acids or salts.

INCIDENCE, or **INCIDENCY**, S. [Lat.] the direction with which one body strikes or falls upon another.

INCIDENT, Adj. [Lat.] happening without expectation or being foreseen; falling in besides the main design; happening, or liable to befall.

INCIDENT, S. something that happens besides the main design; a casualty, or unexpected and unforeseen event. *SYNON.* *Incident* is most applicable to casualties in private life; *event*, to government and states.

INCIDENTAL, Adj. happening without being

being foreseen, expected, or intended; casual.

INCIDENTALLY, Adv. occasionally; beside the main design; by the way; by the bye.

To INCINERATE, V. A. to burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, S. the act of burning any thing to ashes.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, S. want of caution.

INCISED, Adj. [Lat.] cut, or made by cutting.

INCISION, S. [Lat.] a cut, or wound made by a sharp instrument, generally applied to those made by a surgeon. The division of the particles of viscid matter by medicines.

INCISIVE, Adj. [Fr.] having the quality of cutting or separating.

INCISOR, S. [Lat.] a cutter. In Anatomy, applied to one of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, Adj. [Fr.] having the power of cutting or dividing.

INCISURE, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, a cut, aperture, or wound made with a sharp instrument.

INCITATION, S. [Lat.] an incentive; an impulse; a motive which spurs a person to action.

To INCITE, V. A. [Lat.] to stir up; to push forward in a design; to urge on; to animate or encourage.

INCITEMENT, S. a motive which urges a person to action.

INCIVIL, Adj. [Fr.] wanting the elegance of breeding; not behaving with kindness. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVILITY, S. [Fr.] want of complaisance; rudeness.

INCLEMENCY, S. [Fr.] want of mercy; cruelty, or harshness of treatment.

INCLEMENT, Adj. not exercising mercy or clemency; cruel; void of tenderness. Figuratively, severe, or prodigiously cold, applied to seasons or climates.

INCLINABLE, Adj. [Lat.] having a propensity; willing; having a tendency, or liable.

INCLINATION, S. [Lat.] tendency towards any point; or the mutual tendency which two or more bodies have to one another; natural aptness or fitness; disposition or propensity of the mind to any particular action. In Navigation, the tendency or direction of the needle or compass to the E. or W. In Pharmacy, the act of slooping a vessel in order to pour a liquor out free from dregs, called likewise decantation.

INCLINATORY, Adj. having the quality of tending to a particular point.

INCLINATORILY, Adv. obliquely; with a greater tendency to one side than another; with some deviation from N. or S.

To INCLINE, V. N. [Lat.] to bend; to lean; to tend towards any part. Figuratively, to be favourably disposed to.

To INCLOYSTER, V. A. to shut up or confine in a cloister or monastery.

To INCLOSE, V. A. See ENCLOSE.

To INCLOU'D, V. A. to darken with clouds; to make dark; to obscure.

To INCLUDE, V. A. [Lat.] to inclose, or shut in. Figuratively, to imply; to comprise, comprehend, or contain.

INCLUSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] inclosed; contained; comprehended in any sum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, Adv. comprehending or reckoning the thing mentioned.

INCOEXISTENCE, S. the quality of not existing together.

INCO'G, Adv. [contracted from *incognito*] in a private manner; in such a manner as shews that a person would not be known.

INCOGITANCY, S. [low Lat.] want of thought, or want of thinking on the nature and consequences of our actions.

INCOGITATIVE, Adj. wanting the power of thinking.

INCOGNITO, Adv. See INCOG.

INCOHERENCE, or INCOHERENCY, S. want of being connected together, or of dependence on each other; incoherence; want of cohesion.

INCOHERENT, Adj. not following as a consequence; inconsistent; without cohesion.

INCOHERENTLY, Adv. inconsistently; inconsequentially.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, S. the quality of not being consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being wasted or consumed by fire.

INCOME, S. that which an estate or post produces yearly; the produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, S. the state of one thing compared to another, when they cannot both be measured by any common measure, however small.

INCOMMENSURABLE, Adj. not to be reduced to, or measured by, any common measure.

INCOMMENSURATE, Adj. not admitting a common measure; bearing no proportion to each other.

To INCOMMODATE, or INCOMM'ODE, V. A. [Lat.] to make inconvenient; to be inconvenient to; to affect with trouble.

INCOMMODOUS, Adj. [Lat.] inconvenient; vexatious, or troublesome.

INCOMMODOUSLY, Adv. inconveniently; not suited to use or necessity; not at ease.

INCOMMODITY, S. [Lat.] an inconvenience; trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, S. the quality of not being imparted to another.

INCOMMUNICABLE, Adj. not to be im-

imparted, or made the common right or property of another; not to be expressed or explained by words.

INCOMMUNICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be imparted, or to become the common quality or right of another; in such a manner as cannot be expressed or explained.

INCOMMUNICATING, Part. having no commerce or intercourse with another.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, Adj. reserved.

INCOMPACT, or **INCOMPACTED**, Adj. porous; loose, or not having its parts closely and strongly joined together.

INCOMPARABLE, Adj. so excellent as not to have any thing like it; excellent beyond competition.

INCOMPARABLY, Adv. beyond comparison or competition; excellently.

INCOMPASSIONATE, [*inkompáshonate*] Adj. void of pity or tenderness; not touched or affected with the miseries of another.

INCOMPATIBILITY, S. the quality which renders a thing not possible to exist, or to be reconciled with another; inconsistency with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] impossible to subsist with something else; inconsistent with something else; irreconcilable.

INCOMPATIBLY, Adv. inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, S. [Fr.] inability. In Law, want of a proper qualification.

INCOMPETENT, Adj. not sufficient, or not proportionate to an undertaking. In Civil Law, not having a right or qualification for the performance of a thing.

INCOMPETENTLY, Adv. unsuitably; in such a manner as not to be proportionate to.

INCOMPLETE, Adj. not perfect or finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, S. imperfection; the state of a thing which is not finished.

INCOMPLIANCE, S. obstinate or untractableness of temper; want or refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, [*inkompózed*] Adj. disturbed, or disordered.

INCOMPOSIBILITY, S. the quality of not being joined or existing together with something else; inconsistency.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, Adj. not possible at one and the same time, or in one and the same subject.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of not being perfectly or adequately comprehended by the mind, though it may be conceived imperfectly.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, Adj. not to be fully or perfectly understood or comprehended.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being comprehended.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, S. impossibility of being pressed or squeezed into a less space.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not

capable of being pressed or squeezed together into a narrower compass.

INCONCEALABLE, [*inkonfessáble*] Adj. not to be hid, or kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, [*inkonfesséable*] Adj. not to be conceived or apprehended by the mind; that of which we can form no notion or idea.

INCONCEIVABLY, [*inkonfesséablement*] Adv. in a manner beyond the apprehension of the mind.

INCONCEPTIBLE, Adj. not to be conceived or comprehended by the mind.

INCONCLUSIVE, Adj. not conclusive; not inferring a consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, Adj. not forcing any assent to the mind, or containing any forcible evidence.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, S. want of strength of reasoning sufficient to prove a thing, or gain the assent of the mind.

INCONCOCT, or **INCONCOCTED**, Adj. [Lat.] in Surgery, not ripened or digested.

INCONCOCTION, S. in Medicine, the state of being crude, indigested, or unripe.

INCONCURRING, Adj. not concurring.

INCONDITE, Adj. [Lat.] irregular, rude; unpolished.

INCONDITIONAL, [*inkondishonal*] Adj. without restriction, limitation, or condition.

INCONGRUENCE, S. want of fitness or suitableness.

INCONGRUITY, S. [Fr.] unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety; absurdity.

INCONGRUOUS, Adj. [Fr.] unsuitable; inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, Adv. improperly; inconsistently; absurdly.

INCONSCIONABLE, [*inkónshonable*] Adj. void of the sense of good and evil; without any remorse of conscience.

INCONSEQUENT, Adj. without a just conclusion; without a regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, Adj. unworthy of notice; insignificant; of no importance.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, S. want of merit, worth, or signficancy; want of importance.

INCONSIDERATE, Adj. [Lat.] without regard to the nature or consequences of actions; careless; rash.

INCONSIDERATELY, Adv. in a negligent, thoughtless, or careless manner.

INCONSIDERATENESS, S. want of thought; want of regard to the consequences of our actions.

INCONSIDERATION, S. want of thought; rashness.

INCONSISTENCE, or **INCONSISTENCY**, S. such an opposition between propositions, that one implies the denial of the other; such contrariety of qualities that be-
cause

cannot subsist together; incongruity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSISTENT, Adj. not to be reconciled with. So contrary, that one implies the denial or destruction of the other, applied either to propositions or qualities. Absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, Adv. absurdly; unreasonably; with self-contradiction.

INCONSISTING, Part. not consistent or compatible with.

INCONSO'LABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be comforted.

INCONSONANCY, S. disagreement with itself; not agreeing in sound.

INCONSPICUOUS, Adj. not to be seen. Not worth notice.

INCONSTANCY, S. [Lat.] unsteadiness; a disposition of mind continually changing.

INCONSTANT, Adj. [Lat.] not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; varying in disposition, temper, or conduct; often changing.

INCONSUMABLE, Adj. not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not utterly to be destroyed or wasted by fire, or other means.

INCONTES'TABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be disputed; admitting no debate.

INCONTES'TABLY, Adv. in so certain a manner, as not to admit of doubt or dispute.

INCONTIGUOUS, Adj. not touching; not near.

INCONTINENCE, or **INCONTINENCY**, S. [Lat.] not abstaining from unlawful desires; lust.

INCONTINENT, Adj. [Lat.] unchaste, or not restraining unlawful desires.

INCONTINENTLY, Adv. unchastely; without delay; immediately.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE, Adj. so plain or certain as to admit no dispute.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, Adv. in a manner so plain or evident as to admit no dispute.

INCONVE'NIENCE, or **INCONVE'NIENCY**, S. [Fr.] unfitness, or unsuitableness. Any thing which causes uneasiness, or proves an hindrance or obstacle.

INCONVE'NIENT, Adj. disadvantageous; unfit; unseasonable.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, Adv. in a manner not fit and suitable; unseasonably.

INCONVE'RSABLE, Adj. reserved; not inclined to conversation; not affable.

INCONVE'RTIBLE, Adj. not to be altered or changed.

INCONVI'NCIBLE, Adj. not capable of being convinced, or forced to assent to the truth of a proposition, &c.

INCONVI'NCIBLY, Adv. incapable of being convinced.

INCORPORA'LITY, S. [Fr.] not consisting of body or matter.

To **INCORPORATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to mingle different ingredients together, to join

together inseparably; to form into a company, society, or body politic; to unite or associate.

INCORPORATE, Adj. not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. United together by charter, applied to societies or communities.

INCORPORA'TION, S. [Fr.] the union of different ingredients; the formation of a body politic, or the uniting several persons together by charter, adoption, union, or association.

INCORPO'REAL, Adj. [Lat.] not consisting of matter or body; spiritual.

INCORPO'REALLY, Adv. without body.

INCORPORE'ITY, S. the quality of being void of, or distinct from body or matter.

To **INCORPSE**, V. A. to incorporate, or unite into one body. Not in use.

INCORRE'CT, Adj. not accurate or nicely finished; imperfect; faulty.

INCORRE'CTLY, Adv. in a faulty or imperfect manner.

INCORRE'CTNESS, S. the quality of having faults that are not amended.

INCO'RRIGIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] bad beyond the power of being made better by correction; erroneous or faulty beyond hope of instruction or amendment.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS, S. the quality of being obstinately bad.

INCO'RRIGIBLY, Adv. bad to such a degree, as to leave no hopes of amendment.

INCORRU'PT, or **INCORRUPTED**, Adj. free from any foulness or sin; of pure and honest manners; of integrity above the power of bribe.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY, S. the quality of not being liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTIBLE, Adj. [Fr. sometimes accented on the second syllable] not capable of decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTION, S. [Fr.] a state free from corruption or decay; a state of integrity beyond the temptation of bribes.

INCORRU'PTNESS, S. inviolable purity; unshaken integrity; unalterable honesty; freedom from decay, degeneration, or corruption.

To **INCRA'SSATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make thick, applied to liquors.

INCRASSA'TION, S. the act of making thick; the state of growing thick, applied to fluids.

INCRA'SSATIVE, S. having the power or quality of making thick, applied to fluids.

To **INCRE'ASE**, [*inkreife*] V. N. [Lat.] to grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to receive addition.

INCRE'ASE, [*inkreife*] S. the state of growing greater, applied to bulk; any thing which is added to the original stock; gain; produce. **SYNON.** Things *increase* by addition of the same kind; they *grow* by nourishment: Thus, corn *grows*; the harvest *increases*. The word *grow* signifies only the

augmentation,

augmentation, independent of that which occasions it. The word *increase* gives us to understand, that the augmentation is caused by a fresh quantity which casually joins it.

INCREASER, [*inkreaser*] S. that which adds to the number or bulk of things.

INCREATED, Adj. not created.

INCREDIBILITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of surpassing, or not being worthy of, belief.

INCREDIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] surpassing belief; not worthy of belief.

INCREDULITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of not believing, notwithstanding sufficient proofs to demand assent.

INCREDULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] not believing, notwithstanding arguments sufficient to demand assent.

INCREDULOUSNESS, S. See **INCREDULITY**.

INCREMENT, S. [Lat.] the act of growing greater; the cause of growth; produce.

INCREPATION, S. [Lat.] the act of chiding for a fault. Not in use.

To **INCRUST**, or **INCRUSTATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to cover over with a hard substance or crust; to cover over with an additional coat of marble, &c.

INCRUSTATED, Adj. See **INCRUSTED**.

INCRUSTATION, S. [Fr.] the act of covering a wall, or columns, with a lining or coating of marble, pottery, or stucco work.

INCRUSTED, Part. in Architecture, applied to walls or columns covered with several pieces or slips of some precious marble or stone.

To **INCUBATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, S. [Lat.] the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, S. [Lat.] in Physic, a disorder, called the night-mare, in which the patient cannot stir himself, but with the utmost difficulty; is seized with a numbness, sense of weight, with a dread of suffocation or being squeezed to death, from some body which seems to fall suddenly upon him. It consists of an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, pulse, and motion, attended with a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

To **INCULCATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to impress on the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant and incessant repetitions.

INCULCATION, S. the act of impressing by frequent admonitions.

INULPABLE, Adj. not to be found fault with; free from guilt.

INULPABLY, Adv. in a manner free from guilt.

INCULT, Adj. [Lat.] uncultivated.

INCUMBENCY, S. the act of lying upon something; the state of keeping, or being resident on, a benefice.

INCUMBENT, Adj. [Lat.] resting, or lying upon; imposed or required as a duty.

INCUMBENT, S. [Lat.] in Law, one who is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To **INCUMBER**, V. A. [Fr.] to perplex, embarrass, or hinder, by any impediment.

To **INCUR**, V. A. [Lat.] to become liable to punishment or blame.

INCURABILITY, S. [Fr.] impossibility of being cured.

INCURABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be removed or cured by any medicine.

INCURABLENESS, S. the state or quality of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, Adv. without remedy.

INCURIOS, Adj. not considering a thing with attention enough to discover its latent beauties; having no desire of seeing or knowing any thing new or strange.

INCURSION, S. [Lat.] attack or assault; an inroad or invasion of a country, not amounting to a conquest.

To **INCURVATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bend or make crooked.

INCURVATION, S. [Lat.] the act of bending or making crooked. An humble bowing of the body, applied to religious worship.

INCURVITY, S. [Lat.] crookedness, or the state of bending inwards.

INDAGATION, S. a search in order to discover something unknown; the act of tracing.

INDAGATOR, S. [Lat.] one who endeavours to find out a thing by tracing it to its origin.

To **INDART**, V. A. to dart in.

To **INDEBT**, [the *b* is mute both in this word and its derivatives] V. A. to charge with a debt; to put under an obligation by conferring a favour.

INDEBTED, Part. under obligation for some favour received; having received money or goods for which a person is obliged to pay, or give an equivalent.

INDECENCY, S. [Fr.] any thing unbecoming the person who commits it; an action unbecoming chastity or good manners.

INDECENT, Adj. [Fr.] unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDECENTLY, Adv. in a manner unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDECIDUOUS, Adj. in Botany, not falling off or shedding.

INDECLINABLE, Adj. [Lat.] in Grammar, not admitting any alterations in its last syllable.

INDECOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] not becoming.

INDECORUM, S. [Lat.] an action unbecoming the rank or character of a person.

INDEED, Adv. really; in truth; without

not doubt. Above common rate. This is to be granted that—a particle of connection.

INDEFA'TIGABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not exhausted or wearied by continual labour; labouring as if never tired.

INDEFA'TIGABLY, Adv. in such a manner as if never tired by labour.

INDEFE'ASIBLE, or **INDEFE'ISIBLE**, [indefeasible] Adj. not to be cut off, defeated, or made void; irrevocable.

INDEFFECTI'BILITY, S. the quality of being subject to no decay or defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not liable to decay, defect, or failure.

INDE'FINITE, Adj. [Lat.] not determined, settled, limited, or restrained. In Grammar, not limited or restrained to any particular time or circumstance.

INDE'FINITELY, Adv. in an undetermined and loose manner.

INDE'FINITUDE, S. a quantity or number not limited by our understanding, but yet finite.

INDELITERATE, or **INDELIBERATED**, Adj. [Fr.] not premeditated; not done with, or after due consideration.

INDELIBERATENESS, S. without consideration; rashness; suddenness.

INDELIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be effaced or blotted out; not to be annulled or abrogated.

INDELICACY, S. want of delicacy; want of elegance, or a rigorous observance of decency.

INDELICATE, Adj. wanting decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION, S. security against any loss or penalty; reimbursement or repayment of loss or penalty.

INDEMNITY, S. [Fr.] security; or an exemption from punishment.

To **INDE'NT**, V. A. [Lat.] to form any thing in inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out like waves. Neuterly, to contract, or bargain.

INDE'NT, S. an inequality; a dent of a waving surface like that of an indenture.

INDE'NTA'TION, S. an indenture or waving in any figure.

INDE'NTURE, S. a covenant, so called because the counterparts are indented or cut in and out, or in a waving manner over each other.

INDEPE'NDENCE, or **INDEPE'NDENCY**, S. [Fr.] freedom; a state in which a person or thing is not controlled by, or any ways in the power of, another.

INDEPE'NDENTLY, Adv. without reference to, or connection with, other things.

INDEPE'NDENTS, a sect of protestants in England and Holland, so called from their independency on other churches, and their maintaining that each church, or congregation, has a sufficient power to act and perform every thing relating to religious government within itself, and is no way subject or account-

able to other churches, or their deputies; and therefore disallow parochial and provincial subordination, and form all their congregations upon a scheme of co-ordinancy. But though they do not think it necessary to assemble synods, yet, if any be held, they look on their resolutions as prudential councils to which they are obliged to conform.

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, Adj. impossible to be destroyed.

INDETERMINATE, Adj. [Fr.] unfixed; not restrained or limited to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDETERMINATELY, Adv. in a loose, vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner.

INDETERMINA'TION, S. want of resolution or determination; a state of uncertainty.

INDETERMINED, Adj. not fixed or restrained to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDEVO'TION, S. [Fr.] want of ardour or zeal in religious worship.

INDEVO'UT, Adj. [Fr.] not religious; not zealous in the performance of religious duties.

I'NDEX, S. [Lat.] a discoverer or pointer out; the table containing the contents of a book, with the pages where they may be found; a little stile, or hand, which points to the hour on the globe, or a clock; a hand cut out or painted on a post to direct travellers the way to any place. In Grammar and Printing, the figure of a hand with the finger pointing, used to denote some remarkable passage in an author. In Arithmetic, a figure which shews the number of places of an absolute number of a logarithm, and of what nature it is. In Anatomy, the forefinger.

INDEXTE'RITY, S. want of readiness or handiness in performing a thing.

I'NDIAN, Adj. [from *India*] belonging to India. Used substantively for a person born in the Indies.

I'NDICANT, Adj. [Lat.] shewing, discovering, or pointing out. In Physic, pointing out a remedy.

INDICA'TION, S. [Lat.] a mark, token, sign, or symptom of something which is hidden, or not plain of itself; a discovery, or information of something that was not known. In Medicine, a symptom discovering or directing what is to be done to cure a distemper.

INDICATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] shewing, discovering, or pointing out. In Grammar, the first mood of a verb, wherein it expresses affirmation, denial, doubting, or declaring. The English *indicative* is formed in most of its tenses after the manner of the Saxons.

INDICATIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as shews, declares, discovers, or betokens.

I'NDICO, S. a blue stone brought from India, used in dying, painting, &c.

To **INDI'CT**, [pron. *indire*] V. A. to charge a person with a crime, by a written accusation, before a judge.

INDI'C.

INDICTION, S. [Fr.] a declaration or proclamation. In Chronology, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years, which, when expired, begins anew. It was begun in the year 313, in commemoration of the great victory gained by the emperor Constantine over Mezentius.

INDICTMENT, [inditment] S. a bill, or an accusation for an offence, exhibited unto jurors; a bill, or declaration, made in form of law for the benefit of the commonwealth.

INDIES, a vast country of Asia, which received its name from the river Indus; seated partly in the temperate, and partly in the torrid zone, and consequently the air very different. Towards the N. it is pretty temperate; but towards the S. on the contrary, is very hot; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year, which renders the heats more supportable, and contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits, of which there are none in Europe but what have been transplanted from thence. There are mines of gold and silver, and several sorts of precious stones, as borax, and salt-petre. They fish for pearls in the seas and in the rivers. This country produces several sorts of animals, as well domestic as wild; such as elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and a vast number of monkeys. The trade is exceeding great, and it chiefly consists of indigo, salt-petre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; but more especially in a prodigious quantity of calicoes, chintz, and other stuffs of various kinds. The Europeans had little or no intercourse with the Indies till the year 1498, when the Portuguese discovered a way by sea, round the Cape of Good Hope. The Indians are generally Gentoos or Idolaters, though there are a great number of Mahometans. Many of the Idolaters believe in the transmigration of souls, and will not kill or eat any thing that has life, not even the most noxious insects or animals. Their principal priests are brachmans; and there are saquirs, who make their principal devotion consist in the choice of the most troublesome postures, which they never leave till they quit the world. Some pass several years without lying down either night or day, resting only upon a cord which is stretched out: others shut themselves up in a cave several days together, without eating or drinking: some hold their arms lifted up so long that they can never stir them afterwards. In short, others put burning coals upon their heads, and let them lie there till the fire reaches the very bones. Sometimes these saquirs go in a body, followed by a great number of disciples; and they often make a merit of killing Christians. It was a custom among the Gentoos for the women to burn themselves with their deceased husbands; but it is not so frequent as it was formerly, because

the Mahometans will not allow it. The Indies is divided into four large parts, namely, Indostan, the peninsula on this side the Ganges, that beyond it, and the islands of the East Indian seas, the principal of which are, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Berneo, the Celebes, the Maldives, the Moluccas, and the Marianas. Some writers make Tonquin and China a part of the East Indies, especially with regard to trade, but very improperly. When the Spaniards first discovered America they called it the West Indies, on account of its riches, which is the reason why these parts we are speaking of are called the East Indies. The Indians are generally well made and robust, but they do not love labour, nor do they make good soldiers. They are very fond of women, but in other respects are civil, kind to strangers, and very ingenious. With regard to their complexion, they are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the southern quite black. There are many different languages in the E. Indies, but the Mahometans generally understand Arabic, because the Alcoran is written in that language.

INDIFFERENCE, or INDIFFERENCY, S. [Lat.] freedom from bias or influence; impartiality, or freedom from prejudice; want of affection; unconcernedness.

INDIFFERENT, Adj. [Fr.] not determined on either side; unconcerned, or regardless; not having such a difference as to oblige us to determine on either side; neither commanded nor forbidden; neither good nor bad; passable; tolerable. "Very indifferent paper." *Addit.* In this sense it is sometimes used adverbially.

INDIFFERENTLY, Adv. without distinction, or inclining more to one than another; without wish, aversion, or emotion; not well; tolerably; passably.

INDIGENCE, or INDIGENCY, S. [Lat.] want of the comforts of life; poverty.

INDIGENOUS, Adj. [Lat.] native; originally produced or born in a country.

INDIGENT, Adj. [Lat.] in want of the comforts of life, or of money to procure them; void; empty; wanting.

INDIGEST, or INDIGESTED, Adj. [Lat.] not separated or divided into regular parts; not disposed in any order; not formed or brought to maturity. Not well considered or methodized. Not concocted, or altered so as to be fit for nourishment, applied to food.

INDIGESTIBLE, Adj. not to be altered in the stomach, or made fit for nourishment, applied to food. Not to be methodized, reduced to order, or added to the improvements of the mind, applied to ideas or sentiments.

INDIGESTION, S. a disorder in the stomach, whereby it is rendered incapable of altering the food it contains, so as to make it fit for nourishment.

INDIGETES, S. [Lat.] a name which the ancient Pagans gave to some of their gods, **INDIGN,**

IND

IND

INDIGN, [pron. *indine*] Adj. [Fr.] not worthy or deserving; bringing indignity or disgrace. Obsolete.

INDIGNANT, Adj. [Lat.] inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, S. [Lat.] anger joined with contempt, abhorrence, disdain, and aversion.

INDIGNITY, S. [Lat.] a reproachful or disgraceful action, wherein the rank or character of a person is disregarded, and receives a very great injury.

INDIGO, S. See **INDICO**.

INDIRECT, Adj. [Lat.] not straight, or in a right line. Figuratively, round-about, or not coming immediately to the point; not fair, honest, or open.

INDIRECTION, S. a round-about manner of coming to a point; dishonest practice; a secret or oblique artifice or intention to deceive.

INDIRECTLY, Adv. without coming at once to the point in hand; in an artful, oblique or round-about manner; unfairly; not in an honest manner: not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, S. obliqueness; the quality of not being in a straight line; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, Adj. not to be perceived by the eye, or mind.

INDISCERNIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCRIPTIBILITY, S. the quality of not being capable of having its parts separated, or of being destroyed by dissolution.

INDISCRIPTIBLE, Adj. not capable of having its parts separated from each other.

INDISCOVERY, S. the state of not being known or discovered. Not in use.

INDISCREET, Adj. [Fr.] injudicious; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

INDISCREETLY, Adv. without making a proper choice; without judgment or consideration; rashly.

INDISCRETION, S. [Fr.] weakness of conduct; imprudence; inconsideration, or want of judgment.

INDISCRIMINATE, Adj. [Lat.] not carrying any mark of difference; without making any difference or distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, Adv. without difference or distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be forborn, or excused; necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, S. the state of a thing which cannot be excused, omitted, or forborn; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be excused by any authority; not to be forborn; absolutely necessary.

To **INDISPOSE**, [the *s* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *æ*] V. A. [Fr.] to make unfit, with *for*; to make averse, with *to*; to disorder, or make unfit by disease. To affect with a slight disorder, applied to health. To make unfavourable; with *towards*.

INDISPOSEDNESS, S. a state of unfitness, or want of inclination; a state of health lessened by a slight disorder.

INDISPOSITION, S. a tendency to sickness, or a slight disorder; want of inclination; aversion or dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, Adj. [sometimes accented, together with its derivatives, on the second syllable] so evident as to admit no dispute or controversy.

INDISPUTABLENESS, S. the state of being so evident as not to admit of dispute.

INDISPUTABLY, Adv. in a manner so evident as not to admit of dispute; without opposition.

INDISSOLVABLE, Adj. not capable of having its parts separated from each other. Not to be broken; binding for ever, applied to bonds or contracts.

INDISSOLUBILITY, S. [Fr.] the state of the particles of a body which cohere so closely as not to be separated.

INDISSOLUBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be separated; strongly cohering; binding; obliging; firm; stable; not subject to change or alteration.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, S. the quality of resisting a separation of its parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, Adv. in a manner resisting a separation; never ceasing to oblige.

INDISTINCT, Adj. not marked or different so as to be separated or discerned; confused; not discerning exactly.

INDISTINCTION, S. want of distinguishing or perceiving the difference between things; confusion, or uncertainty.

INDISTINCTLY, Adv. confusedly; not to be perceived plainly.

INDISTINCTNESS, S. confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

INDISTURBANCE, S. calmness; freedom from any violent emotions; great tranquillity.

To **INDITE**, V. A. See To **INDICT**.

INDIVIDUAL, Adj. [Fr.] separate from others of the same species; single; not to be divided.

INDIVIDUAL, S. a single person.

INDIVIDUALITY, S. separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, Adv. without any distinction or difference; numerically.

To **INDIVIDUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to distinguish from others of the same species; to make single; to communicate to several in a distinct or separate manner.

INDIVIDUATION, S. that which makes any thing the same as it was before.

INDIVIDUITY, S. the state of being an individual; the state of being what one was before; identity.

INDIVINITY, S. want of godhead or divine perfection.

INDIVISIBILITY, or **INDIVISIBLENESS**, [the *s* in these and the two following words

words is pron. like *æ*] S. the state which can admit of no more division.

INDIVISIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be broken into more parts; not to be separated into smaller parts; single.

INDIVISIBLES, S. in Geometry, those indefinitely small elements or particles into which bodies may be ultimately resolved.

INDOCIBLE, Adj. not to be taught; not capable of receiving instruction.

INDOCILE, Adj. [Lat.] not receiving any benefit from, or regarding, instruction.

INDOCILITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of disregarding or refusing instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, V. A. [old Fr.] to instruct; or teach.

INDOCTRINATION, S. the act of teaching.

INDOLENCE, or INDOLENCY, S. [Lat.] freedom from pain or uneasiness; laziness; or a state wherein a person continues inactive without any regard or attention to any thing he sees around him. The first sense is obsolete.

INDOLENT, Adj. inactive or lazy; without any regard to what passes around one.

INDOLENTLY, Adv. inactively, and without regard to any thing around one.

To INDOORSE, V. A. See To ENDORSE.

INDOSTAN, PROPER INDIA, or the Empire of the Great Mogul, is bounded on the W. by Persia, on the S. by the western peninsula, on the E. by the eastern peninsula, and on the N. by several kingdoms of Independent Tartary. It is a vast country, and is at least 1200 miles in length. It is very fertile in all sorts of corn, and all the commodities of the E. Indies are to be met with here. The inhabitants are more humane with regard to strangers, and not so great enemies to the Christians, as the Turks; they dress much in the same manner, and take several wives, being much addicted to luxury. The government is despotic, and the Great Mogul master both of the lives and fortunes of his subjects. His revenue is said to amount to near fifty millions sterling a-year, and he has an army of 70,000 men. The provinces are governed by Omars, some of whom are called Nabobs, and he generally bestows upon them lands sufficient to maintain their dignity and their troops. Their revenues are so considerable, that these governors are like so many petty kings. The empire of Mogul contains 20 provinces; namely, Cashmere, Cabul, and Ayoud to the N. Siba and Patna on the east side of the Ganges, and which contain several provinces. Those that lie to the S. are Bengal, Berer, Candish, Baligate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. The eastern provinces are Tata, or Sinda, or Multan. There are six in the middle, between the river Indus and the Ganges, namely, Pengab or Lahor, Delli, Agra, Afmer, Malva, and Halabas. To

these 20 provinces may be joined the kingdoms of Golconda and Carnate, which are tributary to the Great Mogul.

To INDO'W, [the *ow* is pron. as in *now*] V. A. [Fr.] to give a portion to. Figuratively, to enrich with gifts, either of fortune or nature. See To ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, [pron. *indrâft*] S. an opening in the land into which the sea flows. An inlet or passage inwards.

To INDRE'NCH, V. A. to soak; to drown.

INDUBIOUS, Adj. without doubting or suspecting; certain; positive.

INDUBITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] so certain or evident, as to admit no doubt or suspicion of its truth.

INDUBITABLY, Adv. in a manner so evident and certain, as to admit no doubt.

INDUBITATE, Adj. [Lat.] undoubted; unquestioned.

To INDUCE, V. A. [Lat.] to persuade; to prevail on. To offer by way of induction, or by way of consequence drawn from several particulars, applied to reasoning. To inculcate or enforce by argument; to produce as an argument or instance. To bring into view; to introduce.

INDUCEMENT, S. a motive which allures or persuades to any thing.

To INDUCT, V. A. [Lat.] to bring in or introduce. This sense is obsolete.—To put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, introduction, or entrance; now obsolete. In Logic, the act of inferring a general proposition from several particular ones; a consequence drawn from several propositions. In Law, the act of giving possession of a benefice to an incumbent.

INDUCTIVE, Adj. contributing, leading, or persuasive; capable of inferring or including.

To INDUE, V. A. [Lat.] to invest: to communicate or give a quality to. Johnson observes, it is sometimes, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*.

To INDULGE, V. A. [Lat.] to gratify or grant the desires of another as a favour; to favour or foster; to give indulgence.

INDULGENCE, or INDULGENCY, S. [Fr.] compliance with, or granting the desires and requests of others through fondness; forbearance, or connivance at faults; a favour granted. In the Romish church, the remission of punishment due to a sin, granted by the church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

INDULGENT, Adj. [Lat.] kind; gentle; complying with the requests, or gratifying the desires of another through fondness; mild, or favourable.

INDULGENTLY, Adv. with kind compliance, and fond gratification; without severity or censure.

INDULT, or INDULTO, S. [Ital. and Fr.]

[Fr.] a special favour or privilege granted either to a community, or private person; by the pope's bull, by which they are licensed to do or obtain something contrary to the common laws. In Commerce, an impost laid by the king of Spain on goods imported by the galleons.

To INDURATE, V. N. [Lat.] to grow hard. Actively, to make hard.

INDURATION, S. the state of growing hard; the act of making hard; hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] active and constant in manual labour, business, or study.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, Adv. with constant and intense application of mind, or exercise of body; with great care, diligence, and assiduity.

INDUSTRY, S. [Lat.] diligence; constant application of the mind, or exercise of the body.

To INEBRIATE, V. A. [Lat.] to make a person drunk with strong liquors. Figuratively, to intoxicate with praise, grandeur, or success.

INEBRIATION, S. drunkenness.

INEFFABILITY, S. the quality of being beyond the power of language.

INEFFABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be spoken, uttered, or expressed.

INEFFABLY, Adv. in such a manner, or in so high a degree, as not to be expressed by words.

INEFFECTIVE, Adj. that which can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, Adj. not to have power sufficient to produce its proper effect; weak; without power, or operating in vain.

INEFFECTUALLY, Adv. to no purpose; without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, S. want of power to procure its proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, [*ineffikashious*] Adj. [Lat.] unable to produce any effects; weak; feeble; acting to no purpose.

INEFFICACY, S. want of power to produce an effect; the quality of operating in vain, or to no purpose.

INELEGANCE, or INELEGANCY, S. meanness; want of address.

INELEGANT, Adj. [Lat.] not nice; mean; despicable.

INELOQUENT, Adj. not speaking with ease, volubility, or the flowers of rhetoric; not persuasive.

INEPT, Adj. [Lat.] unfit, or unsuitable to any end or purpose; useless; trifling; foolish.

INEPTLY, Adv. in a trifling manner; unsuitably or foolishly.

INEPTITUDE, S. [Lat.] unfitness; or unsuitableness to any purpose or end.

INEQUALITY, S. [Lat.] the difference between two or more things compared together;

disproportion to any office, state, or purpose; difference of rank or station.

INERRABILITY, S. the quality of not being subject to error.

INERRABLE, Adj. not subject to error or mistake.

INERRABLENESS, S. the quality of not being liable to err.

INERRABLY, Adv. without possibility of erring; infallibly.

INERRINGLY, Adv. without error, mistake, or deviation, either from truth or right.

INERT, Adj. [Lat.] dull; motionless; moving with difficulty; sluggish.

INERTLY, Adv. sluggishly, or dully.

INESTIMABLE, Adj. so valuable as not to be rated; exceeding all price.

INEVITABILITY, S. the quality of not being possible to be avoided.

INEVITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be escaped or avoided.

INEXCUSABLENESS, [the *s* in this and the following word is pron. like *z*] S. enormity of crime beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be excused, or not palliable by apology.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, Adj. that which cannot be evaporated, or consumed in vapours.

INEXHAUSTED, Adj. not emptied; not spent.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, Adj. not to be emptied or drawn all out; not to be entirely spent.

INEXISTENT, Adj. not having being; not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, S. want of being or existence.

INEXORABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, or INEXPEDIENCY, S. want of fitness or propriety; unsuitableness to time, place, or circumstance.

INEXPEDIENT, Adj. improper, unnecessary, or not productive of any advantage.

INEXPERIENCE, S. [Fr.] want of experience; without sufficient knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, Adj. not having personally tried or had experience of.

INEXPERT, Adj. [Lat.] unskilful for want of custom or use.

INEXPIABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be atoned or made amends for; not to be pacified or reconciled by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, Adv. to a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLEABLY, Adv. insatiably; in such a manner as not to be satisfied.

INEXPLICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] so difficult as not to be explained.

INEXPLICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be made plain.

INEXPRESSIBLE, Adj. not to be told, uttered, or conveyed by words.

INEXPRESSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be uttered or conveyed by words:

INEX-

INEXPU'GNABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, Adj. not to be quenched, applied to fire. Not to be satisfied, applied to desires.

INEXTRICABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be disentangled; not to be explained or cleared from obscurity.

INEXTRICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be explained; not to be disentangled.

To **INE'YE**, V. N. to inoculate, by inserting the bud of one tree into the stock of another.

INFALLIB'ILITY, or **INFA'LLIBLENESS**, S. [Fr.] the quality of not being subject to be deceived or mistaken.

INFA'LLIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] incapable of being mistaken or deceived. Certain, or never failing, applied to medicine.

INFA'LLIBLY, Adv. without danger of deceit, or possibility of being mistaken; certainly.

To **INFA'ME**, V. A. [Lat.] to defame; to censure publicly for the commission of a crime.

INFAMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] notorious, or publicly branded with guilt; of a bad character.

INFAMOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be known to be guilty of a crime or misdemeanor; shamefully; scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, or **INFAMY**, S. [Lat.] loss of character by crimes; disgrace; discredit; reproach.

INFANCY, S. [Lat.] the first part of life, extended by naturalists to seven years, but by lawyers to twenty-one. Figuratively, the beginning or first rise of any thing.

INFA'NGTHEF, **HINGFA'NTHEFT**, or **INFA'NTHEFT**, S. [of *in fangen*, Sax. to catch, and *thief*, Sax. a thief] in Law, a privilege or liberty granted to lords of certain manors, to judge any thief taken within their fee.

INFANT, S. [Lat.] by Naturalists, a child from its birth to its seventh year, but by Lawyers so called till its one-and-twentieth.

INFA'NTA, S. [Span.] a title of honour given a prince of the royal blood in Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTE, S. [Span.] a son of the kings of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTICIDE, S. [Lat.] the slaughter or massacre of infants, applied to that committed by Herod.

INFA'NTILE, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the state of an infant.

INFANTRY, S. [Fr.] the foot soldiers of an army.

INFAR'CTION, S. [Lat.] a stuffing. In Medicine, a constipation.

To **INFA'TUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make foolish; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUA'TION, the act of making foolish, or depriving of understanding.

INFE'ASIBLE, [*infeisible*] Adj. not to be performed or practised.

To **INFE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to disorder by some noxious qualities; to corrupt with bad insinuations.

INFE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the communication of a disease by means of effluvia or particles, which fly from distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, cause the same disorders as the persons had from whence they exhaled; a plague.

INFE'CTIOUS, [*infectious*] Adj. causing distempers by some noxious quality or effluvia.

INFE'CTIOUSLY, [*infectiously*] Adv. operating by infection.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, [*infectiousness*] S. the quality of communicating distempers by noxious qualities, or unwholesome effluvia.

INFE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of causing distempers by noxious qualities or vapours.

INFE'CU'ND, Adj. [Lat.] unfruitful; barren.

INFE'CU'NDITY, S. barrenness; want of a power to produce its like.

INFELI'CITY, S. [Lat.] a state destitute of all the comforts and pleasures to render life agreeable; unhappiness.

To **INFER**, V. A. [Lat.] in its primary sense, to bring on. In Logic, to draw in another proposition as true, by virtue of one already laid down as true.

INFERENCE, S. [Fr.] in Logic, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments or propositions.

INFE'RIBLE, Adj. deducible from propositions which went before.

INFE'RIOR, Adj. lower in place, station, condition of life, value, or excellency; subordinate.

INFE'RIOR, S. one in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERIO'RITY, S. [Fr.] a lower state of dignity, worth, or excellence.

INFE'RNAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to hell. *Infernal stone*, in Medicine, is a very powerful caustic prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or crystals of silver.

INFE'RTILE, Adj. [Fr.] not producing or yielding any thing, unfruitful; barren.

INFERTI'LITY, S. [Fr.] unfruitfulness; barrenness; want of power to produce.

To **INFE'ST**, V. A. [Lat.] to harass; trouble, or plague.

INFESTI'VITY, S. want of cheerfulness.

INFEUDA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Law, the act of putting a person into possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, S. [Lat.] one who rejects or will not assent to the truth of revelation, or the great principles of religion.

INFIDE'LITY, S. [Lat.] want of faith or reliance in Providence; disbelief of Christianity. Treachery, or violation of one's fidelity.

INFINITE, Adj. [Lat.] having no bound.

or limits. Perfect, so as to admit of no defect or addition, applied to the divine attributes. Infinitely or very large, used in common discourse.

INFINITELY, Adv. without limits or bounds.

INFINITENESS, S. the quality of admitting no bounds or limits.

INFINITE SIMAL, Adj. that which is infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE, Adj. [Lat.] in Grammar, applied to a mood, which denotes no precise time, nor determines the number of persons of which any thing is affirmed, but expresses things in a loose indefinite manner.

INFINITUDE, S. any thing which has no bounds or limits; an inconceivable number.

INFINITY, S. [Lat.] is taken in two senses intirely different, *i. e.* in a positive and a negative one. *Positive infinity*, is a quality of being perfect in itself, or capable of receiving no addition, and is properly applied to the divine attributes or essence. *Negative infinity*, is the quality of being boundless, unlimited, or endless.

INFIRM, Adj. [Lat.] deprived of natural strength by age or sickness. Irresolute, applied to the mind. Not fit to support; not solid.

INFIRMARY, S. [Fr.] a place where lodging and board are provided for sick and wounded persons.

INFIRMITY, S. [Fr.] weakness of sex, age, temper, mind, or body.

INFIRMNESS, S. want of strength applied to argument, understanding, or body.

To **INFIX**, V. A. [Lat.] to drive or fasten in.

To **INFLAME**, V. A. [Lat.] to kindle or set bodies on fire. Figuratively, to excite or kindle desire; to magnify a person's faults. To provoke or irritate, applied to the passions. In Medicine, to grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

INFLAMMER, S. the thing or person that causes a painful sensation of heat in any part of the body; one that promotes quarrels, or sets friends at variance.

INFLAMMABILITY, S. the quality of catching fire. The quality of causing a painful sensation of heat, applied to obstructed matter in animal bodies. The quality of exciting the desires, or warming the passions, applied to the mind.

INFLAMMABLE, Adj. easy to be set on fire; capable of exciting the passions; or irritating the humours in an animal body.

INFLAMMABLENESS, S. the quality of easily catching fire; the quality of being easily excited or provoked.

INFLAMMATION, S. [Lat.] the act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame. In Surgery, applied to that sensation of heat, arising from obstructed blood or matter, which crowds in a greater quantity to any particular

part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. The act of exciting any passion desire, or fervour in the mind.

INFLAMMATORY, Adj. having the power of causing an inflammation, applied to the fluids of the body. Having a tendency to alienate the minds of subjects, or cause an insurrection in a state.

To **INFLATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to swell with wind; to fill or puff up with breath. Figuratively, to swell or puff up with pride.

INFLATION, S. the state of being swelled with wind.

To **INFLECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to bend from a straight line. To change or vary. In Grammar, to vary or alter the terminations of a word; to decline.

INFLECTION, S. the act of bending; the act of turning or changing the direction of motion. A modulation, or change from high to low, applied to the voice. The variation or change of the endings of a word, applied to Grammar.

INFLECTIVE, Adj. having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, or **INFLEXIBLENESS**, S. [Fr.] stiffness, or the quality of resisting any attempt; a temper or disposition of mind not to be altered by prayers, entreaties, promises, or threatenings.

INFLEXIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be bent or made crooked; not to be changed or altered; not to be prevailed on.

INFLEXIBLY, Adv. without any cessation, or remission; without being prevailed on to change or alter.

To **INFLICT**, V. A. [Lat.] to punish, or impose on as a punishment.

INFLICTER, S. he that punishes.

INFLICTION, S. the act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLICTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] executed or imposed on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, S. [Lat.] the power of celestial bodies or stars operating on human minds and affairs; any power which acts on the mind, and biases or directs it.

To **INFLUENCE**, V. A. to act upon so as to impel, direct, or modify; to operate on the mind, so as to bias or direct it to any particular end or action.

INFLUENT, Adj. [Lat.] exerting influence or impulsive power.

INFLUX, S. [Lat.] the act of flowing into any thing. Infusion, applied to knowledge.

To **INFOLD**, V. A. to wrap; to surround with the arms folded over each other; to embrace.

To **INFOLIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to cover with leaves. Seldom used.

To **INFORM**, V. A. [Lat.] to animate; to actuate with a soul or vital power; to instruct; to supply with new knowledge. In Law, to bring a charge or accusation against a person, used with *against*, and is generally applied

applied to the discoveries made by an accomplice. Neuterly, to give intelligence, or to discover a crime.

INFORMAL, Adj. offering an accusation or the discovery of a crime. Not in use.

INFORMANT, S. [Fr.] one who discovers or gives intelligence of a crime, or other matter; one who offers or exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, S. [Lat.] intelligence, or instruction; the act of communicating something unknown before. In Law, it is nearly the same in the Crown-Office, as what in our other courts is called a Declaration. It is sometimes brought by the king, or his attorney-general, or the clerk of the crown-office; and at other times by a private person, who informs or sues, as well for the king as himself, upon the breach of some popular statute, in which a penalty is given to the party who will sue for it.

INFORMER, S. one who gives intelligence, or communicates new knowledge to the mind; one who discovers the crimes or offences of another before a magistrate.

INFORMIDABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be feared or dreaded.

INFORMITY, S. [Lat.] want of shape or form.

INFORMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] shapeless; of no regular form.

INFORTUNATE, Adj. [Lat.] See **UNFORTUNATE**, which is commonly used; not succeeding in one's designs or expectations; unsuccessful or unhappy.

To **INFRACT**, V. A. [Lat.] to break or interrupt.

INFRACTION, S. [Lat.] the act of breaking or violating.

INFRAINGIBLE, Adj. not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, S. [Lat.] uncommonness; rarity, applied to things which seldom happen, or are seldom heard, seen, or done.

INFREQUENT, Adj. rare; seldom happening.

To **INFRI'GIDATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to chill or make cold. Not in use.

To **INFRI'NGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to violate or break, applied to laws or contracts. To destroy, or hinder.

INFRI'NGEMENT, S. the act of violating or breaking laws or treaties.

INFRI'NGER, S. he that acts contrary to any law or treaty.

INFURIATE, Adj. [Lat.] enraged; raging.

To **INFU'SE**, [infuze] V. A. [Lat.] to pour in. Figuratively, to instil; to inspire; to animate; to influence, applied to the mind. In Medicine, to steep or soak in any liquor with a gentle heat.

INFU'SIBLE, [infuzible] Adj. that which may be instilled, communicated, or inspired, applied to the mind. Incapable of being melted or dissolved, applied to bodies.

INFU'SION, S. [Lat.] the act of pouring

in; the act of instilling or inspiring. In Physic, the act of steeping ingredients in any liquor with a moderate warmth; also the liquor made by steeping ingredients.

INFU'SIVE, Adj. having a power of animating or influencing.

INGATESTONE, a town in Essex, on the road to Colchester, 3 furlongs in length, and 23 miles N. E. of London, with one fair, on December 1, for all sorts of cattle.

INGA'THERING, S. the act of getting in an harvest.

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from *ing*, Sax.

To **INGEMINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to double the same thing over again; to repeat.

INGEMINATION, S. [Lat.] the act of doubling or repeating the same thing.

To **INGENDER**, V. A. See **ENGENDER**.

INGENDERER, S. he that begets.

INGENERATE, or **INGENERATED**, Adj. [Lat.] born or bred with, or within a person.

INGENIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having sense to invent, or execute in a skilful manner.

INGENIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner that discovers great invention, skill, and art.

INGENIOUSNESS, S. strength of imagination to invent, and dexterity to execute.

INGENITE, Adj. [Lat.] born with one; implanted; or innate.

INGENUITY, S. [Fr.] acuteness of mind in invention, and skill or art in executing.

INGENUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having candour, openness, or sincerity of mind; free from dissimulation.

INGENUOUSLY, Adv. in an open, fair, candid, and undissembled manner.

INGENUOUSNESS, S. candour; freedom from dissimulation.

INGENY, S. [Lat.] genius, goodness of understanding, or readiness of invention.

To **INGEST**, V. A. [Lat.] to cast or include in the stomach.

INGESTION, S. the act of casting, or including in the stomach.

INGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on June 10, for horses and petty chapmen.

INGLETON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on Nov. 17, for leather and oat-meal.

INGLEWHILE, a village in Lancashire, with two fairs, on Monday before Holy Thursday, and October 5, for cattle.

INGLO'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] without honour, fame, or glory.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. not reputably; dishonourably; in a mean manner.

INGOT, S. [Fr.] a mass of metal, generally applied to gold and silver.

To **INGRA'FF**, V. A. to propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To fix deep or settle applied to the mind.

INGRA'FTMENT, S. the act of inserting

the sprig of one tree into the stock of another; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE, or INGRA'TEFUL, Adj. [Lat.] not acknowledging favours received, or returning thanks for them. Unpleasing or disagreeable, applied to any thing which affects the senses.

To INGRA'TIATE, [*ingrāsbiate*] V. A. [Lat.] to creep into a person's favour.

INGRA'TITUDE, S. the vice of being infensible to favours received; and sometimes applied to the retribution or returning evil for good.

INGRE'DIENT, S. [Lat.] that which makes up a composition; generally applied to simples in medicine.

INGRESS, S. [Lat.] entrance; the act or liberty of going into a place.

INGRE'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of entering.

To INGRO'SS, V. A. See ENGROSS.

INGU'NAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or situated in the groin.

To INGU'LF, or INGU'LPH, V. A. to swallow up in a deep cavity; to cast into a gulf or abyſs.

To INGU'RGITATE, V. A. [Lat.] to swallow down. Wants authority.

INGURGITA'TION, S. the act of swallowing rapaciously.

INHAB'ILE, Adj. [Lat.] unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHAB'IT, V. A. [Lat.] to dwell in; to possess as an inhabitant.

INHAB'ITABLE, Adj. capable of affording or fit for habitation. Not habitable; from *inhabitable*, Fr. Not used in the last sense.

INHAB'ITANT, S. one who dwells or resides for a time in a place.

INHABITA'TION, S. a house or dwelling-place; the act of dwelling in a place; the state of being inhabited.

INHAB'ITER, S. one who dwells in a place.

To INHA'LE, V. A. [Lat.] to draw in with the air or one's breath.

INHARMO'NIUS, Adj. not harmonious, musical, or of an agreeable sound.

INHE'RENT, Adj. [Lat.] existing inseparably in something; innate, or inborn.

To INH'E'RE, V. N. [Lat.] to exist in something else.

To INH'E'RIT, V. A. [Fr.] to possess by right of succession from another. Figuratively, to gain possession; to possess or enjoy.

INHERITANCE, S. any thing which a person possesses or succeeds to as the next of blood, or heir; possession or enjoyment. The possession of what belonged to a parent, or other relation, after their death.

INHE'RITOR, S. an heir, or one who succeeds to what another enjoyed, after his death.

INHE'RITRESS, or INHE'RITRIX, S.

a woman who succeeds to the possessions of a relation after his death.

INHE'SION, S. [Lat.] the existing in something.

To INHI'BIT, V. A. to restrain, hinder, repress, or check, applied to power. To forbid, applied to laws.

INHIBI'TION, S. [Lat.] a prohibition. In Commerce, an embargo. In Law, a writ from a superior to an inferior court, forbidding a judge to proceed in the cause depending before him.

To INHO'LD, V. A. to contain in itself.

INHO'SPITABLE, Adj. affording no entertainment or kindness to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLENESS, S. want of courtesy, kindness, or civility to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLY, Adv. in a manner not kind to strangers.

INHOSPITA'LITY, S. See INHOSPI-TABLENESS.

INHU'MAN, Adj. [Lat.] wanting the kind, benevolent, and social affections which adorn and support our species; savage; cruel; without compassion.

INHUMA'NITY, S. [Fr.] want of the kind, benevolent, compassionate, and social affections; cruelty; barbarity.

INHU'MANLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with kindness, compassion, charity, or other social affections.

To INHU'MATE, or INHU'ME, V. A. [Lat.] to inter, to bury, or put under the ground.

To INJE'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to throw or dart in; to cast or throw up. In Medicine, to force any fluid, or other substance, into the vessels of the body.

INJE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of casting or throwing in. In Medicine, any liquors made to be thrown into the body by a syringe or other instrument. In Surgery, the act of filling the vessels of a body with wax, or other substance, to shew their shapes and ramifications.

INIMITAB'ILITY, S. the quality of not being to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, Adj. [Lat.] above or beyond imitation; impossible to be copied.

INIMITABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be imitated.

To INJO'IN, V. A. [Lat.] to command or enforce by superior authority.

INI'QUITOUS, Adj. inconsistent with justice or honesty; wicked.

INI'QUITY, S. [Lat.] opposition to, or breach of the laws of justice and honesty. Sin, applied to the divine laws.

INI'TIAL, [*inifbial*] Adj. [Lat.] placed at the beginning, applied to letters. Beginning, or incipient; not complete, or perfect; introductory to.

To INI'TIATE, [*inifbiate*] V. A. [Lat.] to enter; to instruct in the first principles of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

INITIATE, [*inifiate*] Adj. [Lat.] strange, new, or not practised.

INITIATION, [*inifiafion*] S. [Lat.] the act of entering a person into any art or state.

INJUDICABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, [*injudifial*] Adj. not according to the forms or practice of the law.

INJUDICIOUS, [*injudifious*] Adj. without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, [*injudifiously*] Adv. in a manner that discovers weakness or want of judgment.

INJUNCTION, S. [Lat.] the command or order of a superior. In Law, it is a writ founded upon an order in Chancery, either to give the plaintiff possession, or to stay proceedings in another court.

TO INJURE, V. A. [Lat.] to hurt a person unjustly; to wrong, or deprive a person of his right; to annoy; or disturb with any inconvenience.

INJURIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] unjust, or depriving a person of his right; guilty of wrong. Figuratively, causing mischief; reproachful, including the idea of not being deserved; containing scandal.

INJURIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to appear unjust; wrongfully.

INJURIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being mischievous, or committing an injury.

INJURY, S. [Lat.] a violation of the rights of another. Figuratively, detriment or mischief arising from want of judgment; damage; scandalous expressions.

INJUSTICE, S. [Lat.] any act done against the laws, or the dictates of honesty.

INK, S. [Fr.] a liquor with which we write on paper or parchment.

INKHORN, S. any vessel which contains ink.

INKLE, S. a kind of narrow fillet or tape.

INKLING, S. [Belg.] a hint; whisper; intimation.

INKY, Adj. blotted or covered with ink; black as ink.

INLAND, Adj. lying up a country at a distance from the sea.

INLAND, S. the midland or inward parts of a country.

INLANDER, S. a person who lives in a country at a distance from the sea.

TO INLAPIDATE, V. A. [Lat.] to turn to stone. Neuterly, to grow or become stony.

TO INLAY, V. A. to diversify with substances or woods of different colours, which are let in and glued within the ground of a thing; to adorn with various colours, representing inlaid work.

INLET, S. a passage; a place whereby a thing may find entrance.

INLY, Adj. in the mind; within the breast; secret. "The *inly* touch of love." *Shak.*

INLY, Adv. internally; within; in the bosom or heart.

INMATE, S. in Law, a lodger, or person admitted to dwell for money in a person's house, passing in and out by the same door.

INMOST, Adj. [superlative of *in*] farthest within, or remotest from the surface.

INN, S. [Sax.] a house where travellers may meet with entertainment and lodging for themselves, and stabling, &c. for their horses; a place where students were boarded and taught: hence the colleges for students in common law are called *inns of court*.

TO INN, V. A. to house, or put under cover, applied to husbandry. Neuterly, to put up or lodge at an inn.

INNA'TE, or **INNATED**, Adj. [Lat.] inborn; born within; implanted.

INNA'TENESS, S. the quality of being born in a person, and making a part of his nature.

INNA'VIGABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be sailed upon; not to be passed in a ship.

INNER, Adj. [the comparative degree of *in*; the superlative is *inmost*, or *innermost*] applied to the mind, internal. Applied to situation, more from the surface than the thing compared.

INNERKETHING, a parliament and sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

INNERMOST, Adj. [superlative of *in*, which has likewise *inmost*] at the greatest distance from the surface or beginning.

INNHOLDER, S. a person who keeps an inn.

INNING, S. the state of a person at a game, who goes in or plays first. In Law, used in the plural, for lands recovered from the sea.

INNKEEPER, S. one who keeps a public house, where travellers may meet with provision and lodging.

INNOCENCE, or **INNOCENCY**, S. [Lat.] a state of mind which has not been tainted by the commission of any crime; purity from any injurious action; harmlessness.

INNOCENT, Adj. [Lat.] harmless; free from mischief, or any particular guilt.

INNOCENT, S. one who is free from guilt or harm. Figuratively, an idiot, or one who is foolish.

INNOCENTLY, Adv. without intending any harm or mischief; without guilt; with simplicity arising from weakness of understanding.

INNO'CUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] harmless in its effects.

INNO'CUOUSLY, Adv. without any mischievous effects.

INNO'CUOUSNESS, S. harmlessness.

TO INNOVATE, V. A. [Lat.] to bring in something not known before; to alter, by introducing something new.

INNOVATION, S. change arising from the introduction of something unknown, or not practised before.

INNO.

INNOVATOR, S. [Fr.] one that introduces new customs or opinions; one that makes alterations by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] free from mischievous effects; free from guilt.

INNOXIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to intend or do no harm.

INNOXIOUSNESS, S. the quality of operating without producing any mischievous effects.

INNUE'ND, S. [Lat.] an indirect hint, or charge of a crime.

INNUMERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] so numerous as not to be counted or reckoned.

INNUMERABLY, Adv. without number.

INNUMEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] too many to be counted.

TO INOCULATE, V. A. [Lat.] in Botany, to propagate any plant by inserting its bud in another stock; to yield a bud to another stock. In Phyc, to communicate the small-pox by infusing the matter of the pock taken from one person into the veins of another.

INOCULATION, S. the act of including or inserting the bud of one tree in an incision made in the bark of another, by which means it is made to bear the same fruit as the tree from which the bud is taken. In Medicine, the practice of communicating the small-pox by means of infusing the matter of a ripened pustule into the veins of a person who had not had that distemper.

INOCULATOR, S. one who propagates trees, or communicates the small-pox by inoculation.

INODORATE, Adj. [Lat.] having no scent.

INODOROUS, Adj. wanting scent; not causing any sensation in the organs of smelling.

INOFFENSIVE, Adj. giving no provocation or offence; giving no pain or terror.

INOFFENSIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to give no offence or provocation.

INOFFENSIVENESS, S. the quality of giving no provocation.

INOFFICIOUS, [inofficious] Adj. not striving to serve or accommodate another.

INOPPORTUNE, Adj. [Lat.] not done at a proper time. Seldom used.

INORDINACY, S. want of regularity and order.

INORDINATE, Adj. [Lat.] not under proper rules, restraint, or regulation.

INORDINATELY, Adv. in a manner subject to no order, restraint, or regulation; irregularly.

INORDINATENESS, S. want of being subject to rules, or restraint.

INORDINATION, S. want of being reduced to order, or restrained by rules.

INORGANICAL, Adj. without fit organs or instrumental parts.

TO INOSCULATE, V. N. [Lat.] to join by being inserted in each other.

INOSCULATION, S. the act of joining by having its extremities inserted in each other.

INQUEST, S. [Lat.] a judicial inquiry or examination; search, or study. In Law, the trial of a cause by jurors, or a jury.

INQUIETUDE, S. [Lat.] a state of disturbance or anxiety, applied to the mind; want of tranquillity; an action whereby the tranquillity of the mind is attacked or disturbed.

INQUIRABLE, Adj. that which may be inquired or examined into.

TO INQUIRE, V. N. [Lat.] to ask questions for information; to make search, or exert curiosity.

INQUIRER, S. a person who examines, or searches after something unknown; one who asks questions by way of examination, or in order to be informed.

INQUIRY, S. the act of searching by questions after something unknown; examination.

INQUISITION, [inquisitio] S. [Lat.] judicial inquiry. Figuratively, discussion, or search after something unknown, applied to the mind. In Law, a manner of proceeding in criminal causes by way of question or examination. A spiritual court in Roman Catholic countries, appointed for the trial and punishment of heretics.

INQUISITIVE, [inquisitive] Adj. [Lat.] inquiring in order to find out something unknown; busy in searching or prying into things; continually endeavouring to make discoveries.

INQUISITIVELY, [inquisitively] Adv. in a manner which discovers a great desire and intense application to make discoveries.

INQUISITIVENESS, [inquisitiveness] S. the quality of prying into things unknown, or the secrets of others.

INQUISITOR, [inquisitor] S. [Lat.] one who examines judicially, or searches into the truth of a fact or opinion; an officer belonging to the Popish inquisition.

TO INRAIL, V. A. to inclose with rails, **INROADS**, [inroads] S. a sudden and short invasion or attack upon a country.

INSA'NABLE, Adj. [Lat.] incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE, Adj. [Lat.] mad; making mad.

INSA'TIABLE, [insatiable] Adj. [Lat.] so greedy or covetous as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, [insatiableness] S. the quality of not being satisfied or appeased.

INSA'TIATE, [insatiare] Adj. [Lat.] so greedy as not to be satisfied.

INSATISFACTION, S. want; the state of not being satisfied. Seldom used.

INSA'TURABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be filled or glutted.

TO INSCRIBE, V. A. [Lat.] to write on any thing; generally applied to something engraved on a monument, or written on the outside of something. To mark any thing with

with letters; to dedicate to a person without a formal address. To draw a figure within another, applied to mathematics.

INSCRIPTION, S. any sentence written on the outside of something, or engraved on a monument or stone; a title; the act of ascribing or dedicating a book to a person without a formal address.

INSCRUTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be discovered or traced by inquiry or study.

To **INSCULP**, V. A. [Lat.] to engrave or cut.

To **INSEAM**, [*insecm*] V. A. to leave a mark in the skin after a wound is cured.

INSECT, S. [Lat.] a species of animals, so called because their bodies seem as it were cut in two, and joined together only by a small ligature or membrane. Figuratively, any thing small or contemptible.

INSECTILE, Adj. resembling or having the nature of insects.

INSECURE, Adj. not safe, or not protected from danger or loss.

INSECURITY, S. the state of being exposed to danger or loss; want of grounds for confidence.

INSENSATE, Adj. [Fr.] without thought or sensibility of present or approaching danger.

INSENSIBILITY, S. [Fr.] want of a power to perceive; dulness of perception, applied either to the mind or body.

INSENSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be discovered by the senses or mind; not affected or moved by an object belonging either to the body or mind.

INSENSIBLENESS, S. want of sensation.

INSENSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived.

INSEPARABILITY, or **INSEPARABLENESS**, S. the quality of not being separated or divided.

INSEPARABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be divided; united so as not to be parted or separated.

INSEPARABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be divided, parted, or separated.

To **INSERT**, V. A. [Lat.] to place in or amongst other things.

INSERTION, S. the act of placing in or amongst other things; the thing placed among others.

INSERVIENT, Adj. [Lat.] conducting, or of use to promote an end. Seldom used.

To **INSHELL**, V. A. to hide in a shell.

To **INSHIP**, V. A. to shut, put on board, or stow in a ship. Not in use.

To **INSHRINE**, V. A. to inclose in a shrine or valuable case.

INSIDE, S. the inner part, opposed to the surface or outward part.

INSIDIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] treacherous; with an intention to ensnare.

INSIDIOUSLY, Adv. in a sly or treacherous manner; with an intention to ensnare.

INSIGHT, [*insit*] S. [Belg.] knowledge

of the inward parts of any thing; thorough skill in, or acquaintance with any thing.

INSIGNIFICANCE, or **INSIGNIFICANCY**, S. [Fr.] want of meaning, applied to words. Want of importance, applied to things.

INSIGNIFICANT, Adj. wanting meaning; conveying no ideas, applied to words. Wanting weight, importance, or a power of producing an effect, applied to persons and things.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, Adv. without meaning, applied to language. Without importance or effect, applied to persons or things.

INSINCERE, Adj. [Lat.] not what a person appears; not hearty; not sound; corrupted.

INSINCERITY, S. want of truth or fidelity; the vice of making great professions of friendship, without observing them.

To **INSINNEW**, V. A. to give strength; to confirm. Not in use.

INSINUANT, Adj. [Fr.] having the power to gain or creep into the favour of others.

To **INSINUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make a passage for, or introduce any thing gently. Figuratively, to gain upon the affections of another imperceptibly, and by gentle means. To insfil, or insufe gently and imperceptibly, applied to opinions or notions. Neuterly, to wheedle; to steal imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. **SYNON.** We *insinuate* by cunning address: we *suggest* by credit and artifice. *Insinuate* implies something delicate: *suggest* frequently something scandalous.

INSINUATION, S. [Lat.] the quality of pleasing or stealing into the affections; a hint, or oblique censure.

INSINUATIVE, Adj. having the power to steal on the affections.

INSINUATOR, S. one who drops a hint to a person's prejudice.

INSIPID, Adj. [Lat.] having no taste; or not able to affect the organ of tasting; without spirit, or the qualifications necessary to please and divert the mind. **SYNON.** That which is *insipid* does not affect the taste in the least. That which is *flat* does not pierce it. The *flat* displeases; the *insipid* tires.

INSIPIDITY, or **INSIPIDNESS**, S. [Fr.] wanting the power of affecting the taste; want of life and spirit.

INSIPIDLY, Adv. in a dull manner; in such a manner as not to affect or cause any sensation in the organ of taste.

To **INSIST**, V. N. [Lat.] to rest or stand upon. To remain resolute, or persist in a request or demand. To dwell upon in a discourse.

INSISTENT, Adj. [Lat.] resting upon any thing.

INSITION, S. [Lat.] the act of inserting or ingrafting one branch into another.

INSITURE, S. a constant course of regularity. Not in use.

To **INSNA'RE**, V. A. to catch in a trap; to ensnare, to inveigle, or bring into any danger or inconvenience by allurements; to involve in dangers and perplexities.

INSNA'ER, S. one who catches any thing in a snare; one that inveigles or brings a person into perplexity by artifice.

INSO'CIABLE, [*insofiable*] Adj. [Lat.]averse to conversation; not fit for a companionship; not fit to be united or joined together.

INSOBRI'ETY, S. drunkenness.

To **INSOLATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to dry in the sun.

INSOLENCY, or **INSOLENCY**, S. [Lat.] pride exerted in treating others in a disdainful and contemptuous manner.

INSOLENT, Adj. [Lat.] behaving with an uncommon degree of pride, disdain, and contempt.

INSOLENTLY, Adv. in a proud manner, attended with contempt, disdain, or a total disregard of a person's superior.

INSOLVABLE, Adj. not to be cleared up or explained, applied to difficulties in writing. That which cannot be paid, applied to debts.

INSOLUBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be cleared up, explained, or rendered intelligible, applied to difficulties in writing. Not to be dissolved by any fluid. Not to be separated, applied to substances.

INSOLVENT, Adj. [Lat.] not able to pay. Used substantively for a man that cannot pay his debts.

INSOLVENCY, S. the quality of not being able to pay, applied to debts.

INSOMUCH, Conj. so that; to such a degree that.

To **INSPE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to look into by way of examination, or superintendence.

INSPECTION, S. [Lat.] the act of examining with vigour; a narrow, close, and critical survey.

INSPECTOR, S. [Lat.] one who examines or looks into things, in order to discover either faults or beauties; a person who superintends any performance or undertaking.

To **INSPE'RE**, [*insfere*] V. A. to place in an orb or sphere.

INSPI'RABLE, Adj. that which may be drawn in with the breath; that which may be infused by the Deity.

INSPIRA'TION, S. in Medicine, the act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; the infusion of ideas into the mind by some superior power.

To **INSPI'RE**, V. N. [Lat.] in Medicine, to draw in the breath. Actively, to breathe into; to animate; to encourage. In Divinity, to infuse ideas into the mind; to impress on the fancy.

INSPIRER, S. he that communicates ideas to the mind; he that animates or encourages.

To **INSPISSATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make any fluid thick.

INSPISSA'TION, S. the act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABI'LITY, S. [Lat.] inconstancy; fickleness; mutability, or a state subject to continual alterations and decays.

INSTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] unconstant; changing. See **UNSTABLE**.

To **INSTA'LL**, [*install*] V. A. [Fr.] to advance to any rank or office.

INSTA'LMENT, [*installment*] S. is the installing or establishing a person in some dignity; and is chiefly meant for the induction of a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary, into the possession of his stall, or other proper seat in the cathedral to which he belongs. It is also used for the ceremony whereby the knights of the garter are placed in their rank in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, and on many other occasions. It is sometimes termed **INSTALLA'TION**.

INSTANCE, or **INSTANCY**, S. [Fr.] an earnest or ardent and importunate request or sollicitation; a motive or pressing argument; an example used to illustrate and enforce any doctrine; the state of a thing: "In the first instance." Hale. Occasion; opportunity; act. "Difficult instances of duty." Rogers.

To **INSTANCE**, V. N. to produce as an example; to confirm or illustrate an argument.

INSTANT, Adj. [Lat.] earnest; pressing; immediate; without delay, or any time intervening; quick.

INSTANT, S. such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present moment. In Commerce, the present month.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] done in an instant, or without any perceptible succession; with the utmost speed.

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, Adv. in an instant; in an undivisible point of time.

INSTANTLY, Adv. [Lat.] immediately; without any perceptible delay, or intervention of time; with urgent and pressing importunity.

To **INSTA'TE**, V. A. to place in a certain rank or condition. To possess, or give possession. The last sense is obsolete.

INSTAURA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of restoring to a former state.

INSTE'AD, [*instead*] Prep. in the room or place; equal to.

To **INSTE'P**, V. A. to soak in any liquid or moisture. To lay under water.

INSTEP, S. the upper part of the foot, where it joins to the leg.

To **INSTIGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to urge on, or provoke to the commission of a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, S. the act of inciting, provoking, or impelling the commission of something evil.

INSTIGA'TOR, S. [Fr.] one who incites a person to commit a crime.

To **INSTILL**, V. A. [Lat.] to pour in by drops; to infuse or in nuate any opinion or idea imperceptibly into the mind.

INSTILLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of pouring by drops; the act of infusing, or communicating slowly; that which is instilled or communicated.

INSTINCT, S. [Lat. formerly accented on the last syllable] that power which acts on and impels brutes to any particular manner of conduct, supposed necessary in its effects, and to be given them instead of reason.

INSTINCTED, Adj. [Lat.] impressed as an animating power or instinct.

INSTINCTIVE, Adj. operating on the mind previous to any determination of the will, or any use of reason.

INSTINCTIVELY, Adv. by instinct.

To **INSTITUTE**, V. N. [Lat.] to fix, settle, appoint, or enact, applied to laws or orders. To instruct, or form by instruction.

INSTITUTE, S. [Lat.] an established custom or law; a precept, maxim, or principle.

INSTITUTION, S. the establishing a law or custom; an establishment; a positive law. In the Canon and Common Law, it signifies the investing a clerk with the spiritualities of a rectory, &c. which is done by a bishop, who uses the words, 'I institute you rector of such a church, with cure of souls; receive your care and mine.' This makes him a complete parson as to spirituality, but not as to temporality, which depends on *Induction*; which see.

INSTITUTIONARY, Adj. containing the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.

INSTITUTOR, S. [Lat.] one who establishes any custom or doctrine; one who instructs a person in the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.

INSTITUTIST, S. a writer of institutes, or explanation of laws, or of the maxims and first principles on which any system of laws or science are founded.

To **INSTOP**, V. A. to close up or stop.

To **INSTRUCT**, V. A. [Lat.] to teach or communicate knowledge to another. In Law, to model or form by previous discourse.

INSTRUCTOR, S. one who communicates knowledge, or teaches.

INSTRUCTION, S. the act of teaching or imparting knowledge; any precept conveying knowledge; a precept or direction from a superior.

INSTRUCTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, S. [Lat.] a tool used in executing any work. In music, a frame of wood, &c. so composed as to yield harmonious sounds. In Law, a writing containing any contract or order. The agent or means by which any thing is done.

INSTRUMENTAL, Adj. conducive as a means to some end. *Instrumental music* is that produced by an instrument, and opposed to vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, S. the action or agency of a thing as a means; the quality of acting in subordination.

INSTRUMENTALLY, Adv. in the nature of an instrument; as a means.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, S. the quality of conducing to advance or promote an end.

INSUFFERABLE, Adj. beyond the strength or patience of a person to bear; not to be borne or allowed.

INSUFFERABLY, Adv. to a degree beyond the possibility of being endured with patience.

INSUFFICIENCY, or **INSUFFICIENCY**, S. [Fr.] want of power, strength, or value, proportionable to any end.

INSUFFICIENT, [insuffi/siens] Adj. not proportionate to any end, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; unfit.

INSUFFICIENTLY, [insuffi/siently] Adv. in such a manner as to want either ability, qualification, or skill.

INSUFFLATION, S. the act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, or **INSULARY**, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to an island.

INSULATED, Adj. [Lat.] in Building, applied to any column or edifice which stands by itself.

INSULSE, Adj. dull; insipid; heavy.

INSULT, S. [Lat.] the act of leaping upon any thing; an assault; an act of haughtiness and contemptuous outrage. *Synon.* *Affront* is an indignity offered in public. *Insult* implies an attack made with insolence. Both *affronts* and *insults* may be given without words; but *abuse* results chiefly from scurrilous language.

To **INSULT**, V. A. [Lat.] to treat with haughtiness, contempt, and outrage. In War, to assault or attack a post with open force.

INSULTER, S. one who treats another with disdainful or contemptuous haughtiness.

INSULTINGLY, Adv. contemptuously; disdainfully.

INSUPERABILITY, S. the quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be overcome by labour, or surmounted by study.

INSUPERABLENESS, S. impossibility of being overcome or surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSUPPORTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] beyond the strength of a person to bear, applied either to the body or mind.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, S. the state of being beyond a person's power to support or bear.

INSUPPORTABLY, Adv. to such a degree as not to be endured or borne.

INSU

INSURANCE, S. [Fr.] security given to make good the loss of ships, merchandize, &c. lost, taken, or destroyed, or houses, &c. from fire, in consideration of a sum of money paid.

To **INSURE**, V. A. [Fr.] to undertake to make good any thing in case it shall be lost or destroyed.

INSURMOUNTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be overcome.

INSURMOUNTABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSURRATION, S. a whispering in the ear.

INSURRECTION, S. [Lat.] a seditious rising, or tumult formed in opposition to a government.

INTAGLIO, S. [Ital.] any thing having figures engraved on it, particularly applied to precious stones, that have the heads of great men engraved on them.

INTANGIBLE, Adj. that which cannot be touched.

INTASTEABLE, Adj. not to be tasted; insipid.

INTEGER, S. [Lat.] the whole of any thing. In Arithmetic, a whole number, opposed to a fraction.

INTEGRAL, Adj. [Fr.] whole or comprising all its constituent parts; without defect; complete; without injury. Belonging to, or consisting of whole numbers, applied to arithmetic.

INTEGRAL, S. a whole consisting of distinct parts, each of which may subsist apart.

INTEGRITY, S. [Lat.] purity of mind; free from any undue bias or principle of dishonesty; entireness.

INTEGUMENT, S. [Lat.] any thing which covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, S. [Lat.] the power of the mind called the understanding.

INTELLECTION, S. [Lat.] the act of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, Adj. [Fr.] relating to, or performed by the mind or understanding; having the power of understanding; proposed as the object of the understanding. "The intellectual system." *Cadw.*

INTELLECTUAL, S. the power of understanding.

INTELLIGENCE, or **INTELLIGENCY**, S. [Lat.] a commerce or reciprocal communication of things distant or secret; the understanding; spirit; or unbodied mind.

INTELLIGENCER, S. one who sends or conveys news of what is done in distant and secret parts.

INTELLIGENT, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of understanding; knowing, or understanding; giving information, or communicating news.

INTELLIGENTIAL, [*intelligēshial*] Adj. consisting of mind free from body. "Intelli-

gential substances." *Par. Lost.* Exercising, or proceeding from exerting, the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] to be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, S. the quality of being possible to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be understood.

INTemperance, S. [Lat.] want of governing the sensual appetites; excess in eating or drinking.

INTemperate, Adj. [Lat.] not governed or restrained within the bounds of moderation; eating, drinking, or doing any thing to excess.

INTemperately, Adv. beyond the bounds of temperance; excessively.

INTemperateness, S. want of moderation; unseasonableness, applied to weather.

INTemperature, S. excess of some quality.

To **INTEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to stretch out; to add force to, or to heighten quality. To mean; to design, or propose to do a thing.

INTENDANT, S. [Fr.] an officer of the higher class, who oversees any particular branch of public business.

INTENDMENT, S. [Fr.] intention, design, or meaning. *Intendment of crimes* is in case of treason, where the intention is proved by circumstances, and punishable in the same manner as if put in execution; so if a person enter a house in the night-time, with an intent to commit burglary, it is felony; also an assault, with an intent to commit a robbery on the highway, is made felony, and punished with transportation; 7 Geo. II. cap. 21.

INTENIBLE, Adj. [commonly spelt *intenable*] that which cannot hold. Not to be held, or defended from an enemy, applied to forts, &c.

INTENSE, Adj. [Lat.] strained, heightened, or increased to a high degree, applied to qualities. Vehement, or forcible, applied to words. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive, applied to the mind.

INTENSELY, Adv. to a very great degree.

INTENSENESS, S. the state of being increased to a high degree; force; the state of a thing upon the stretch.

INTENSION, S. [Lat.] the act of heightening the degree of any quality; or of forcing or straining any thing, opposed to making lax, or loosening.

INTENSIVE, Adj. stretched, increased, or heightened with respect to itself.

INTENSIVELY, Adv. to a great degree.

INTENT, Adj. [Lat.] with the mind strongly applied to any object; used with *on*, or *upon*.

INTENT, S. meaning, applied to words; a design, purpose, or view formed in the mind.

INTENTION, S. an act of the mind, whereby

whereby it voluntarily and earnestly fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas; eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind; design, purpose, or end. *SYNON.* *Intention* is a disposition or inclination of the mind to something at a distance; its characteristic is to aim. *Design* seems to suppose something studied and methodical. *Intentions* are more secret and vague; *designs* more extensive and rational.

INTENTIONAL, Adj. done by fixed design; designed.

INTENTIONALLY, Adv. by design or fixed choice.

INTENTIVE, Adj. applied so as not to be diverted by other objects.

INTENTIVELY, Adv. with close and strict application.

INTENTLY, Adv. with close attention.

INTENTNESS, S. the state of being applied so as not to be diverted or called off by other objects.

To **INTER**, V. A. [Fr.] to put under ground or bury.

INTERCALAR, or **INTERCALARY**, Adj. [Lat.] inserted in the calendar, in order to preserve the equation of time; thus the 29th of February inserted in the almanac every leap year, is called an *intercalary day*.

INTERCALATION, S. [Lat.] the insertion of days in the calendar, in order to make up for some deficiency in our reckonings of time.

To **INTERCEDE**, V. N. [Lat.] to pass, or come between; to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile two parties that are at variance.

INTERCEDER, S. a mediator; or one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To **INTERCEPT**, V. A. [Lat.] to stop any person or thing in their way or in motion, before they can reach the place intended; to prevent from being reached.

INTERCEPTION, S. the act of stopping any thing in its course, and hindering it from reaching the place it otherwise would; stoppage, or obstruction.

INTERCESSION, S. [Lat.] the act of endeavouring to reconcile two parties at variance. In Scripture, the act of pleading in behalf of another, peculiarly applied to Christ. Interposition or mediation in behalf of another.

INTERCESSOR, S. [Lat.] a mediator; one who interposes and pleads in behalf of another; one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To **INTERCHAIN**, V. A. to chain, or link together. Figuratively, to unite indissolubly.

To **INTERCHANGE**, V. A. to put in the place of another; to change, or give for something received of another; to succeed alternately, or by turns.

INTERCHANGE, S. commerce, traffic, or mutual change of commodities between two persons; alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLE, Adj. given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, Adv. alternately; mutually.

INTERCHANGEMENT, S. the act of giving and receiving.

INTERCIPIENT, S. [Lat.] something that intercepts or causes a stoppage; applied to medicines.

INTERCISION, S. [Lat.] interruption.

To **INTERCLUDE**, V. N. [Lat.] to shut from a place, or hinder from performing, by something intercepting or intervening; to intercept.

INTERCLUSION, S. [Lat.] the act of intercepting or obstructing.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, S. [Lat.] the space between two pillars.

INTERCOMMUNITY, S. a mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion; adoption of religious rites between two or more states.

INTERCOSTAL, Adj. [Lat.] placed or situated between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, [*interkurs*] S. [Fr.] commerce or mutual exchange. Communication, applied to places or persons.

INTERCURRENCE, S. [Lat.] the action of running between. Seldom used.

INTERCURRENT, Adj. [Lat.] running between. Not in use.

To **INTERDICT**, V. A. [Lat.] to forbid, applied to laws, or the command of a superior. In Canon Law, to forbid from enjoying communion with the church.

INTERDICT, S. an ecclesiastical censure, by which the church of Rome forbids the performance of divine service in a kingdom, province, town, &c. There was also an *Interdict* of persons, who were deprived of the benefit of attending on divine service. Particular persons were also *interdicted* of fire and water, which signifies a banishment for some particular offence; by this censure no person was permitted to receive them, or allow them fire or water; and being thus wholly deprived of the two necessary elements of life, they were doubtless under a kind of civil death.

INTERDICTION, S. [Lat.] a law or decree which forbids any thing.

INTERDICTIONARY, Adj. containing a prohibition or forbiddance.

To **INTEREST**, V. A. [Fr.] to concern; to affect; to give a share in; to gain the affections, or be very closely connected with a person's interest or welfare.

INTEREST, S. concern, advantage, or influence over others; share, or part in any undertaking; a regard to private or personal advantage or profit; a sum paid for the use of money; a surplus of advantage or profit.

To **INTERFERE**, V. N. [Lat.] to interfere, intermeddle, or become a sharer in; to clash or oppose.

INTERFLUENT, Adj. [Lat.] flowing between.

INTERFUSED, Adj. [Lat.] poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, S. the act or state of lying between two objects.

INTERJACENT, Adj. [Lat.] lying between.

INTERJECTION, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, a part of speech or word, which expresses some sudden emotion of the mind; as, *ah! alas!*

INTERIM, S. [Lat.] the mean time; an interval; any time coming between two periods or actions expressed.

To **INTERJOIN**, V. A. to join mutually; to intermarry.

INTERIOR, Adj. [Lat.] internal; inmost.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, [interknowledge] S. mutual knowledge.

To **INTERLACE**, V. A. [Fr.] to intermix; to weave, plait, or mix one thing within another.

To **INTERLARD**, V. A. [Fr.] in Cookery, to mix meat with bacon, or fat with lead. To interpose, or insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To **INTERLEAVE**, V. A. to bind up with blank paper between each of the leaves.

To **INTERLINE**, V. A. to write between the lines of a book or manuscript.

INTERLINEATION, S. the act of writing any thing between the lines of a printed book or manuscript.

To **INTERLINK**, V. A. to connect chains one within another. Figuratively, to join together, like the links of a chain, which mutually connect each other.

INTERLOCUTION, S. [Lat.] dialogue, or the act of speaking by turns.

INTERLOCUTOR, S. [Lat.] the person introduced as discoursing in a dialogue; one that talks with another.

INTERLOCUTORY, Adj. consisting of a dialogue, or conversation carried on by two or more persons. In Law, an order that does not decide the cause, but only some matter incident thereto, which happens between the beginning and end of a cause; as when, in Chancery or Exchequer, the plaintiff obtains an order for injunction until the hearing of a cause; which order not being final, is called *interlocutory*.

To **INTERLOPE**, V. N. [Belg.] to run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other. In Commerce, to intercept the trade of a company; to traffic without licence; to forestal.

INTERLOPER, S. one who, without licence, intercepts the trade of a company that has an exclusive charter; one who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUDE, S. [Lat.] something played or performed between the acts of a tragedy or comedy; a farce.

INTERLUENCY, S. [Lat.] the state of water which runs between any two places; the interposition of water.

INTERLUNAR, or **INTERLUNARY**, Adj. belonging to the time when the moon is about to change, and becomes invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, S. the act of marriage between two families.

To **INTERMARRY**, V. N. to marry persons out of one family with some of another.

To **INTERMEDDLE**, V. N. to concern one's self officiously with affairs that one has no business with.

INTERMEDDLER, S. one that officiously thrusts himself into business which he has no right or call to.

INTERMEDIAL, Adj. [Lat.] intervening; lying between.

INTERMEDIATE, Adj. [Lat.] intervening; interposed; placed in the middle between two extremes.

INTERMEDIATELY, Adv. by way of intervention or interposition.

INTERMENT, S. [Fr.] burial; the act of burying or putting a corpse in the ground.

INTERMIGRATION, S. [Lat.] the act of two or more removing from one place to another, so that each of them occupies the place which the other quitted. Seldom used.

INTERMINABLE, Adj. [Lat.] admitting no boundary, or limits. Used substantively for an infinite being.

INTERMINATION, S. [Lat.] a threat, or denouncing of punishment against crimes.

To **INTERMINGLE**, V. A. to mix; to mingle.

INTERMISSION, S. [Lat.] a pause, stop, or cessation for a time; the space between any two events; delay; a cessation of pain or sorrow.

INTERMISSIVE, Adj. affecting by fits, or with pauses between.

To **INTERMIT**, V. A. [Lat.] to forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. Neuterly, to grow mild between the fits or paroxysms, applied to fevers.

INTERMITTENT, Adj. [Lat.] coming only by fits, or after some interval.

To **INTERMIX**, V. A. to mingle, mix, or put some things between others.

INTERMIXTURE, S. a mass formed by mixing several things.

INTERMUNDANE, Adj. [Lat.] existing or situated between worlds, or the several bodies which compose the solar system.

INTERNAL, or **INTERN**, Adj. [Lat.] within; in the mind; inward.

INTERNALLY, Adv. inwardly; mentally; in the mind, spirit, or understanding.

INTER-

INTERPELLA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Law, a summons, or call upon.

To **INTERPOLATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to foist a thing into a place, by forgery, to which it does not belong. To renew; to begin again after intermission. Seldom used in the last sense.

INTERPOLA'TION, S. something added to the original, applied to manuscripts or books.

INTERPOLA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a person who inserts or foists forged passages into an original.

INTERPO'SAL, S. the act of intervening between two persons; interposition; intervention.

To **INTERPO'SE**, [the *s* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *z*] V. A. [Fr.] to thrust in between two persons, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to come between, or rescue from any danger.

INTERPO'SER, S. one that comes between others; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, S. [Lat.] the act of intervening, in order to prevent or promote a design; mediation; intervention, or the state of being placed between two.

To **INTERPRET**, V. A. [Lat.] to explain any difficulty in writing; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to expound.

INTERPRETABLE, Adj. capable of being translated, deciphered, or explained.

INTERPRETA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of explaining the meaning of a foreigner in our own language; the sense given by a translator.

INTERPRETATIVELY, Adv. as may be collected by way of explanation.

INTERPRETER, S. [Lat.] an explainer; a translator.

INTERPU'NCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of placing stops or points between words.

INTER-RE'GNUM, S. [Lat.] the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince, and the accession of another.

To **INTERROGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to examine by asking questions; to ask questions. **SYNON.** To *interrogate* implies authority; to *inquire*, curiosity; to *ask*, something more civil and respectful.

INTERROGA'TION, S. [Lat.] a question. In Grammar, a point used after a question, is it not marked thus (?)

INTERROGATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

INTERROGATIVE, S. in Grammar, a pronoun used in asking questions; as, *who?* *quid?*

INTERROGATIVELY, Adv. in the form of a question.

INTERROGA'TOR, S. one who asks, or examines by asking questions.

INTERROGATORY, S. a question.

INTERROGATORY, Adj. containing or expressing a question,

To **INTERRUPT**, V. A. [Lat.] to hinder the process, motion, or direction of any thing, by breaking in upon it. To hinder a person from finishing his sentence by speaking to him in the middle of it. To divide or separate by rupture.

INTERRUPTEDLY, Adv. not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, S. one who makes a person break off in the middle of his discourse by speaking to him.

INTERRUPTION, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, but seldom used, breach or separation between the parts by breaking; interposition. Figuratively, intervention; hindrance; or the act of stopping any thing in motion.

INTERSCA'PULAR, Adj. [Lat.] in Anatomy, placed between the shoulders.

To **INTERSECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to cut or cross; to divide each other mutually; to meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, S. [Lat.] the point where lines cross each other.

To **INTERSE'RT**, V. A. [Lat.] to put in or introduce between other things.

INTERSE'RTION, S. a thing inserted between others.

To **INTERSPERSE**, V. A. [Lat.] to scatter among other things.

INTERSPERSION, S. the act of scattering among other things.

INTERSTELLAR, Adj. [Lat.] intervening, or situated between the stars.

INTERSTICE, S. [Lat.] the space between two things, or the time between two events.

INTERSTITIAL, [interstitial] Adj. containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, S. [Lat.] the act of mingling or weaving one thing with another.

To **INTERTWINE**, or **INTERTWIST**, V. A. to unite or join by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, S. [Lat.] space or distance, void of matter; time between two events; remission of a distemper.

To **INTERVE'NE**, V. N. [Lat.] to come between.

INTERVE'NIENT, Adj. [Lat.] coming between.

INTERVE'NTION, S. [Lat.] the state of acting between persons; the interposition of means; the state of being interposed.

To **INTERVE'RT**, V. A. [Lat.] to set aside, or turn to another use. Not in use.

INTERVIEW, [interview] S. [sometimes accented on the first syllable, Fr.] mutual sight; generally applied to some formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To **INTERVO'LTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to roll between; to involve one within another.

To **INTERWE'AVE**, [interweave] V. A. [preter *interwove*, part. passive, *interwoven* or *interwove*] to mix one thing with another in weaving; to intermingle,

INTESTA-

INT

INTESTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] in Law, not qualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, Adj. [Lat.] in Law, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, Adj. [Lat.] internal; inward; contained in the body. Applied to war domestic, or war waged by citizens against their fellow citizens.

INTESTINE, S. [Lat.] the gut or bowel. Seldom used in the singular number.

To **INTHRA'LL**, [*intbraüll*] V. A. to slave; to bring under difficulties.

INTHRA'LEMENT, [*intbraülment*] S. a state of slavery.

To **INTHRO'NE**, V. A. to place on a throne; to make a king of.

INTIMACY, S. a state of familiarity or friendship wherein one person has always free access to another, and is favoured with his sentiments without reserve. **SYNON.** A slight knowledge of any one constitutes *acquaintance*. To be *familiar*, requires an *acquaintance* of some standing. *Intimacy* supposes such an *acquaintance* as is supported by friendship.

INTIMATE, Adj. [Lat.] inmost; internal; inward. Near; close; not kept at a distance; familiar; conversing with, or united to another without reserve or restraint.

INTIMATE, S. [Lat.] a friend who has free access, and is intrusted with the thoughts of another without reserve.

To **INTIMATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to hint; to point out indirectly and obscurely.

INTIMATELY, Adv. closely, or without any intermixture of parts; with confidence. Void of reserve, applied to friendship. Nearly, internally, or inseparably.

INTIMATION, S. [Fr.] an hint; an obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To **INTIMIDATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to affect with fear; to deprive of encouragement.

INTIRE, Adj. [Fr. better written with an *e* at the beginning, as Johnson observes. See **ENTIRE**, and all its derivatives] whole; unbroken, or undiminished; without any adulteration.

INTO, Prep. entrance; penetration beyond the surface, or motion beyond the outward parts. "To look *into* letters." *Pope*.

INTOLERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be borne or endured.

INTOLERABLENESS, S. the quality of a thing which is not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, Adv. to a degree too great for our strength or patience to endure.

INTOLERANT, Adj. [Fr.] not enduring, or not able to endure.

To **INTOMB**, [*intóim*] V. A. to bury; to include in a monument.

To **INTONATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to thunder.

INTONATION, S. [Fr.] the act of thundering.

INT

To **INTO'NE**, V. N. [Fr.] to make slow protracted noise.

To **INTO'RT**, V. A. [Lat.] to twist, wreath, or wring.

To **INTO'XICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make drunk with strong liquors. Figuratively, to inebriate with vice or flattery.

INTOXICA'TION, S. the act or state of making or being drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] obstinate, or not to be governed; furious.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, S. obstinacy not to be subjected to rule; furiousness not to be tamed.

INTRA'CTABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be governed or tamed.

INTRANQUILITY, S. a state of restlessness.

INTRANSMU'TABLE, Adj. not to be changed into another substance or metal.

To **INTRE'ASURE**, [*iptrézure*] V. A. to lay up as in a treasury.

To **INTRE'NCH**, V. A. [Fr.] to invade or encroach upon what belongs to another. To mark with hollows like trenches. In War, to fortify with a ditch or trench.

INTRE'NCHANT, Adj. not to be separated by cutting, but immediately closing again.

INTRE'NCHMENT, S. a trench or work which defends a post from the attacks of an enemy.

INTRE'PID, Adj. [Lat.] not affected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTREPIDITY, S. [Fr.] a disposition of mind unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger. **SYNON.** *Resolution* either banishes fear or surmounts it, and is staunch on all occasions. *Courage* is impatient to attack, undertakes boldly, and is not lessened by difficulty. *Valour* acts with vigour, gives no way to resistance, but pursues an enterprise in spite of opposition. *Bravery* knows no fear; it runs nobly into danger, and prefers honour to life itself. *Intrepidity* encounters the greatest points with the utmost coolness; and dares even present death.

INTREPIDLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTRICACY, S. the state of a thing much intangled; perplexity arising from a complication of facts.

INTRICATE, Adj. [Lat.] entangled; perplexed; obscure or difficult.

INTRICATELY, Adv. in such a manner as to perplex.

INTRICATENESS, S. the quality of being so perplexed and complicated as not to be easily explained.

INTRIGUE, [*intréég*] S. [Fr.] a plot or amour carried on with great artifice by lovers. In Poetry, the plot of a fable, or an artful complication of circumstances which embarrasses the personages, and keeps the mind

minds of the audience in suspense, and unable to determine the event of the play.

To **INTRIGUE**, [*intrég*] V. N. to form plots; to carry on an amour by stratagems and artifices.

INTRIGUER, [*intréger*—the *g* pron. hard] S. one who forms plots; carries on private amours with women, or busies himself in secret transactions.

INTRIGUINGLY, [*intrégingly*—the *g* pron. hard] Adv. with artifice or secret plotting.

INTRINSIC, Adj. [Lat.] inward; real; true in its own nature.

INTRINSICAL, [Johnson observes, that this word with its derivatives, should be spelt *intrinsic*, *intrinsically*, agreeable to its etymology, from *intrinsecus*, Lat.] Adj. internal; solid; real.

INTRINSICALLY, Adv. internally; really; in its own nature. "A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil." *South*. Within. "The less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsically*." *Wotton*.

INTRINSICATE, Adj. perplexed; entangled. "Too *intrinsicate* to unloose." *Shak*.

To **INTRODUCE**, V. A. [Lat.] to conduct; to give entrance to; to usher into a place, or to a person; to bring any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCER, S. one who conducts or ushers into a place, or to a person; one who brings any thing into use, practice, or notice.

INTRODUCTION, S. the act of ushering or conducting into a place, or to a person; the state of being ushered; the act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice; a discourse prefixed to a book, containing some things necessary to give a true idea of the manner in which the subject is treated of, &c.

INTRODUCTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] serving as preparative, or a means to something else.

INTRODUCTORY, Adj. previous; in order to prepare, or serving as a means to something further.

INTROGRESSION, S. [Lat.] entrance; the act of entering or going in.

INTROIT, S. [Lat.] in the Romish church, the beginning of the mass or public devotions.

INTROMISSION, S. [Lat.] the act of sending; the act of giving entrance or admission.

To **INTROMIT**, V. A. [Lat.] to send, let, or admit in; to allow to enter.

To **INTROSPECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to look into, or take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, S. a view of the inside. An internal view of its power or state, applied to the mind.

INTROVENIENT, Adj. [Lat.] entering or coming in.

To **INTRUDE**, V. N. [Lat.] to come in without invitation or permission; to thrust one's self rudely into company or business;

not to undertake a thing without being permitted, called to it, or qualified for it.

INTRUDER, S. one who forces himself into company or affairs without permission, qualification, or being welcome.

INTRUSION, S. [Lat.] the act of forcing any person or thing into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or state; entrance without invitation or welcome.

To **INTRUST**, V. A. to treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or any thing of value.

INTUITION, S. [Lat.] the sight of any thing; a conception, applied generally to the act of the mind, whereby it has an immediate knowledge of any thing without any deductions of reason.

INTUITIVE, Adj. [Lat.] seen by the mind immediately, without the deductions of reason. Seeing or actual sight, opposed to belief. Having the power of discovering truth immediately, without reasoning.

INTUITIVELY, Adv. by a glance, or immediate application of the mind. "God sees all things *intuitively*." *Baker*.

INTUMESCENCE, S. [Lat.] a swelling; a tumour; the act or state of swelling or rising above its usual height.

INTURGE SCENCE, S. swelling; the act or state of swelling.

To **INTWINE**, V. A. to twist or wreath together like twine; to surround or twist round.

To **INVADÉ**, V. A. [Lat.] to enter into a country in a warlike manner; to attack; to assail or assault; to seize on like an enemy. "To *invade* another's right."

INVADER, S. one who enters into the possessions or dominions of another, and attacks them as an enemy; one who assails or attacks; one who encroaches or intrudes.

INVALESCENCE, S. [Lat.] want of health.

INVALID, Adj. [Lat.] weak, applied to bodily strength. Of no force or cogency, applied to argument. Used substantively, for soldiers that are worn out with age, or, by the casualties of war, rendered unfit for further service in the field. In this sense it is pronounced like the French, *invalid*.

INVALIDITY, S. [Fr.] want of force or cogency, applied generally to arguments.

INVALUABLE, Adj. of so great value as to be above conception or estimation.

INVARIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not changing; without varying.

INVARIABLENESS, S. the quality of being always the same; constant, or without change.

INVARIABLY, Adv. without changing; unchangeably; constantly.

INVASION, S. [Lat.] the entrance or attack of an enemy on the possessions or dominions of another; an encroachment, or unlawful attack of the rights of another.

INVA

INVASIVE, Adj. entering like an enemy on the bounds of another; encroaching on the rights of another.

INVECTIVE, S. [Lat.] a reproachful, censorious, or scandalous expression, whether in writing or in speech.

INVECTIVE, Adj. containing censure, scandal, satire, or reproachful expressions.

INVECTIVELY, Adv. in a satirical, abusive, or scandalous manner.

To **INVEIGH**, [pron. *invéy*] V. A. [Lat.] to utter censure, or reproach; to speak bitterly against.

INVEIGHER, [*invéyer*] S. a vehement railer.

To **INVEIGLE**, [*inveigle*] V. A. [Fr.] to persuade, allure, or seduce to something bad or hurtful.

INVEIGLER, [*inveigler*] S. a seducer, deceiver, or allurer to ill.

To **INVELOPE**, V. A. See **ENVELOPE**.

To **INVENT**, V. N. [Fr.] to discover, find out, or produce something unknown, or not made before; to forge, or contrive contrary to truth; to feign or create by the fertility of the imagination. **SYNON.** We invent new things by the force of imagination. We find out things that are hidden or unknown, by examination or study. The one denotes the fruitfulness; the other, the penetration of the mind.

INVENTER, S. [Fr.] one who discovers, or produces something new or not known before; a person who forges or asserts a falsehood.

INVENTION, S. [Lat.] the act of finding or producing something new; the discovery of something hidden; the subtlety of the mind; or that exertion of the imagination, whereby we create things that either have no existence in nature, or are entirely new or unknown; a discovery; the thing invented; a forgery or fiction.

INVENTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, S. a finder out or maker of something new; a framer or contriver of something ill.

INVENTORIALY, Adv. in the manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, S. [sometimes accented on the first syllable] [Lat.] an account or catalogue of moveables; a list or catalogue of goods.

To **INVENTORY**, V. A. to form into a catalogue. Seldom used.

INVENTRESS, S. [Fr.] a female who finds out or produces any thing new.

INVERARY, a parliament town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, seated on Lochfine, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and 45 N. W. of Glasgow.

INVERNESS, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which sends two members to parliament, and one for the boroughs of Inverness, &c.

INVERNESS, a sea-port town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Ness, on Murray frith, 106 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 60 N. E. of Innerlochy.

INVERSE, Adj. [Lat.] inverted; going backwards.

INVERSION, S. [Lat.] change of order or time, so that the first is last, or last is first. In Grammar, a figure whereby the words are not placed in the natural and grammatical order.

To **INVERT**, V. A. [Lat.] to change the natural order of things or words; to turn upside down, or place in a method or order contrary to that which was before; to place the first last.

INVERTEDLY, Adv. in an unnatural order; in such a manner that the first is placed last, or the last first.

To **INVEST**, V. A. [Lat.] to cloath or dress: when followed by two nouns, it hath *with or in* before the thing. "*Invest him with thy loveliest smiles.*" *Dent.* To place in possession of a rank or office. To adorn; to grace. To inclose or surround a place, so as to intercept all succours, applied to sieges.

INVESTIENT, Adj. [Lat.] covering; cloathing. "*Its investient shell.*" *Woodw.*

INVESTIGABLE, Adj. to be searched out or traced by the mind.

To **INVESTIGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to search out; to trace or find out by reason.

INVESTIGATION, S. [Lat.] the act of the mind by which unknown truths are traced out and discovered; an accurate examination.

INVESTITURE, S. [Fr.] the act and ceremony of conferring a right or possession of any manor, office or benefice.

INVESTMENT, S. dress; cloaths; habit.

INVERTERACY, S. [Lat.] long continuance of any thing bad. Figuratively, obstinacy confirmed by time. In Physic, long continuance of any disease.

INVERTERATE, Adj. [Lat.] old; long established; grown obstinate by long continuance.

To **INVERTERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to harden, or make obstinate by long practice or continuance.

INVERTERATENESS, or **INVETERATION**, S. the act of hardening or confirming by long practice and continuance.

INVIDIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] envious; malignant. Figuratively, likely to promote or incur hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, Adv. in an envious and malignant manner; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, S. the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To **INVIgorATE**, V. A. to make strong; to inspire with vigour, life, and spirit.

INVINcIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be conquered or subdued; not to be informed, or removed by instruction.

INVINCIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being conquerable.

INVINCIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be conquered or surmounted.

INVIOLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be profaned, applied to things sacred. Not to be injured. Not to be broken, applied to laws or secrets. Not to be hurt.

INVIOLEABLY, Adv. without breach or failure.

INVIOLE, Adj. [Lat.] unhurt, or without suffering from violence. Unprofaned, applied to holy things. Unbroken, applied to laws or obligations.

INVIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] not passable; not common or trodden.

To **INVISCATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to lime; to daub with any glutinous or sticking substance.

INVISIBILITY, [the *s* is pron. like *z* in this and the two following words] S. [Fr.] the state of not being seen, or not being perceptible.

INVISIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be seen.

INVISIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be seen.

INVITATION, S. [Lat.] the act of calling or summoning; the act of desiring a person's company.

To **INVITE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bid or request a person to come to one's house, or make one of a party; to allure.

INVITINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as allures.

INU'NCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of smearing or anointing with any fat or oily substance.

INUNDATION, S. [Lat.] the act of flowing; a flood. Figuratively, a confluence or multitude of any kind. Cowley observes that *inundation* implies less than *deluge*.

To **INVOCATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to call upon in prayer; to address for assistance.

INVOCATION, S. [Lat.] the act of calling upon in prayer; the form used in addressing any being for assistance.

INVOICE, S. [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyer*, of *envoyer*, Fr. to send] a catalogue of the freight of a ship; or of the articles shipped on board, and consigned to some person in a foreign country.

To **INVOKE**, V. A. [Lat.] to call upon, address, or pray to any superior being for aid.

To **INVOLVE**, V. A. [Lat.] to inwrap, or cover with any thing which surrounds; to entwine or join; to take in or comprize; to catch, or subject to; to entangle or perplex; to complicate, or make intricate; to blend or mingle together confusedly. **SYNON.** Persons are *involved* in actions or affairs when they are far immersed in them. Affairs or actions are *complicated* with each other by their mixture and mutual dependance.

INVOLUNTARILY, Adv. not by choice; against one's will; necessarily.

INVOLUNTARY, Adj. [Fr.] not having the power of choice; necessitated; not chosen or done willingly.

INVOLUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of wrapping in a thing. Figuratively, the state of being mixed, complicated, or intricate; that which is wrapped round any thing. In Algebra, the raising any quantity from its root to any height or power assigned.

To **INU'RE**, V. A. [Lat.] to habituate; to accustom; to make ready, willing, and able by practice and custom; it generally implies hardship or labour.

INU'REMENT, S. practice; habit acquired by long practice; use.

To **INU'RN**, V. A. to put into an urn; to bury; to put into a tomb.

INU'STION, S. the act of burning, or of burning in.

INU'TILE, Adj. [Lat.] useless; unprofitable.

INU'TILITY, S. [Lat.] want of use or profit.

INVU'LNERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be wounded or hurt.

To **INWA'LL**, [*inwaill*] V. A. to inclose with a wall.

INWARD, Adj. placed at distance from the surface, or outward part.

INWARD, S. any thing within; generally applied to the bowels, and used always in the plural number.

INWARDLY, Adv. internally; in the mind or heart; privately; in a concave form, applied to a body bent, and opposed to any convexity or protuberance outwardly.

To **INWE'AVE**, [*inweave*] V. A. [pret. *inwove*, or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwoven*, or *inwoven*] to mix any thing in weaving; to entwine or mingle. "*Inwoven* shade." *Par. Lost*.

To **INWRA'P**, [the *w* is mute] V. A. to wrap or cover by folding a thing over. Figuratively, to perplex, or puzzle with difficulty; to ravish, or transport. "'Tis wonder that *inwraps* me thus." *Shak*.

INWROUGHT, [*inrét*] Adj. wrought into the substance of a thing.

To **INWRE'ATHE**, [*inwrethe*] V. A. to surround as with a wreath.

JOB, [*Jób*] a canonical book of the Old Testament inculcating the practice and virtue of patience and resignation.

JOB, S. [of uncertain etymology] a small, trifling, or casual piece of work; a low, mean, mercenary, and lucrative employment; a sudden stab with a sharp-pointed instrument.

To **JOB**, V. A. to strike suddenly with a sharp-pointed instrument; to perform small pieces of work. Neuterly, to deal in the funds, or in buying and selling stocks for others.

JOBBER, S. one who buys and sells stocks for others; one who does chance work.

JOBBERNOWL, S. [from *jobbe*, Flem. and *knoll*, Sax.] a loggerhead or blockhead.

JOCKEY, S. a person who rides a horse at a race; one who deals in horses. Figuratively, a cheat or bite.

To JO'CKEY, V. A. to juggle in riding. Figuratively, to cheat, or trick.

JOCO'SE, Adj. [Lat.] merry; given to jest.

JOCO'SELY, Adv. in a merry, waggish, or jesting manner.

JOCO'SENESS, or JOCO'SITY, S. the quality of being disposed to merriment or jesting. *Jocoseness* is most used.

JO'CLAK, Adj. [Lat.] used in jest; jesting.

JOCLAR'ITY, S. a disposition to jesting; merriment.

JO'CUND, Adj. [Lat.] merry; gay; lively; full of mirth.

JO'CUNDLY, Adv. in a gay or merry manner.

To JOG, V. A. [Belg.] to push, or shake by a sudden push; to give notice, or excite a person's attention by a push. Neuterly, to move on by jolts, like those felt in trotting.

JOG, S. a push or slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

JO'GGER, [*jóg-er*] S. one who pushes another lightly; one who moves dully and heavily.

To JO'GGLE, V. N. to shake, or to make a thing shake.

JOHN succeeded Richard I. his brother, in the throne of England, April 6, 1199. He was in France when his brother died; where after some struggles, on account of the opposition made by the friends of Arthur, grandson of queen Eleanor, he was crowned duke of Normandy, returned to England May 25, and he was crowned the 28th, being then 32 years of age. His marriage with Isabella of Anjou before, who had been betrothed to Hugh earl of March, occasioned the ruin of his affairs in France. His passion for her was so great, that, in order to make her his wife, he divorced Avifa of Gloucester, under pretence of consanguinity; and made no scruple of breaking through the engagement between Isabella and the earl of March. King John had an interview with the king of Scotland at Lincoln, and received his homage. Whilst they were there, the body of Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, reputed a saint, being brought from London to be interred, they both went out to meet it, and taking the coffin on their shoulders, bore it for some time. But notwithstanding this and other marks of respect shewn to the clergy, king John's nomination of a person to the vacant see of Lincoln, was rejected with the utmost contempt by the canons of that church; which was owing to Innocent III. the then pope's resolving by all methods to prevent princes from having any thing to do with the election of bishops and abbots. There were also great bickerings between him and Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury; but his dread of the clergy prevented his shewing his resentment any further, than causing himself to be crowned a third time at

Canterbury, purely to put the archbishop to an extraordinary expence. The king's ill government at home, as well as the bad management of his affairs abroad, caused great discontent among his subjects. He usurped such an absolute power, as made them apprehensive that their liberties were in danger. This alarmed the nobility, and put them upon forming schemes to oppose his arbitrary proceedings. The Poitevins having revolted, the king summoned the barons to attend him at Portsmouth, in order to pass over with him into France. But the Barons, who assembled at Leicester, refused to go over with him, unless he would first restore them to their privileges, as he had promised before his coronation. The king, instead of giving them any satisfaction, began to take violent measures against them; and they being not sufficiently prepared for their defence, at last submitted, and came to the king at Portsmouth; but when they were come, he dispensed with their attendance, upon their paying him two marks of silver for every knight's fee. King John went over to Normandy, having sent the earl of Pembroke thither with some troops before him; and not to enter into a detail of the transactions there, what by the arms of Philip king of France, his policy and intrigues, and what by the unaccountable negligence and inactivity of John, the whole province of Normandy was re-united to the crown of France, in the year 1204, after it had been severed from it 320 years, during the government of 12 dukes, of which king John was the last; and nothing was left to John, but the duchy of Guienne. The same year died queen Eleanor, widow of Henry II. and mother of John. Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury dying in 1205, John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, was, by the king's recommendation, chosen by the whole fraternity, whom pope Innocent III. refused to confirm, and ordered them to chuse cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman then at Rome, threatening them with excommunication unless they complied, which at last they did with great reluctance; and the pope immediately confirmed the election, and consecrated Langton with his own hands. John, imagining this to have been the act of the whole body, expelled all the monks of St. Austin from their monastery, and banished them out of the kingdom. He wrote a sharp letter to the pope, upbraiding him with his unjust proceedings, and threatening to break off all intercourse with Rome, unless he revoked what he had done. But Innocent, bent upon carrying his point, laid the whole kingdom under an interdict; the effect of which was, that divine service ceased in all the churches, and the sacraments ceased to be administered, except to infants, and dying persons; the church-yards shut up, and the dead buried without any priest daring to assist at the funerals. King John, to be even

with the pope, confiscated the estates of all the ecclesiastics who obeyed the interdict; he also ordered the concubines of the priests, of which there were many, to be shut up in prison, and would not let them out without their paying large fines. And as there were some priests, who, in spite of the interdict, administered the sacraments, the king took them under his protection, and ordered the magistrates to hang on the spot all that should molest them; which as soon as the pope was informed of, he excommunicated all such as disobeyed the interdict, or complied with the king's orders. Though John remained still inflexible, he was not without his fears, as the people generally took part with the pope; and therefore, for his better security, he raised an army, under pretence of making war upon Scotland, and caused all his vassals to renew their homage to him. The pope finding that the interdict, which had been in force above a year, had not produced the effect he designed, proceeded to excommunicate the king, though the sentence was not published till some time after. In the mean time John led his army into Ireland, against the king of Connaught, who had raised some disturbances there. At Dublin he received the homage of above thirty petty princes; after which, having taken the king of Connaught prisoner, an end was put to this commotion, and the whole island remained in obedience to the king, who before his departure caused the laws and customs of England to be established in Ireland. The pope plainly perceiving that John wanted to get rid of the affair between them at any rate, went on boldly. He absolved John's subjects from their allegiance, solemnly deposed him, and empowered the king of France to put the sentence in execution, promising him remission from all his sins, together with the crown of England, as soon as he should have dethroned the tyrant. Philip accepted of the pope's commission, and made great preparations to invade England. In this crisis, Pandulph came over with the character of legate to England; who so wrought upon the king's fears, which he had already conceived from Philip's formidable preparations, and the disaffection of his own subjects, that he resigned the kingdom of England and lordship of Ireland to the pope, and acknowledged himself a vassal of the holy see. Philip, notwithstanding the pope's prohibition, still continued his preparations for invading England, which the earl of Flanders opposing, he sent his fleet to his coast; whereupon, John sent a fleet under the earl of Salisbury, which totally destroyed the French fleet; and this put a stop to Philip's designs against England. And now the discontents of the barons having risen to a great height, and cardinal Langton siding with them, he shewed them the charter of king Henry I. advising them to make it the ground of their demands. Hereupon,

they entered into a confederacy to stand by one another, till their grievances were redressed, and their ancient privileges were confirmed. Upon the king's return from France, the barons, having prepared themselves for war in case the king should refuse to comply with their demands in a peaceable way, came in a body to the king about Christmas, and insisted on the restitution of the laws of St. Edward. The king knowing how well they were provided, was afraid to give them a flat denial, but told them they should have an answer at Easter. At which time, in the year 1215, the great men, with above 2000 knights, well mounted and armed, besides other horse and foot, met at Stanstford, and advanced to meet the king at Oxford; who being afraid to trust himself with them in conference, dispatched the earl of Pembroke to know their demands. They immediately sent back a long writing, containing the laws and customs of the kingdom in the time of the Saxons; and declared, if the king would not confirm them, they would compel him to it, by seizing his castles. John having read over the articles, fell into a violent passion, and swore he would never comply with them. Upon which the barons chose a general knight, Fitzwalter, giving him the title of Marshal of the army of God, and of the holy church; and marching to London, were received by the citizens, and besieged the king in the Tower; upon which the king sent the earl of Pembroke to let them know, he would comply with their demands. Accordingly both parties meeting on a day appointed, in a meadow called Runnymede, between Staines and Windsor; the king seemingly with a good will, though compelled to it by force, signed two charters, containing all that the barons desired; the one called the Charter of Liberties, or the Great Charter (Magna Charta), and the other the Charter of Forests. They were not only signed by the king, but by all the lords spiritual and temporal, sealed with the great seal, and confirmed by the king's solemn oath. The king soon repented of what he had done, and sent over some of his confidants into Germany, France, and Flanders, to enlist men, promising them the confiscated estates of his rebellious barons, as he called them. He also wrote to the pope, who zealously espoused his cause, excommunicated the barons, annulled the charters, and absolved the king from the oath he had taken to observe them. But the barons made light of the pope's thunderings, and perceiving the King's ill designs, seized upon Rochester, where was a vast quantity of provisions which the king had laid up. But the foreign army being arrived, who were very numerous, all soldiers of fortune, John retook Rochester; and then dividing his army into two bodies, the earl of Salisbury with one ravaged the southern counties, whilst the king with the other did the

the same by the northern, and numberless outrages were committed by these foreign troops on this occasion. The barons finding themselves not strong enough to keep the field, kept themselves shut up in London. In this distress they had recourse to a dangerous expedient; which was, to invite over Lewis, son to the king of France, promising to place the crown on his head, if he would come with a force sufficient to rescue them from the tyranny of John. Philip sent over his son with a numerous army, notwithstanding the pope's prohibition, and his threatening prince Lewis with excommunication the moment he set foot on English ground. That prince landed March 21, 1216, and soon made himself master of the whole county of Kent, except Dover castle. He then marched to London, where the barons and citizens took the oaths of allegiance to him. From this time he acted as sovereign. In the mean time John was in perpetual motion, marching from place to place, by all means avoiding coming to a battle. His grief at length threw him into a fever, of which he died at Newark, October 18, 1216, in the 51st year of his age, and 18th of his reign, and was buried in the cathedral of Worcester. John was in his person taller than the middle size, of a good shape, and agreeable countenance. With respect to his disposition, it is strongly delineated in the transactions of his reign. If his understanding was contemptible, his heart was the object of detestation: we find him slothful, shallow, proud, imperious, sudden, rash, cruel, vindictive, perfidious, cowardly, seditious, and inconstant; abject in adversity, and overbearing in success; contemned and hated by his subjects, over whom he tyrannized to the utmost of his power; abhorred by the clergy, whom he oppressed with exactions; and despised by all the neighbouring princes of Europe. Though he might have passed through life, without incurring such a load of odium and contempt, had not his reign been perplexed by the turbulence of his barons, the rapaciousness of the pope, and the ambition of such a monarch as Philip Augustus, his character could never have afforded one quality that would have exempted him from the disgust and scorn of his people. Nevertheless, it must be owned that his reign is not altogether barren of laudable transactions. He regulated the form of the civil government in the city of London, and several other places in the kingdom: he was the first who coined sterling money, introduced the laws of England into Ireland, and granted to the Cinque-ports those privileges of which they are still possessed.

To JOIN, V. A. [Fr.] to add one thing to another; to couple or combine; to unite in concord; to unite; to touch; or be contiguous; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to associate; to act in concert

with. Neuterly, to grow to, or adhere; to cible; to clash; to become confederate.

JO'INDER, S. the act of joining. Seldom used.

JO'INER, S. one who makes utensils by joining different portions of wood together.

JO'INERY, S. an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fixed and joined together, that they seem one entire piece.

JOINT, S. [Fr.] the articulation of the limbs, or union of moveable bones in animal bodies; an hinge, or an union of different substances which are let into each other, so as to be capable of moving without breaking or separating; a limb of an animal separated by a butcher from the rest of a carcase; a knot in wood. *Out of joint*, is applied to a bone that is luxated or slipped from the socket in which it used to move; and also to imply disorder, confusion, or disturbance, &c.

JOINT, Adj. shared among many. "*Joint property*." *Locke*. United or partaking in the same possession: hence *joint heir*. Combined, or acting in concert.

To JOINT, V. A. to unite in a confederacy. To form many parts into one. To form in articulations, or in such a manner as to move without breaking or separating. "*The fingers are jointed together for motion*." *Ray*. To cut or divide a carcase at the joints. "*He joints the neck*." *Dryd*.

JOINTED, Adj. having joints; full of joints or knots.

JO'INTER, S. In Carpentry, a sort of plane.

JO'INTLY, Adv. together, opposed to *separately*. In a state of union or combination, applied to the action of different persons or things.

JO'INTRESS, S. [from *jointure*] a woman who holds any thing in jointure.

JO'INT-STOOL, S. a stool made by joints, or in such a manner that the legs, sides, and top join each other.

JO'INTURE, S. [Fr.] in Law, an estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after the death of her husband.

JOIST, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, a piece of timber framed into the girders, on which the boards of floors are laid.

To JOIST, V. A. to fit in the smaller beams on which the boards of a floor are laid.

JOKE, S. [Lat.] a jest or witty expression that causes a smile, or raises a laugh.

To JOKE, V. N. [Lat.] to jest; or to endeavour merrily to divert by words and actions; to tell a pleasing fiction.

JOLE, S. [Sax.] the face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase of *cheek by jole*. The head of a fish.

To JOLL, V. A. [from *joll*, the head] to beat the head against any thing.

JO'LLILY, Adv. [from *jolly*] in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JO'LLINESS, or JO'LLITY, S. [from *jolly*]

[jolly] gaiety; elevation of spirit; merriment; noisy mirth.

JOLLY, Adj. [Lat.] gay; merry; cheerful; full of mirth and spirits. Figuratively, plump, like a person in full health.

To **JOLT**, [jolt] V. N. to shake or shock, as a carriage in a rough road.

JOLT, [jolt] S. a shock given by a carriage travelling in a rough road.

JO'LTHEAD, [jolt'head] S. a great head; a block-head.

JO'NAH, the son of Amittai, the fifth of the smaller prophets, was a Galilean, and a native of Gath-hepher. We need not relate the history of Jonah, which the reader may find in his Bible, and read at his leisure.

JO'NIC-O'ORDER, S. the third of the five orders of Architecture, being a kind of mean between the robust and delicate orders.

JONQU'ILLE, S. [Fr.] in Botany, a yellow flower; a species of daffodil.

JO'RDEN, S. [Sax.] a chamber-pot or close-stool pan.

To **JO'STLE**, V. A. [Fr.] to rush or run against a person.

JO'SHUA, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the history of the war and transactions of the person whose name it bears. The whole comprehends a term of seventeen, or, according to others, of twenty-seven years.

JOT, S. [Gr.] a point; a tittle; the least quantity that can be assigned.

JO'VIAL, Adj. [Lat.] in Astronomy, under the influence of Jupiter. Gay; airy; elated with mirth.

JO'VIALLY, Adv. in a merry, airy, or gay manner.

JO'VIALNESS, S. the quality or state of being merry.

JOURNAL, [jurnal] S. [Fr.] a diary: an account of a person's daily transactions; any news-paper published daily or weekly, and containing the news of every day. In Navigation, a book wherein is kept an account of the ship's way at sea, the changes of the wind, and other occurrences.

JOURNALIST, [jurnal'ist] S. a writer of daily news-papers.

JOURNEY, [the *o* in this word and its compounds and derivatives is not pronounced—as, *júrney*, *júrneyman*, &c.] S. [Fr.] the distance travelled in a day. Figuratively, travel by land, distinguished from that by sea, which is styled a *voyage*. Passage from one place to another.

To **JOURNEY**, V. A. to travel or pass from one place to another.

JOURNEYMAN, S. a person hired to work by the day, at present extended to signify a person who works under a master.

JOURNEYWORK, S. work performed for hire or wages.

JOUST, [pron. *just*] S. [Fr.] a tilt or

tournament, wherein the combatants fight with spears, &c.

To **JOUST**, [just] V. N. [Fr.] to run in the tilt.

JOY, S. [Fr.] a delight of the mind arising from the consideration of a present, or assured approaching possession of a future, good; the mirth or noise which arises from success; gladness; pleasure; happiness.

To **JOY**, V. N. to rejoice; to be glad. Actively, to congratulate; to affect with joy. To enjoy. "I might have lived and joy'd "immortal bliss." *Par. Lost*.

JOYFUL, Adj. full of joy or pleasure on the possession, or certain expectation of some good.

JOYFULLY, Adv. with gladness or pleasure on account of possession, or certain expectation of some future good.

JOYFULNESS, S. the quality of receiving or feeling pleasure on the consideration of some present, or certain expectation of some future good.

JOYLESS, Adj. without joy; deprived of pleasure; sad.

JOYOUS, Adj. [Fr.] glad; gay; merry; delighted.

IPECACUANHA, S. in the Materia Medica, is a West Indian root, of which there are two kinds, distinguished by their colour, and brought from different places, but both possessing the same virtues, tho' in a different degree. The one is grey, and brought from Peru; the other brown, and brought from the Brazils. The grey *Ipecacuanba* is preferable to the brown, as the latter is apt to operate more roughly. It is an excellent mild and safe emetic; a noble restituent; and the greatest of all remedies for a dysentery.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; on July 25, for fruit and toys; and on September 25, for butter and cheese, which lasts a week. It is seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fresh and salt water meet. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded with a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is divided into four wards, containing 12 parish-churches, with a Presbyterian, an Independent, and a Quakers meeting-house; and has a handsome guild-hall, two hospitals, a free-school, with a good library, several alms-houses, and a custom-house, with a good quay. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council, and sends two members to parliament. It consists of about 4000 houses, which are pretty good and lofty. The streets are tolerably wide and well paved: but no manufacture is carried on here of any consequence; yet being a sea-port, and its quay pretty large and convenient, it drives a good maritime trade, and was formerly noted for building ships, but is much decayed from what it was. It is noted for

for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolsey. It is 69 miles N. E. of London.

IRASCIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] easily provoked to anger; belonging to the passion of anger.

IRE, S. [Lat.] hatred arising from considering a thing as capable of affecting, or having affected us with an injury.

TREBY, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Feb. 24, and Sept. 21, for horses and horned cattle. It is at present a good town; and is divided into the higher and lower. It is 300 miles N. W. of London.

TREFUL, Adj. angry; raging.

TREFULLY, Adv. in a manner which shows great anger.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the N. E. by a channel about 15 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on all other sides by the ocean. It is divided into four large provinces; namely, Ulster to the N. Leinster to the E. Munster to the S. and Connaught to the W. and these again are subdivided into counties and baronies. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in summer, and warmer in winter than in England; though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits. In general, it is a fruitful, level country, and well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places, where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, pastures, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter is transported into divers countries; and not only the English, but other ships frequently come to be victualled here. They have large quantities of excellent wool, which is not of so great advantage to them as it would be if they were allowed to manufacture it; however, by a late act of parliament, they are permitted to send their woollen-yarn into England. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hides, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and, more especially, fine linen-cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. It is said by some, that there are mines of iron, silver, and lead: but if there are, they are not worked, and consequently of no benefit. The most remarkable thing is, that there are no venomous creatures in this country; and, if they are brought there, they certainly die. Several attempts have been made to introduce frogs; but whether they have succeeded in it, or not, we cannot pretend to say. This country is exceeding well situated for foreign trade, on account of their many secure and commodious harbours. Their laws differ but little

from those of England; and their established religion is the same. However, as this kingdom is subordinate to that of Great Britain, all their acts of parliament must be approved of by the king in council: and an act of parliament can repeal or alter any of their laws. They can also appeal from a sentence of their courts to the courts of law, and to the house of peers, in Great Britain. The members that serve in parliament are for life, unless upon a demise of the king of Great Britain. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time by the king. There is usually a body of 12,000 men kept in pay on the Irish establishment, and are generally all English. They are not quartered in public houses, but lodge in barracks built for that purpose. There are a great number of Roman catholics in this country, whose religion is tolerated; besides a great number of Dissenters in the N. of Ireland. Dublin is the only university in the kingdom; and that consists of one college, in which there are about 600 students. The common people are so poor, and it is so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently go into other countries to seek their fortunes; and particularly, great numbers go over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants called the Wild Irish were formerly as savage as the native Americans; and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them: but it is to be hoped, that all the rude and barbarous customs so common among them, will in a short time entirely cease. It has been common for the nobility and men of fortune to reside in London; but the inhabitants of Dublin, by providing plays and other polite diversions, endeavour to keep them at home as much as possible. Ireland contains 229 parishes, 260 baronies, and 118 boroughs. It lies between lon. 5. 25. and 10. 40. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 15. N. being about 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth.

IRIS, S. [Lat.] the rainbow. In Philosophy, an appearance of light resembling the rainbow. In Botany, the flower-de-luce. In Anatomy, the circle round the pupil of the eye, from whence it receives the appellation of black, blue, &c. according to the colour.

To **IRK**, V. A. [Isl.] to give pain, or make weary, used only impersonally; as, "It irks me." *Shak.*

IRKSOME, Adj. wearisome; affecting with pain, or trouble.

IRKSOMELY, Adv. in such a manner as to pain, weary, or trouble.

IRON, [*isurn*] S. [Sax.] a well-known metal; though lighter than all others, excepting tin, yet considerably the hardest; when pure, malleable, but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper. It is more capable of rust than other metals, and requires the strongest fire to melt it. Most other metals are brittle while

while they are hot; but this is the most malleable the nearer it approaches to fusion. It is the only known substance attracted by the loadstone, is not only soluble in the stronger acids, but even in common water, to which its specific gravity is as 7632 to 1000. Iron is used figuratively for any instrument or tool made of that metal. A chain, shackle, or manacle. "He was put in irons."

IRON, [*iurn*] Adj. made of iron; resembling iron in colour. Figuratively, harsh; severe; rigid.

To **IRON**, [*iurn*] V. A. to smooth with an iron; to put on shackles or irons.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucestershire, 10 miles N. E. of Bristol, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 13, for cattle and horses.

IRONICAL, Adj. in an ironical or sneering manner.

IRONMONGER, [*iurnmonger*] S. one who deals in iron.

IRONWOOD, [*iurnwood*] S. a hard kind of wood, so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONY, [*iurny*] Adj. made of iron; partaking of iron.

IRONY, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a person means one thing and expresses another; generally used as a sneer, and in commending a person for qualities which he has not.

IRRA'DIANCE, or **IRRA'DIANCY**, S. [Lat.] the emission of rays of light on any subject; a sparkling; beams of glittering light emitted or reflected.

To **IRRA'DIATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to brighten. To illumine, applied to the mind. To animate with heat or rays. To adorn with something shining.

IRRA'DIATION, S. the act of emitting beams of light, or glittering; the state of a thing made to glitter. Illumination, or knowledge applied to the mind.

IRRA'TIONAL, [*irra'shonal*] Adj. [Lat.] void of reason or understanding; void of the powers of reason; absurd, or contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, [*irra'shonality*] S. the quality of being void of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY, [*irra'shonally*] Adv. in a manner inconsistent with reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, Adj. not to be altered by instruction, threats, or persuasions.

IRRECONCILEABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be appeased, or made to agree. "Many irreconcilable iniquities." *Sbak*.

IRRECONCILEABLY, Adv. in a manner not admitting a reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED, Adj. not atoned, or expiated.

IRRECOVERABLE, Adj. not to be regained, restored, or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, Adv. in a manner beyond recovery, or past all cure or remedy.

IRREDUCIBLE, Adj. not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, S. strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be confuted, applied to argument.

IRREFRAGABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be confuted.

IRREFUTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be overthrown, or confuted.

IRREGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] deviating from, or contrary to, any rule, standard, custom, or nature; immethodical; not consistent with the rules of morality; a soft word for vicious.

IRREGULARITY, S. [Fr.] the act of deviating from, or doing any thing contrary to, a rule; neglect of method or order; an action done contrary to the rules of morality.

IRREGULARLY, Adv. without observation of rule, method, or duty.

To **IRREGULATE**, V. A. to make irregular; to disturb the order of time.

IRRELATIVE, Adj. having no reference or relation to any thing; single; unconnected.

IRRELIGION, S. [Fr.] contempt or want of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS, Adj. [Fr.] contemning; or having no religion; impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, Adv. in an impious manner.

IRREMEABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be repassed; admitting no return.

IRREME'DIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREME'DIABLY, Adv. in a manner admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREMI'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS, S. the quality of admitting no pardon.

IRREMOVABLE, Adj. not to be moved, changed, or affected.

IRREPARABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be recovered; not to be restored to its former state.

IRREPARABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be recovered or restored to its former state.

IRREPLEVABLE, Adj. in Law, not to be redeemed.

IRREPREENSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be blamed.

IRREPREENSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be blamed.

IRREPROACHABLE, [*irreproachable*] Adj. free from blame or reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, [*irreproachably*] Adv. in a manner not deserving blame or reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, Adj. not to be blamed or found fault with.

IRRESISTIBILITY, S. the quality of being above all resistance.

IRRESISTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] superior to all resistance or opposition.

IRRE-

IRRESISTIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be hindered from effecting its design or end; in a manner not to be opposed.

IRRESOLUBLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, S. the quality of having its parts not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRESOLVEDLY, Adv. without any settled, fixed, or positive determination of the will.

IRRESOLUTE, Adj. [Fr.] not constant in purpose; not fixed in one determination; continually varying in one's choice.

IRRESOLUTELY, Adv. without firmness of mind or determination.

IRRESOLUTION, S. want of fixed and settled determination of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, Adj. having no regard to persons or circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, Adv. without respect to circumstances.

IRRETREIVABLE, [irretreivable] Adj. not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRETREIVABLY, [irretreivably] Adv. in a manner not to be recovered or repaired.

IRREVERENCE, S. [Lat.] want of veneration or respect: a state wherein a person has not that respect paid him, which is due to his rank or dignity.

IRREVERENT, Adj. [Fr.] not paying, expressing, or conceiving the homage, veneration, or respect due to the character or dignity of a person.

IRREVERENTLY, Adv. without due homage, respect, or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, Adj. not to be reversed, abrogated, or altered.

IRREVERSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be reversed or changed.

IRREVOCABLE, Adj. [Lat.] not to be recalled, brought back, or reversed.

IRREVOCABLY, Adv. without recovery or recall.

IRRIGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to wet, moisten, or water.

IRRIGATION, S. the act of watering, wetting, or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] watery or watery, Dewy or moist.

IRRI'SION, S. [Lat.] the act of deriding, mocking, or laughing at another.

IRRITATE, V. A. [Lat.] to provoke to anger; to tease. To cause an inflammation, applied to wounds. To heighten any quality. "Air irritateth cold." Bacon.

IRRITATION, S. [Lat.] the act of provoking, exasperating, or stimulating.

IRRUPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of any thing forcing an entrance; an inroad, or forcible entry of an enemy into any place.

IS, the third person singular of the present tense indicative, from the verb *To be*, borrowed from *is*, Goth. the second person singular of the present tense indicative of *visan*, Goth. Sometimes the *i* is left out, and expressed by

an apostrophe over its place; as, "There's some." *Shak.*

ISA'IAH, THE PROPHECY OF, a canonical book of the Old Testament, and the first of the four greater prophecies. He was of the blood royal, his father Amos being brother of Azariah, king of Judah. The style of this prophet is noble, sublime, and florid. Grotius calls him the Demosthenes of the Hebrews. Isaiah prophesied from the end of the reign of Uzziah, till the time of Manasseh, by whose order, according to the Jewish tradition, he was put to death by being sawed asunder.

ISCHIA'DIC, [iskhiadik] Adj. [Gr.] in Anatomy, a name given to two crural veins, called the greater and the lesser ischia. It signifies also a disease or pain of the hip; and is commonly called *sciatica*.

I'SCHURY, [iskury] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, is a disorder consisting in an entire suppression of urine.

ISH, [Sax.] a termination added to words, expresses diminution or lessening the sense of the word, if joined to an adjective; as, *bluish*, tending to blue. When added to a substantive, it implies likeness, or partaking the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, *foxish*, *wolfish*, *roguish*. When added to the name of a country, it implies something belonging to or living in it; as, *Swedish*, *Danish*.

I'SINGLASS, S. a tough, firm, and light substance of a whitish colour, and somewhat transparent, resembling glue, but in some degree cleaner. It is made from the intestines of a cartilaginous fish, which is a species of sturgeon, grows to eighteen or twenty feet in length, and is frequently found in the Danube, &c. In Medicine, it is prescribed in broths and jellies as an agglutinant and strengthener, and by wine-coopers it is used in clearing wines.

I'SINGLASS-STONE, S. a fossil found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely fine flakes or plates: the ancients made their windows of it instead of glass.

I'SLAND, [pron. island] S. [Sax.] a tract of land surrounded by water.

I'SLANDER, [pron. ilander] S. one who inhabits an island.

ISLE, [pron. ile] S. [Fr.] an island or country surrounded by water. A long walk in a church corruptly from *aile*, of *aisle*, Fr. a wing, it being originally only a wing, or side-walk.

ISO'CHRONAL, or **ISO'CHRONOUS**, [isokronal, or isikronous] Adj. [Gr.] is applied to such vibrations of a pendulum as are performed in the same space of time.

ISO'SCELES, S. [Gr.] applied to a triangle which has two sides equal.

I'SPAHAN, a celebrated city of Asia, and capital of Persia, thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides with mountains,

ains, at eight miles distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a small one, called Senderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 30 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in the summer-time, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravansaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine basars and streets, in which are canals planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved; but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air; for it seldom rains or snows here. It is 265 miles N. E. of Busserah, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 52. 55, E. lat. 32. 25. N.

ISSUE, S. [Fr.] the act of passing out; passage outwards; an event, or the consequence of any action. In Surgery, a hole made in the flesh by incision, for the discharge of humours. Progeny; offspring. The profits growing from an amercement. The point of matter depending on a suit, wherein the parties join, and put the cause to the trial of a jury. Hence to *join issue*, is to agree upon some particular point, on which the decision of a cause shall rest.

To **ISSUE**, V. N. [Fr.] to come or pass out at any place. To proceed, applied to offspring. To be produced or gained, applied to funds or trade. To run out in lines. Actively, to send out by authority, or judicially, used with *out*: this sense is most common.

ISSUELESS, Adj. without offspring or children.

ISTHMUS, [*istmus*] S. [Gr.] in Geography, is a narrow neck of land that joins two continents, or joins a peninsula to the terra firma, and separates two seas. The most celebrated isthmuses are that of Panama, or Darien, which joins North and South America; and that of Suez, which connects Asia and Africa; that of Corinth, of Crim Tartary, &c.

IT, Pron. [Sax.] the neuter demonstrative, made use of in speaking of things. Sometimes it is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair. "How is it?" *Sbak*. Sometimes elliptically for the thing, matter, or affair. "It's come to pass." *Sbak*. After neutral verbs, it is used either ludicrously, or to give an emphasis. "A mole courses it on the ground." *Speet*.

ITALY, a large peninsula of Europe, having the Alps to the N. which separates it from France and Savoy; and it is surrounded on all other sides by the Mediterranean Sea. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and at present of the Pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly

called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, except in the territory of the Church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all sorts of game, and on the mountains are fine pastures, which feed a great many cattle. Here are also mines of sulphur, iron, several quarries of alabaster, jasper, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country; for besides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Apennines running quite across it from E. to W. as well as mount Vesuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; besides several others. The principal rivers are, the Po, the Tiber or Tevere, the Arno, the Adda, and the Adige. Some divide the country in this manner, saying, the top of the boot comprehends the republic of Venice, the duchies of Mantua, Ferrara, Parma, and Modena; the calf of the leg includes the Marca or Marche of Ancona, and Abruzzo Ultra; the spur comprehends the Capitanata; the heel, the Terra d'Otranto; the sole, the Basilicata; the buckle, the city of Naples, with the isle Proflita and Ischia; the duchy of Tuscany, and the territories of the Church represent the fore-part of the leg. Besides these, there are other districts; for there is no country in Europe which is so full of principalities, duchies, marquisates, and counties. The archbishopricks and bishopricks are also very numerous, and there are several famous universities. They have only one language, which is a corruption of the Latin, and is said to be most pure in Tuscany. They have an inquisition, but not so severe as that of Spain; however, there is no religion tolerated but the Jewish, all the rest of the inhabitants being Roman-Catholics, except the Vaudois in Piedmont, and a few protestants in maritime towns, who are suffered to live there on account of trade. Rome is said to be the capital city, though some will hardly allow it. The inhabitants have a great many good qualities as well as bad ones; they are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and politic; but then they are luxurious, effeminate, addicted to the most criminal pleasures, revengeful, and use all sorts of artifices to destroy their enemies; which produce a great number of assassinations. Add to these, that they are extremely jealous, and keep their wives and daughters always shut up, inasmuch that they cannot go to church without somebody to watch them. However, there is no place in the world where impurity abounds so much as in Italy; for there are great numbers of bawdy-houses and courtezans, who are tolerated by the magistrates.

ITCH, S. [Sax.] in Medicine, a disease which overspreads the body with pustules, attended with an irritating sensation, and communicated

communicated by contact; the sensation of uneasiness caused by the itch, or appeased by rubbing. Figuratively, a constant teasing desire.

To ITCH, V. N. to feel an uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to have a long and continual desire and propensity.

ITCHY, Adj. infected with the itch.

ITEM, S. [Lat.] a new article; a hint or innuendo. Used in wills, in its original sense, for also. "*Item, I give and bequeath.*"

To ITERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to repeat the same thing; to inculcate by frequent mention or repetition; to do a second time.

ITERANT, Part. [Lat.] repeating.

ITERATION, S. [Lat.] repetition, or repetition.

ITINERANT, Adj. [Fr.] wandering; not settled; travelling.

ITINERARY, S. [Lat.] a book of travels.

ITSELF, Pron. [Sax.] the neutral reciprocal pronoun, applied to things.

JUBILANT, Part. [Lat.] uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, S. [Lat.] the act of uttering songs of triumph, or of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, S. [*jubilé*, Fr. from *jubilo*, Lat. a musical instrument, so called from Jubal the inventor] a public festivity; a time of rejoicing; a grand church festival celebrated at Rome, originally once every hundred years, wherein the pope grants plenary indulgence to all sinners, especially such as visit the churches of St. Peter and Paul at Rome. It was first established by Boniface VIII. in 1300. Clement VI. reduced it to 50 years; Urban VI. to every 25th; and Sixtus IV. to every 23d year.

JUCUNDITY, S. [Lat.] pleasantness; agreeableness. Not in use.

To JUDAI'ZE, V. N. [Fr.] to conform to the manners or customs of the Jews.

JUDGE, S. [Fr.] one who is empowered or authorized to hear and determine any cause or question, real or personal, and presides in a court of judicature. Figuratively, one who has skill sufficient to discover and pronounce upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, V. N. [Fr.] to decide or determine a question; to pass sentence; to discern or distinguish.

JUDGER, S. one who forms an opinion, or passes sentence.

JUDGES, BOOK OF, S. a canonical book of the Old Testament, so called from relating the state of the Israelites under the administration of several illustrious persons who were called Judges.

JUDGMENT, S. that power of the mind whereby we join ideas together, by affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the quality or power of discerning the propriety or impropriety of things; the right, power, or act of passing sentence; decision; opinion; sentence passed against a criminal; condemna-

tion, or punishment inflicted by Providence for any particular crime; the distribution of justice; the sentence passed on our actions on the last day; the last doom.

JUDICATORY, S. distribution of justice; a court of justice.

JUDICATURE, S. [Fr.] the power or province of dispensing justice, or hearing causes, and passing sentence.

JUDICIAL, [*judicial*] Adj. [Lat.] practiced in the distribution of justice, or in a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty; belonging to a judge or court of justice.

JUDICIALLY, [*judicially*] Adv. in the forms of legal justice; in a court of justice; before a judge.

JUDICIARY, [*judiciary*] Adj. [Lat.] passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, [*judicious*] Adj. [Fr.] prudent; wise; skilful in any affair.

JUDICIOUSLY, [*judiciously*] Adv. in a manner which speaks an extensive judgment or understanding; justly or wisely.

IVER, a village in Buckinghamshire, three miles S. W. of Uxbridge, with one fair, on July 11, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

IVES ST. a sea port town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Advent Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is only frequented by fishermen, for the taking of pilchards. However, it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 274 miles W. by S. of London.

IVES ST. a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Mondays, the largest in England for cattle, except Smithfield, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle and cheese. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which is a fine bridge. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. It has one large church, two dissenting, and a popish meeting, with about 500 houses; the streets are pretty wide, and tolerably well paved; it is 64 miles N. by W. of London.

JUG, S. [Dan.] a large drinking vessel with a long neck, swelling out towards the bottom.

To JU'GGLE, V. N. [Fr.] to play tricks by slight of hand; to practise or impose on by artifice and imposture.

JU'GGLE, S. a trick performed by slight of hand; an imposture, fraud, or deception.

JU'GLER, S. one who practises slight of hand, or performs tricks by nimble conveyance; a cheat or impostor.

JU'GLINGLY, Adv. in an unfair or deceitful manner.

JU'GULAR, Adj. [Lat.] situated in, or belonging to, the throat.

JUICE, [pron. *juce*, both in this word and its derivatives] S. [*jus*, Fr. and Lat. *juyz*, Belg.] the liquor, sap, or water of a plant; the fluid or moisture in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, Adj. dry; without moisture or juice.

JUICINESS, S. plenty of juice, or moisture, applied both to plants and animals.

JUICY, Adj. moist; full of moisture or juice.

JWINGHOE, a town in Buckinghamshire, whose fairs are held April 25, and October 27, for cows, sheep, and hogs; the market is on Friday. Distant from London 32 miles.

To **JUKE**, V. N. [Fr.] to perch as birds do upon a tree.

JULAP, S. [Fr.] in Pharmacy, an agreeable potion usually made of simple and compound waters sweetened, and used sometimes as a vehicle to such medicines as cannot be taken alone.

JULIAN YEAR, S. is that lately used in England and several other countries, called the old year, introduced by Julius Cæsar, which for three years together has but 365 days, but every fourth year 366 days, upon account that six hours and 365 days was the mean solar year, and four times six hours made one natural day; but this by experience is found too much by about 11 minutes; so that in about 131 years, this account will be one day too late, which occasions the difference between the Julian and the Gregorian account of the year.

JULY, S. [Lat.] the name affixed to the seventh month of the year from January, by the Romans, in honour of Julius Cæsar, which before his time was named Quintilis, or, the fifth, i. e. from March.

JUMART, S. [Fr.] a beast got from a mixture of a bull and a mare.

To **JUMBLE**, V. A. to mix in a confused and violent manner together. Neuterly, to be agitated or shaken together.

JUMBLE, S. a confused mixture; a violent and confused shaking.

To **JUMP**, V. N. [Belg.] to move forward by raising one's self from the ground into the air; to leap; to jolt.

JUMP, S. the act of springing or raising one's feet from the ground in the air; a leap, or skip. Figuratively, a lucky chance. A kind of loose or limber stays, with a moveable stomacher, usually laced or tied before, from *Jupa*, Fr.

JUNCATE, S. [Fr.] a cheesecake; any kind of a delicacy; a private or clandestine entertainment: now improperly written *junker*.

JUNCOUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, S. [Fr.] union; coalition.

JUNCTURE, S. [Lat.] the line or part in which two things are joined together; a joint, joining, or articulation; union. A critical point or period of time.

JUNE, S. [*Junius*, Lat. because this month was dedicated to Juno, or because it was appropriated to young people (*junioribus*) as May was to old ones] the sixth month of the year from January.

JUNIOR, S. [Lat.] a person younger than another.

JUNIPER, S. [Lat.] a plant which produces the berries of which gin is made.

JUNK, S. [Span.] a small ship used in China; pieces of old cable.

JUNKET, S. See *JUNCATE*.

JUNTO, S. [Ital.] a company of men combined in any secret design; a cabal.

IVORY, S. [Fr.] a hard, solid, firm substance, of a fine white colour, capable of a good polish, and is the tusks of the elephant. Adjectively, it signifies any thing made of ivory; as, "an ivory hall."

JUPITER, S. in Astronomy, has its orbit situated between Saturn and Mars, and is therefore called one of the superior planets; it has a rotation round its axis in 9 hours and 56 minutes; and a periodical revolution round the sun in 4332 days, 12 hours, 20', 9". It is the biggest of all the planets. Huygens computes its surface to be 400 times as large as that of the earth. In its course, it is eclipsed by the sun, by the moon, by the earth, and by Mars. Among the Alchemists, *Jupiter* signifies the philosopher's stone. Astrologers signify by it, magistrates, scholars, riches, pleasures, religion.

JURAT, S. [Lat.] a magistrate of the nature of an alderman.

JURATORY, Adj. [Fr.] by means of, or by giving, an oath.

JURIDICAL, Adj. [Lat.] acting in the distribution of justice; used in the courts of justice.

JURISDICTION, S. [Lat.] legal authority; extent of power; a district to which any authority belongs.

JURISPRUDENCE, S. [Lat.] the science of the law, either civil or common.

JURIST, S. [Fr.] one who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

JUROR, S. [Lat.] one who serves on a jury.

JURY, S. [Fr.] a company of men, consisting of twelve or twenty-four, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be laid before them touching the cause they are to decide. The *grand jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they approve of by writing *billas vera*, or *disallow*, by writing *ignoramus* on them.

JURYMAN, S. one who is impannelled on a jury.

JURY-MAST, S. something set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or storm.

JUST, Adj. [Lat.] unbiassed in distribution of justice; honest in dealing with others; exact, proper, accurate, or agreeable to the standard of justice; virtuous, or living conformable to the laws of morality; true; well-grounded; proportionate; regular.

.JUST

JUST, Adv. exactly; merely, or barely. "*Just enough.*" *Dryd.* Nearly, or not far from. "*Just at the point of death.*" *Temple.*

JUST, S. See **JUST**.

JUSTICE, S. [Lat.] the virtue whereby we give every one their due, inflict punishment on those that deserve it, and acquit the innocent after a fair trial. Figuratively, punishment; right, or the act whereby a person asserts his right. In Law, it is a person deputed by the king to administer justice to his subjects. *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, is a lord by his office, and chief of the rest; he determines all such pleas as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, or peace of the king. *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, is a lord by his office, and formerly did hear and determine all causes in common law; from whence arose his title. *Justice of the Forest*, is a lord by his office, and with his assistants determines all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison and vert. *Justices of Assize*, are such as by special commission are sent into the country to take assizes. *Justices in Eyre*, or itinerant justices, are so called from *eyre*, Fr. a journey, and were formerly sent by commission into different counties to try such causes particularly as were termed pleas of the crown. *Justices of Gaol Delivery*, are such as are commissioned to hear and determine all causes for which persons are cast into gaol. *Justices of Nisi Prius*, are the same as justices of the assize, and receive their name from the common adjournment of a cause in the common pleas, "*Nisi Prius Justiciarii venerint ad eas partes;*" i. e. Unless the justices shall come to those parts before. *Justices of the Peace*, are persons appointed by the king's commission to keep the peace of the county in which they reside; and some of these, who are of superior rank or quality, are called *Justices of the Quorum*; and without the presence or assent of these, or at least one of them, no business of importance can be transacted. A *Justice of the Peace* ought to possess an estate of at least 100*l.* per ann. in freehold or copyhold, for life, or for the term of 21 years, without incumbrances; and if a *Justice of the Peace*, not thus qualified, presume to act in that office, he is liable to the penalty of 100*l.*

JUSTICESHIP, S. the office, rank, or dignity of a justice. Used generally in a ludicrous sense.

JUSTICIARY, or COURT OF JUSTICIARY, S. in Scotland, a court of supreme jurisdiction in all criminal cases. The lords of justiciary likewise go circuits twice a year in the country.

JUSTIFIABLE, Adj. to be defended by law or reason; conformable to law or justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, S. the quality of being cleared from any accusation; the quality of being defensible by law or reason.

JUSTIFIABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be reconciled to law, reason, or justice.

JUSTIFICATION, S. [Fr.] a defence, vindication, or the act of clearing from an accusation of guilt; absolution from guilt; deliverance or acquittal by pardon from sins past. In Scripture, a judicial act of God, by which the righteousness of Christ is imputed to the faithful, and sins are forgiven on account of his obedience, merits, and sacrifice.

JUSTIFICATOR, S. one who defends, vindicates, or clears from any charge of guilt.

JUSTIFIER, S. one who clears both from the charge and punishment of sin by arguments, by imputation of merits, and by pardon.

To **JUSTIFY**, V. A. [Fr.] to clear from any charge of guilt; to absolve or acquit from any accusation; to vindicate; to free from the guilt or punishment of past sin by imputed righteousness and pardon.

To **JUSTLE**, V. N. [Fr.] to encounter, clash, or run against each other. Actively, to push, drive, or force by rushing against.

JUSTLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with rigid justice and honesty. Figuratively, properly; exactly; in due proportion.

JUSTNESS, S. the exact conformity of things and actions to any law, rule, or standard; justice, propriety, or exactness. **SYNON.** *Justness* prevents our running into errors; *precision* removes every thing that is useless.

To **JUT**, V. N. to push or shoot into prominences; to stand out beyond the other parts of the surface.

JUTLAND, a large peninsula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the duchy of Holstein, and is surrounded on the other sides by the German Ocean and the Baltick Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S. and 50 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome; and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of horses and bees, which are sent to Germany, Holland, and elsewhere. This was anciently called *Cimbrian Chersonese*, and it is supposed to be the country from whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter is the duchy of Sleswick, and lies between N. Jutland and the duchy of Holstein; and the duke of that name is in possession of part of it, whose capital town is Gottorp, for which reason the sovereign is called the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

JUTTY, S. a part of a building which stands out farther than the rest.

JUVENILE, Adj. [Lat.] young, or youthful.

JUVENILITY, S. the state of youth; youthfulness.

JUXTA-POSITION, S. [Lat.] the state of being placed close to each other.

IVY,

IVY, S. [Sax.] a particular plant, of the ever-greens, that twines about trees, sticks to walls, or creeps on the ground. Its qualities in Medicine are drying and astringent; its berries purge upwards and downwards; and a gum, that distils from its trunk upon being any ways cut, is reckoned a notable caustic, and is said to destroy the nites of the head,

K.

K, IS the tenth letter, and seventh consonant of our alphabet. Its sound is much the same with that of the hard *c*, in *acre*, *cure*, *come*, and of *qu* in *question*, *quake*, &c. and has before all the vowels one invariable sound; as in *keen*, *ken*, *kid*, *kind*. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*; as *know*, *knife*, *knee*, *knave*. It used formerly to be always joined with *c* at the end of words, but is at present very properly omitted; thus for *publick*, *musick*, *arithmetick*, &c. we write *public*, *music*, *arithmetic*, &c. However, in monosyllables, it is still retained, as in *mock*, *slack*, *back*, *wreck*, *sick*, &c. The Romans seldom used it, except in proper names, or as a numeral. The French make no use of it except in foreign names of men and places; yet we meet with *risk*, *burlesk*, in good authors, instead of *risque*, *burlesque*. As a numeral, *K* denotes 250, and with a dash over it thus, *K̄*, 250,000.

KA'LENDAR, S. See **CALEND**, or **CALENDAR**.

KA'LI, S. [Arab.] a plant growing on the sea coasts, whose ashes are of great use in making glass or soap.

KAM, Adj. [Erf.] crooked; not to the purpose. "This is clean *lam*." *Shak*.

KA'THERINE HILL, a town in Surry, whose fair is held Oct. 1, for horses, household goods and apparel.

To KAW, V. N. to make a noise like a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, S. the cry of a raven, crow, or rook.

To KECK, V. N. [Belg.] to heave the stomach; to reach at something nauseous or squeamish.

To KEDGE, V. A. [Belg.] in Navigation, to bring a ship up or down a narrow river by the wind, though the tide be contrary, by means of the kedge anchor.

KE'DGER, or **KEDGE A'NCHOR**, S. a small anchor used in a river.

KEEL, S. [Sax.] the bottom of a ship.

To KEEL, V. A. [Sax.] to cool, or prevent from boiling over. "While greasy John doth *keel* the pot." *Shak*. This phrase, though now obsolete in London, may be still met with in most provinces.

KEE'LFAT, S. [Sax.] a cooler, or vessel in which wort or other liquor is set to cool.

KEEL-HAU'LING, S. is a punishment

for offences at sea, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship under the keel, and up again on the other.

KEE'LSOON, S. that piece of timber in a ship, which is next to her keel, and lies right over it next above the floor timber.

KEEN, Adj. [Sax.] sharp, or cutting easily, applied to the edge of an instrument, and opposed to *blunt*. Severe, piercing, or excessively cold, applied to the winds or weather. Eager, vehement. Of great subtlety, applied to the understanding. Acrimonious, or affecting with uneasiness, applied to wit.

KE'ENLY, Adv. sharply, or cutting easily; vehemently, or eagerly; bitterly, or acrimoniously.

KE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being sharp, or cutting easily; rigour of weather or piercing cold; acrimony; bitterness of mind; eagerness or vehemence.

To KEEP, [preter and part. pass. *kept*] V. A. [Sax.] to retain, preserve; to hold for another; to copy carefully; to observe time punctually; to hold; to remain in a place; not to reveal or betray a secret; to remain unhurt; to adhere strictly; to practise or accustom one's self to. "I *keep* bad hours." *Pope*. To celebrate, applied to festivals. To observe without violation, applied to promises, contracts, or laws. To maintain at one's own expence; to have in the house. "Keep lodgers." *Shak*. To remain in any state. "To *keep* his bed." *Shak*. Used with *back*, to refrain from doing an action. "Keep *back* thy servant from presumptuous sin." *Psal. xix*. To reserve. Joined to *with*, to be often with a person as a lover or suitor. "Keeping company *with* men." *Broomer*. To keep in, to conceal; to forbear telling, applied to secrets. To defend from. "Keep out the weather." *Prior*. "Keeps out hunger." *Dryd*. Used with *pace*, to walk as fast as another. "Kept *pace* with him." To keep under, to suppress; to subdue; to tyrannize over, or hold in a state of base subjection. **SYNON.** We *keep* that which is our own; we *detain* that which is another's. We *keep* what we intend not to part with; we *detain* what we propose not to restore.

KEEP, S. custody, or charge. Not in use.

KE'EPER, S. one who has prisoners committed to his custody; one who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the care of parks, or the superintendence of another. *Keeper of the Great Seal*, is a Lord by his office, and styled Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, and is always one of the privy council. All grants, charters, and commissions of the king under the great seal, pass through the hands of the Lord Keeper; for without that seal many of these grants, &c. would be of no force; the king being, in the interpretation of the law, a corporation, and therefore passes nothing but by the great seal, which is also said to be the public faith of the

K E N

the kingdom, being in the greatest esteem and reputation. A *Lord Keeper* is invested with the same place, authority, preeminence, jurisdiction, or execution of the laws, as the *Lord Chancellor of Great Britain* is vested with. *Keeper of the Privy Seal* is also a Lord by his office, through whose hands all grants, pardons, &c. pass before they come to the great seal; and even some things pass his hands which do not pass the great seal at all. He is also one of the privy council; his duty is to put the seal to no grant, &c. without a warrant, nor with a warrant where it is against law, or inconvenient, but shall first acquaint the king therewith.

KEEPERSHIP. S. the office of a keeper.

KEG, S. [Fr.] a small barrel.

KEGWORTH, a village in Leicestershire, with two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and October 10, chiefly for toys. It is 116 miles from London.

KEIGHLEY, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, six miles S. of Skipton, with two fairs, on May 8, for horned cattle, brags, and pewter; and on Nov. 8, for the same, and pedlars ware.

KELL, S. See CAUL.

KELLINGTON, a town in Cornwall, whose market is on Wednesday, and has three fairs, on May 4, September 19, and November 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops, and sends two members to parliament. It is 215½ miles West by South of London.

KELP, S. a salt produced from calcined sea weed.

KELSON, S. See KEELSON.

KELVEDON, a town in Essex, whose fair is on Easter-monday, for toys. It is 41 miles from London.

To KEMB, V. A. [Sax.] to comb or disentangle the hair; also, to dress flax, hemp, &c.

To KEN, V. A. [Sax.] to descry or see at a distance; to know.

KEN, S. view; or the distance within which a person can see an object.

KENDAL, a town of Westmoreland, with a large market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle, and on Nov. 8, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. It is a large, handsome place, and has two long streets, which cross each other. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, druggets, hats, and stockings, and is 256 miles N. N. W. of London.

KENNEL, S. [Fr.] a cot or place where dogs are kept; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; the small cavity or hollow in which water runs through a street.

To KENNEL, V. N. to lie or live, applied properly to dogs or foxes, and contemptuously used of men.

KENNING-HALL, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 7, for cattle and toys.

K E T

KE'NNINGTON, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

KE'NSINGTON, a village and royal palace, in the county of Middlesex, with handsome gardens; 2 miles W. of London.

KENT, an English county, encompassed on all sides by the sea and the river Thames, except on the W. side, where it borders on Suffex and Surry. It is 58 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, and it contains 39,340 houses, 235,440 inhabitants, 408 parishes, and 31 market towns, whereof 7 send members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make 16 in all. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Medway, the Rowther, the Stour, the Darien, the Ton, and the Wantshelm, besides several lesser streams. The lower part of Kent, where there are fens and marshes, is very unhealthy, and the agues that are caught continue a long while. It abounds in corn, fruits, and pastures, and the marshes are proper to feed cattle and sheep. It has iron mines, and is noted for its apples, pears, plums, apricots, and cherries, which were first brought out of Italy. Maidstone is the county town, but Canterbury and Rochester are the principal.

KEPT, preter and part. pass. of **KEEP.**

KE'RCHEIF, S. a head-dress.

KERF, S. [Sax.] the slit sawn away between two pieces of stuff,

KE'RMES, S. is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yields a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm-oak. In Spain it is used as a cordial for lying-in women, and prevents abortion; it is also of great use in dyeing.

KERN, S. an Irish foot soldier; also, a handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

KE'RNEL, S. [Sax.] that part of a nut which is contained in the shell; any thing included in a husk or skin. "The kernel of a grape." *Den.* The seeds in pulpy fruit; the central part of any thing which is covered with a crust, hard substance, or with a concretion. "The kernel of a stone." *Arbust.* Hard knobs formed in the flesh; the glands of the throat.

To KE'RNEL, V. N. to ripen or grow to kernels.

KE'RNELLY, Adj. full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KE'RSLEY, S. [Belg.] a coarse woollen manufacture between a stuff and a cloth.

KE'STREL, S. [Fr.] a little kind of bastard hawk.

KE'SWICK, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 2, for leather and woollen-yarn. It is 28½ miles N. N. W. of London.

KETCH, S. [Ital.] a small vessel used to bring fish to market, or as a tender to larger ships.

ships. It has two masts, its main-mast and top-mast standing square as ships do, and its fore-mast and jib like those of hoys.

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before December 21, Thursday before Easter, and October 10, for horses and horned cattle. It is 75 miles N. W. of London.

KETTLE, S. [Belg.] a vessel in which liquor and meat is boiled. The name of a pot is given to the boiler that bellies out in the middle, and grows narrower towards the top; but that of *kettle*, to the vessel whose sides are straight from the bottom, or grow wider towards the top: authors, however, use these words promiscuously. A tea-kettle is a vessel in which water is boiled for making tea.

KETTLEDROM, S. a drum, whose body is brass, and resembles the shape of a kettle.

KETTLEWELL, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Leeds, with two fairs, on July 6, and September 2, for sheep.

KEW, a village in Surrey, opposite to Old-Brentford, 6 miles W. of London. Here is a seat which belonged to the late Princess Dowager of Wales.

KEY, S. [Sax.] a little iron instrument formed with holes answering to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is pushed forward or backward; an instrument by which any thing is screwed, turned, shut, or opened. "The key of the jack." *Swift*. Figuratively, an explanation of any thing obscure, mysterious, or difficult. The parts of a musical instrument, particularly of a spinnet, which are struck by the fingers. In Music, a certain fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, with which it usually begins, and must always end. In Architecture, the last stone placed at the top of an arch. In Commerce, a bank raised perpendicular from the water, or a wharf made use of for shipping or unloading goods; from *kaye*, Belg. *quai*, Fr. See **QUAY**.

KEYAGE, S. money paid for laying, or loading and unloading goods at a key.

KEYNSHAM, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and two fairs, on March 24, and Aug. 15, for cattle and cheese. It is commonly called Smoky Keynsham, and is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and it has been of note for maltsters. It is 116 miles distant from London.

KEYSTONE, S. the middle or upper stone of an arch. See **KEY**.

KIBE, S. [Brit.] a chilblain, or chap in the heels, caused by cold.

KIBED, Adj. troubled with kibes, or chilblains.

To **KICK**, V. A. [Belg.] to strike with the foot.

KICK, S. a blow given with the foot,

KICKER, S. one who strikes with the foot.

KICKSHAW, S. [supposed to be corrupted from *quelque chose*, Fr.] something contemptuous, fantastical, or ridiculous; a dish so changed by cookery that it can scarcely be known. The last sense is that which is now in use.

KICKSY-WICKSEY, S. a cant word, applied in ridicule and contempt to a wife.

KID, S. [Dan.] the young of a goat. Figuratively, applied to a young child.

To **KID**, V. A. to bring forth kids, applied to a she-goat.

KIDDER, S. an engrosser of corn.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thursday, three weeks after, and Sept. 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen cloth. It is seated under a hill, on the river Severn; is well inhabited, and was particularly noted for a woollen manufacture, called Kidderminster stuff; but now carpets are made here, and woollen manufactures of various kinds, they having no less than 1000 looms. It is greatly improved of late, and has a very good free-school, and an alms-house. It is 124 miles N. W. of London.

To **KIDNAP**, V. A. to steal children.

KIDNAPPER, S. one who steals children, or human beings.

KIDNEY, S. [the etymology unknown] a part of an animal serving to separate the urine from the blood: they are two in number, one on each side, of the figure of kidney beans, the right one being situated under the liver, and the left under the spleen. Figuratively, race or kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEY-BEAN, S. a plant so named from its resembling a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, or **KIDNEYWORT**, S. plants.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in South Wales, with a market on Tuesday, and three fairs, on May 24, July 22, and Oct. 29, for cows, calves, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the Severn-Sea, and was formerly of note for cloathing. It is 224 miles W. by N. of London.

KILDERKIN, S. [Belg.] a small barrel; a liquid measure, containing two feskens, or eighteen gallons, beer measure; and sixteen ale measure. Two kilderkins make a barrel, and four an hoghead.

KILGARREN, a town of South-Wales, in Pembrokehire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Aug. 21, and Nov. 12, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is 228 miles W. N. W. of London.

KILHAM, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Aug. 21, and Nov. 12, for horses and horned cattle. It is 200 miles N. of London.

To

K I N

To **KILL**, V. A. [formerly written *quell*, from *cwellan*, Sax.] to murder or deprive of life. Figuratively, to deprive of the power of growing.

KILLER, S. one who deprives of life, or puts to death.

KILKHAMPTON, a village in Cornwall, near Hartland-Point, three miles N. of Stratton, with two fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurs-day, and three weeks after Holy-Thurs-day, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

KILMINGTON, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on the first Wednesday in Sept. for cattle.

KILMINGTON, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Monday after Aug. 24, for cattle, horses, hogs, and cheese.

KILN, S. [Sax.] a stove or furnace contrived for admitting heat, and drying or burning such things as are contained in it.

To **KILN-DRY**, V. A. to dry in a kiln.

KIMBO, Adj. [Ital.] crooked; bent; with the arms bent, and sticking out from the sides.

KIMBO'LTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Dec. 11, for a few cattle and hogs; it is seated in a bottom, and is noted for the castle of Kimbolton, the seat of the duke of Manchester. It is 62 miles N. N. W. of London.

KIN, S. [Sax.] of the same family; a relation; of the same race. Used as a termination to express something diminutive; thus, *minnikin*, a little man; *minnikin*, a very small pin.

KINCA'RDIN, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament; viz. one for the shire, and one for the borough of Inverberrie, &c.

KIND, Adj. [Sax.] behaving with civility to others; benevolent, or filled with general good will.

KIND, S. [Sax.] race; or class containing several species. *Kind* in Teutonick English answers to *genus*; and *sort* to *species*; a distinction not always observed. The particular nature of a thing; the natural state of a thing. "Levied in *kind* upon corn." *Arbutb.* Nature, or particular manner. Sort, used with *is*, implying by way of. "In a *kind* of scorn." *Bacon.* Manner; way.

To **KINDLE**, V. A. [Sax.] to set on fire; to light, or make to burn. Figuratively, to excite, inflame, or exasperate; to catch fire. To bring forth, applied to rabbits, &c.

KINDLER, S. one that lights, or sets fire to. Figuratively, one that enflames, or excites disturbances.

KINDLY, Adv. in a civil, good-natured manner.

KINDLY, Adj. [from the substantive] of the same nature; homogeneous; suiting or agreeing with. Insinuating; mild.

KINDNESS, S. civil behaviour; favourable treatment, or a constant and habitual

K I N

practice of friendly offices, and benevolent actions.

KI'NDRED, S. [Sax.] relation by birth or marriage.

KI'NDRED, Adj. native; congenial; agreeing to the nature of a person or thing.

KINE, S. the plural of Cow.

KI'NETON, a pretty large town in Warwickshire, with a good trade in narrow cloths. It has a large market on Tuesdays, with two fairs; on January 25, for seed and corn; and October 18, for cattle and cheese. It is 87 miles N. W. of London.

KING, S. [Sax.] a person who rules singly over a people. In England, the king has power of making peace and war, and calling, continuing, proroguing, and dissolving of parliaments; of enforcing old laws, determining rewards and punishments, pardoning offenders, laying embargoes on shipping, and of opening and shutting sea-ports. He is the fountain of honour, and has the sole power of conferring dignities and titles of honour; as creating dukes, earls, barons, &c. In Gaming, a card with the picture of a king, in whist next to an ace. The four kings are, David, Alexander, Caesar, and Charles, whose names are still printed on the French cards, and are supposed to represent the four monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and that of the Franks under Charlemagne. *King at Arms*, is a principal officer at arms, that has pre-eminence of the society of heralds; of these there are three, named Garter, Norroy, and Clarendieux.

KING'S BENCH, S. is a court in which the king was formerly accustomed to sit in person, and on that account was moved with the king's household. This was originally the only court in Westminster-hall, and from this it is thought that the courts of Common-pleas and Exchequer were derived. As the king in person is still presumed in Law to sit in this court, though only represented by his judges, it is said to have supreme authority, and the proceedings in it are supposed to be *coram nobis*, that is, before the king. This court consists of the lord chief justice and three other justices or judges, who are invested with a sovereign jurisdiction over all matters whether of a criminal or public nature. It frequently proceeds on indictments found before other courts, and removed by certiorari into this. Persons illegally committed to prison, though by the king and council, or either of the houses of parliament, may be bailed in it; and in some cases even upon legal commitments. Writs of mandamus are issued by this court, for the restoring of officers incorporations, &c. unjustly turned out, and freemen wrongfully disfranchised. This court is now divided into a crown-side, and plea-side; the one determining criminal, and the other civil causes. The officers of this court, on the crown-side, are the clerk and secretary of the crown; and

on the side of the pleas there are two chief clerks or prothonotaries, and their secretary and deputy, the custos brevium, two clerks of the papers, the clerk of the declarations, the signet and sealer of the bills, the clerk of the rules, clerk of the errors, and clerk of the bails; to which may be added the filazers, the marshal of the court, and the cryer.

KINGS, (BOOKS OF) S. two canonical books of the Old Testament, so called, because they contain the history of the kings of Israel and Judah, from the beginning of the reign of Solomon down to the Babylonish captivity, for the space of near 600 years.

To **KING, V. A.** to rule as a king; to raise to the dignity of a king.

KING-CRAFT, S. the act of governing.

KINGDOM, S. [Sax.] the dominion, or territories subject to a king. Among Naturalists, a class or order of things or beings. Figuratively, a tract or region. **SYNON.** *Empire* conveys an idea of a vast territory, composed of various people; whereas *kingdom* implies one more bounded, and intimates the unity of that nation of which it is formed.

KINGLIKE, or KINGLY, Adj. royal; belonging or suitable to a king.

KINGLY, Adv. with an air of majesty.

KINGS-BRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. It is but a mean place; is governed by a portreeve; and consists of about 150 houses, chiefly in one street, which is well paved. It is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. of London.

KINGS-BRUMPTON, a village in Somersetshire, three miles N. of Dulverton, with two fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Holy-Thursday, and on Thursday sevennight after October 10, for cattle.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on the first Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday after October 10, for sheep. It is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of London.

KINGS-CLIFF, a village in Northamptonshire, six miles S. of Stamford, with one fair on Oct. 29, for cheese, home-spun linen, and turners ware; and a market on Tuesday.

KINGS-EVIL, S. a scrophulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated: it derives its name from a vulgar opinion that it may be cured by the touch of a king or crowned head.

KINGSHIP, S. royalty, or the state, office, and dignity of a king.

KINGSLAND, a village in Herefordshire, two miles W. of Lemster, with one fair, on Oct. 10, for horned cattle, horses, hops, cheese, and butter.

KINGS-NO'RTON, a village in Worcesterhire, 10 miles N. E. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on April 15, and September 5, for all sorts of cattle.

KINGSTON. See HULL.

KINGSTON, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on the three last days in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; on Aug. 2, 3, and 4, for fruit and pedlars ware; and on November 13, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is a large, ancient place, seated on the banks of the river Thames, over which there is a wooden-bridge; it is well-built, and has several good inns and taverns for the reception of strangers. Sometimes the assizes are held here. It is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of London.

KINSFOLK, S. [from *kin* and *folk*] relations, or those that are of the same family.

KINSMAN, S. a man who is related to, or of the same family with, another.

KINSWOMAN, S. a woman of the same family with another.

KIPMASH, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Aug. 24, for sheep.

KIRBY, a town in Essex, whose fair is held July 6, for toys.

KIRBY-LONDSDALE. See LONDSDALE.

KIRBY-MO'ORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses, and on September 18, for sheep, woollen and linen cloth. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow. It is 222 miles N. by W. of London.

KIRBY-STEVEN, or KIRKEY-STEPHEN, a town in Westmoreland, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs; viz. on Easter-Monday, Tuesday after Whitsunday, St. Luke, old stile, for black cattle, sheep and flax. It is seated near the skirt of the hills, which separates this county from Yorkshire, and has a handsome church; and also a manufacture of stockings. It is 260 miles N. N. W. of London.

KIRK, S. [Sax.] a church: obsolete in England, but still retained in Scotland.

KIRKCU'DBRIGHT, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament; one for the shire, and one for the borough of New Galloway, &c.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on June 24, for horses and horned cattle; and on Oct. 18, for toys and small wares. It is 221 miles N. N. W. of London.

KIRKHAM, a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, four miles S. of New Malton, with one fair, on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for sheep, brass, pewter, hard ware, pots, and small ware.

KIRK-O'SWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; on Thursday before Whitsunday, and Aug. 5, for horned cattle. It is 291 miles from London.

KIRTLE, S. [Sax.] an upper garment or gown. Not in use.

KIRTON,

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 18, and December 11, for all sorts of cattle and goods; seated on the edge of Lincoln Heath. It is 149½ m. N. by W. of London.

To **KISS**, V. A. [Sax.] to touch with the lips. Figuratively, to treat with fondness; to touch gently, or in a loving manner.

KISS, S. a salute given by joining the lips.

KISSER, S. one that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST, S. the thin, tender crust of bread, formed where one loaf touches another in the oven.

KIT, S. [Belg.] a large bottle; a small fiddle; a small wooden vessel in which Newcastle salmon is sent to town.

KITCHEN, S. [Brit.] the room in a house where the provisions are dressed or cooked.

KITCHEN-GARDEN, S. a garden wherein sallads, roots, herbs, cabbages, and other esculent plants are produced.

KITCHEN-MAID, S. a cook, or maid who does the business of the kitchen.

KITCHEN-STUFF, S. the fat scummed off the pot, or collected from the dripping-pan.

KITCHEN-WENCH, S. a scullion or maid employed to clean the vessels or instruments used in cookery.

KITCHEN-WORK, S. cookery, or work done in a kitchen.

KITE, S. [Sax.] a bird of prey, that infests farms, and steals chickens. Figuratively, a person of a remarkable and notorious rapacity. A play-thing made of paper, and raised into the air by means of a long string, and running against the wind.

KITTEN, S. [Belg.] a young cat.

To **KITTEN**, V. N. to bring forth young cats.

To **CLICK**, V. N. [from *clack*] to make a sharp noise, like the links of an iron chain beating against each other.

To **KNAB**, [the *k* before the *n* in this and all the following words, is mute] V. A. [Belg.] to take a short bite; to bite something brittle that makes a noise between the teeth.

KNACK, S. [Brit.] a toy, or bauble, which discovers skill or contrivance; a readiness; a peculiar slight, or habitual dexterity in doing any thing; a nice trick.

To **KNACK**, V. N. to make a sharp shrill noise like that of a stick when breaking.

KNAG, S. a knob, or hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY, Adj. knotty, or full of knobs.

KNAP, S. [Brit.] an eminence; a swelling protuberance.

To **KNAP**, V. A. [Belg.] to bite or break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. To make a sharp noise by a sudden clash or breaking.

To **KNAPPLE**, V. N. to break off with a short, sharp noise.

KNAPSACK, S. the bag which a soldier carries at his back; a bag of provisions.

KNARE, S. [Teut.] a hard knot.

KNA'RESBOROUGH, [*Náresbörö*] a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs; on Wednesday after January 24, and Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after Aug. 12, Monday after Oct. 10, and Dec. 13, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. It is famous for its medicinal waters; is a corporation; and sends two members to parliament. It is 200 miles N. by W. of London.

KNAVE, S. [Sax.] a boy, or servant; and in the latter sense, in an old translation of the Testament, in Lauderdale's library, we read "Paul the *knave* of Christ." At present it is used in a bad sense, to signify a sly, artful, or dishonest fellow. In Gaming, it is applied to a card having a soldier painted on it.

KNAVERY, S. dishonesty; tricks; low cunning; any thing put to an ill use.

KNAVISH, Adj. dishonest; tricking; waggish; mischievous.

KNAVISHLY, Adv. in a sly, cunning, and dishonest manner.

To **KNEAD**, [pron. *need*] V. A. [Sax.] to beat or mingle any substance. Seldom applied to any thing but the manner of making dough fit for baking, by often rolling it in different forms, and pressing it with the knuckles.

KNEADING-TROUGH, [pron. *needing-troff*] S. a trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, S. [Sax.] the joint of the leg whereby it is united to the thigh.

To **KNEE**, V. A. to place the knee upon; to entreat kneeling.

KNE'ED, Adj. having knees. In Botany, having joints. "*Kneed* grafts."

KNE'E-DEEP, Adj. rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEE'PAN, S. a little round bone about two inches broad, convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscles that extend the leg.

To **KNEEL**, V. N. to bend the knee; to touch the ground with the knee, as a sign of subjection and supplication.

KNELL, S. [Brit.] the sound of a bell rung at a burial or funeral.

KNEW, the preter of **KNOW**.

KNIFE, [plural *knives*, it being a general rule, that nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the singular, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*] S. [Sax.] an instrument consisting of a steel blade with an edge on one side, and sometimes with a sharp point, used particularly in cutting meat and killing animals.

KNIGHT, [the *gb* in this word and its compounds and derivatives is mute, and pronounced as if spelt *nite*] S. [Sax.] among the Romans, was a person of the second degree of nobility, following immediately that of the senators. At the ceremony of conferring this honour, he had a horse given him; which was kept at

the public charge, with which he was to serve in the wars. *Knight*, in a modern sense, properly signifies a person, who for his virtue and prowess, is by the king raised above the rank of gentleman, into an higher class of dignity and honour. Knighthood was formerly the first degree of honour in the army, and conferred with much ceremony on those who had distinguished themselves by some notable exploit in arms. The ceremonies at their creation have been various; the principal was a box on the ear, and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder; they put on him a shoulder-belt, a gilt sword, spurs, and other military accoutrements; being thus armed as a knight, he was led to the church. Camden describes the manner of making a knight bachelor among us, which is the lowest, and most antient order of knighthood, to be thus: The person kneeling was gently struck on the shoulder by the prince, and accosted in these words; "Rise, and be a knight in the name of God." *Knight* is also understood of a person admitted into any order, either purely military, or military and religious; as *Knights* of the Garter, of Malta, of the Holy Ghost, &c.

KNIGHT-ERRANDRY, *S.* the practice of wandering about in quest of needless encounters,

KNIGHT OF THE POST, *S.* an hiring-evidence, or one that will swear any thing if paid for it.

KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE, *S.* in the British Polity, are two knights or gentlemen, who are elected by the freeholders of every county, to represent them in parliament. The qualification of a knight of the shire is, to be possessed of 600 l. per ann. in a freehold estate,

To **KNIGHT**, *V. A.* to create a person a knight.

KNI'GHTHOOD, *S.* the rank or dignity of a knight.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorshire, in South Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and Sept. 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is a handsome place, and is 155 miles N. W. of London.

To **KNIT**, [*preter knit, or knitted*] *V. A.* [*Sax.*] to form any texture or manufactures on wires or needles, without a loom. Figuratively, to interweave. To tie, applied to knots. To join, or unite two persons together, applied to matrimony. To join together in friendship. To contract in wrinkles, applied to the forehead or eye-brows. To join close, or unite. "Our sever'd navy—have *knit* again."

KNIT, *S.* the texture, degree, or fineness of any thing formed by knitting.

KNIT'TER, *S.* one who makes any manufacture by knitting.

KNITTING-NEEDLE, *S.* a wire with which stockings, &c. are made without a loom.

KNIT'TLE, *S.* a string with which the mouth of a purse is gathered and closed.

KNOB, *S.* [*Belg.*] a protuberance; a part arising bluntly above the surface of thing.

KNO'BBED, *Adj.* set with knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBISS, *S.* the quality of having knobs or protuberances.

KNO'B'BY, *Adj.* full of knobs. Figuratively, hard, or stubborn; alluding to wood, which is not easily bent, when full of knots.

To **KNOCK**, *V. N.* [*Sax.*] to clash; to be driven forcibly together; to beat at a door for admittance. To *knock under*, to submit, or pay submission. To *knock down*, to sell, or make a person fall by a violent blow. To *knock on the head*, to kill or destroy by a blow.

KNOCK, *S.* a sudden stroke or blow; a loud stroke made at the door for entrance.

KNO'CKER, *S.* one who makes a noise at a door to gain entrance; the hammer hanging at a door for persons to strike with to gain admision.

To **KNO'LL**, [*noll*] *V. A.* [*from knell*] to ring a bell for a burial.

KNOP, *S.* [*a corruption of knap*] any tufty top. *Ainsworth.*

KNOT, *S.* [*Sax.*] a string or cord formed in a hard knob by frequent interfections not easily to be disentangled. Figuratively, any figure formed of lines frequently intersecting each other; any bond of union or association; a difficulty or intricacy not easily resolved; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity; a cluster, or collection. In Dress, a ribbon worn by way of ornament on the head of a woman. A hard part of wood caused by the growing of a bough in that part.

To **KNOT**, *V. A.* to tie threads or cords in such a manner as to make an hard knob not easily untangled; to entangle or perplex; to unite.

KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on July 12, and Nov. 8, for cattle and drapery goods. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the higher and the lower: in the higher is the parish-church; and in the lower a chapel of ease. It is 18½ miles N. N. W. of London.

KNO'TTED, *Adj.* full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS, *S.* the quality of abounding in knots; an intricacy or difficulty not easily solved.

KNO'TTY, *Adj.* full of knots, applied either to threads or trees; hard, intricate, perplexed, difficult.

To **KNOW**, [*the w in this word and its derivatives is mute, and a pron. long*] *V. A.* [*preter. I knew, or have known; part. pass. known; enswan, Sax.*] to perceive with certainty; to be acquainted with; to converse with, or have carnal knowledge of a person of another sex; to be free from ignorance.

KNO'WABLE, *Adj.* possible to be discovered or understood.

KNO'WER,

L

L A B

KNOWER, S. one that has knowledge or skill.

KNOWING, Adj. skilful; well instructed; of extensive knowledge or experience; free from ignorance; conscious; intelligent.

KNOWING, S. knowledge, experience, or understanding.

KNOWINGLY, Adv. deliberately; willfully; without being ignorant.

KNOWLEDGE, or **KNOWLEDGE**, [Sax.] S. [from *know*] the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas, without any mixture of doubt or uncertainty; learning, or improvement of our faculties by reading; experience, or the acquiring new ideas or truths by seeing a variety of objects, and making observation upon them in our own minds; acquaintance with any person or fact.

To **KNUTBLE**, V. A. [Dan.] to beat.

KNUCKLE, S. [Sax.] the joints of the fingers which stick out when the hand is shut. The knee joint of a calf, applied to Cookery. The articulation or joints of a plant, in botany.

To **KNUCKLE**, V. A. to put the knuckles close to the ground. Neuterly, to submit, often with *under*; I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, the confession of an argumental defect.

KNUCKLED, Adj. jointed, applied to plants.

KNUR, or **KNURLE**, S. [Teut.] a knot; a hard substance.

KREKYTHE. See **CRICKET**.

KYNETON, or **KINGTON**, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs; on Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, August 2, and Sept. 4, for horses, and cattle of all sorts. It is 152 miles W. N. W. of London.

L.

L, A semi-vowel, or liquid consonant, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. In the Saxon it was aspirated, as in *blasf*, Sax. a loaf, as it is at present by the Spaniards, and by the Cambro-Britons, in *lan*, a temple. The figure of the capital L we borrow from the Saxons, which is the same as that of the Romans, who likewise seem to have taken theirs from the Δ of the Greek, with one of its sides placed upon the line thus \triangleright . It is pronounced by putting the tongue to the palate, and breathing from the throat. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled, as in *fall*, *kill*, &c. but at the end of a word of two or more syllables it is written single, as in *doubtful*; as it likewise is when it occurs in the middle of compound words; for though we write *skill* and *full*, when they are alone, with a double *ll*, yet, when they are compounded, we leave

out an *l* in each, as in *skilful*. When it comes before *e* at the end of a word, it is pronounced as if the *e* came before it, as in *bible*, *feeble*, *title*. As a numeral it stands for 50, and when a line is drawn over it thus \overline{L} , for 50,000. *L.* also stands for *Libra*, a Pound; also for *Liber*, a Book.

LA, Interject. look! behold! see!

LA'BDANUM, S. a resin of the softest kind, of a strong and not unpleasant smell, an aromatic, but not an agreeable taste. It exudes from a low spreading shrub of the cistus kind in Crete.

LA'BEL, S. [Lat.] a small or narrow slip, scrip, or scroll of writing. In Law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the seal which is fastened to it; likewise any paper added by way of explanation or addition to a will, called either *label* or *codicil*. In Heraldry, an addition to the arms of a younger brother, to distinguish him from the eldest.

LA'BENT, Adj. [Lat.] falling, gliding, slipping, passing away.

LA'BIAL, Adj. [Lat.] expressed by the lips, applied to letters.

LA'BIATED, Adj. [Lat.] formed with or having lips.

LABIOE'NTAL, Adj. [Lat.] in Grammar, formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as the *f* and *v*.

LA'BORATORY, S. [Fr.] the place where a chemist performs his operations. In an Hospital, a place where chemical medicines are made. In a Camp, the tent where the engineers or fireworkers prepare their works.

LABO'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] diligent, assiduous, and indefatigable; tiresome; fatiguing.

LABO'RIOUSLY, Adv. with labour, toil, or fatigue.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of requiring great labour, or causing fatigue; diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR, [the *u* is usually dropped in pronunciation in this word and its derivatives, as *labör*, &c.] S. [Lat.] the act of performing something which requires an exertion of strength, or tiresome perseverance; pains; toil; work; exercise; travail, or the state of pain and anguish a woman is in previous to her being delivered of a child.

To **LA'BOUR**, V. N. [Lat.] to toil, to exert strength in the performance of any thing; to do work, or take pains. Figuratively, to move with difficulty. To be oppressed. To be in a state of pain and agony previous to childbirth. To prosecute with great pains.

LA'BOURER, S. one who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; the person who carries mortar, brick, &c. to builders; one who exerts much strength.

LA'BOURSOME, Adj. done with great exertion of strength and diligence.

LA'BYRINTH, S. [Lat.] a winding, mazy, and intricate walk in a garden.

LAC,

LAC, S. [Lat.] a hard, red, brittle, transparent substance, partaking a middle nature between that of a gum and a resin, supposed to be the comb of an insect resembling an ant: it is brought from Malabar, Bengal, and Pegu, and used in dying scarlet, in painting, in making sealing wax, &c.

LACE, S. [Fr.] a string or cord; a snare or gin; a plaited string with which women fasten their stays or boddices; a web of thread, or gold, and silver, curiously woven, and used as ornaments in drefs.

To **LACE**, V. A. to fasten with a plaited string running through eyelet holes; to adorn with gold, silver, or thread webs curiously wrought. Figuratively, to embellish with ornaments of different colours.

LA'CEMAN, S. one who deals in lace.

LA'CERABLE, Adj. liable to be torn.

To **LA'CERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to tear, rend, or separate by violence.

LACERATION, S. the act of tearing or rending; a breach made by tearing.

LA'CERATIVE, Adj. tearing; having the power of tearing.

LACHE'SIS, [Lakéfis] S. one of the three Destinies; the others being Clotho and Atropos.

LA'CHINGDON, a village in Essex, with a fair on June 2, for toys.

LA'CHRYMAL, [lákrýmal] Adj. [Fr.] producing or containing tears.

LA'CHRYMARY, [lákrýmary] Adj. [Lat.] containing tears.

LA'CHRYMATORIES, [lákrýmatories] S. vessels in which the Antients saved the tears of surviving friends and relations.

LACINIATED, Adj. [Lat.] adorned with fringes or borders.

To **LACK**, V. A. [Belg.] to want; to need; to be without; to be deficient or wanting.

LACK, S. want; defect; failure; need. Both the verb and noun are almost obsolete.

LA'CKBRAIN, S. one that wants wit.

LA'CKER, S. a kind of varnish, which, when spread on a white surface, appears of a golden colour.

LA'CKEY, S. [Fr.] a footboy.

To **LA'CKEY**, V. A. to attend as a servant; to wait upon as a footboy. To wait upon in a servile manner.

LACO'NIC, Adj. [Lat. from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words] short; concise; brief; expressed in few words.

LACO'NICISM, S. a short or concise manner of expressing one's sentiments; brevity like that of the Lacedæmonians.

LA'CONISM, S. [Lat.] a concise stile, expressing much in a few words.

LACO'NICALLY, Adv. in a brief or concise manner.

LA'CTARY, Adj. [Lat.] milky; full of juice resembling milk.

LACTATION, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL, Adj. [Lat.] in Anatomy, conveying the chyle, a juice resembling milk.

LA'CTEAL, S. in Anatomy, the vessel that conveys the milky juice called the chyle.

LA'CTEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] milky. *La'teal*; conveying the milky juice called chyle.

LACTE'SCENCE, S. [Lat.] tendency to turn into a liquor like milk.

LACTIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] in Anatomy, that which conveys or brings milk.

LAD, S. [Sax.] a boy or stripling, in familiar language, and pastoral poetry.

LADDER, S. [Sax.] a frame made with two upright pieces, crossed with others at proper distances, which serve as steps; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, S. [from the Sax. *lade*, a purging or discharging] in composition, implies the mouth of a river, by which its waters are discharged either into a great river or the sea.

To **LADE**, V. A. [preter and part, passive *laded* or *laden*. Sax. it is commonly written *load*,] to put a burthen upon a beast; to burthen. To freight, applied to a ship. To heave out or throw out.

LA'DING, S. the burden, cargo, or freight of a ship.

LA'DLE, S. [Sax.] a vessel with a long handle and a bowl at the end, used to take liquor out of a pot, &c. The receptacles of a mill into which the water falls and turns in.

LADY, S. [Sax.] a woman of rank; the title belonging properly to the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls; at present used as a ceremonious or respectful expression to women that dress tolerably.

LADY-BIRD, **LADY-COW**, **LADY-FLY**, S. a small round insect with wings in a sheath, which is of a reddish colour, spotted with black.

LADY-DAY, S. the festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

LADY-LIKE, Adj. resembling a person of delicate breeding and constitution; soft; delicate.

LADYSHIP, S. the title of a lady.

LAG, Adj. [Sax.] that which is behind, at the latter end, or falls short; sluggish; slow in motion; last, or long delayed.

LAG, S. the lowest class. He that comes last, or stays behind.

To **LAG**, V. A. to loiter, or move slowly; to stay behind, or not come in.

LA'GGER, S. a loiterer, or one who moves but slowly.

LA'ICAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the people, opposed to the clergy.

LAI'D, part. preter of **LAY**.

LAIN, part. preter of **LIE**.

LAIR, S. [Fr.] the couch of a boar or wild beast; the daily harbour for a deer; also, a shelter for cattle to rest in.

LAIRD,

LAIRD, S. [Sax.] the lord of a manor, in the Scottish dialect.

LATITY, S. [Gr.] the people distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, S. [Lat.] a large collection of waters inclosed in some inland places. Figuratively, a small plash of water. In Painting, a middle colour betwixt ultra-marine and vermilion.

LAMA'MON IN YALE, a town in Denbighshire, whose fairs are July 30, and Oct. 19, for cattle.

LAMB, [the *l* is mute] S. [Sax.] the young of sheep. In Scripture, typically applied to our Lord and Saviour, who is called the *Lamb of God*.

LAMBATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] to be taken by licking.

LAMBDOYDAL, Adj. having the form or shape of the Greek letter *λ*, *lambda*. "The *lambda*dol future." *Sharp*.

LAMBENT, Adj. [Lat.] gliding about; playing about or upon without doing any harm.

LAMBERHURST, a village in Kent, eight miles S. E. of Tunbridge, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle.

LAMBERHURST, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 21, for cattle. It is 40 miles from London.

LAMBERT-CASTLE, a village in Dorsetshire, with two fairs, on Wednesday before June 24, and Wednesday nine weeks afterwards, for cattle.

LAMBORNE, a town in Berkshire, whose fairs are held May 12, Oct. 2, and Dec. 4, for horses, cows, boots, shoes, and young foals; the market is on Friday. Dist. 68 m. from London.

LAMBSWOOL, S. a mixture of ale and roasted apples.

LAME, Adj. [Sax.] crippled, or disabled in the limbs; walking in a hobbling manner. Figuratively, not smooth, or not having its due quantity of feet, applied to verse. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. "A *lame* excuse."

To **LAME**, V. A. to deprive of the use of a limb, either by a blow or by accident.

LAME'LLÆ, S. [Lat.] little thin plates, whereof the scales or shells of fishes are composed; also, thin plates of brass used in making toys and nicknacks.

LAMELLATED, Adj. [Lat.] covered with thin plates or films.

LAMELY, Adv. like a cripple; not being able to walk without hobbling; imperfectly; in a defective manner.

LAMENESS, S. the state of a person who cannot make a perfect use of his legs, or other limbs. Figuratively, imperfection; weakness.

To **LAMENT**, V. N. [Lat.] to express sorrow for the loss of something; to bemoan.

LAMENT, S. sorrow expressed so as to be heard; grief uttered in complaints and cries.

LAMENTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] to be lamented; causing sorrow; mournful; sad;

expressive of sorrow; miserable, pitiful, or despicable.

LAMENTABLY, Adv. in a manner which expresses or causes sorrow; in a pitiful or despicable manner.

LAMENTATION, S. [Lat.] expression of sorrow; audible grief.

LAMENTER, S. one who expresses sorrow for the loss of any person or thing in such a manner as may be heard.

LA'MINA, S. [Lat.] a thin plate, applied to substances which consist of scales, or one coat hid over another.

LA'MINATED, Adj. plated, applied to bodies consisting of parts resembling thin plates lying over one another.

To **LAMM**, V. A. to beat soundly with a cudgel.

LA'MMAS, S. [so called, according to Skinner, because lambs then grow out of season; according to Somner, from *loafmas*, because our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat on this day. Johnson supposes it may be corrupted from *latter-math*; and Dr. Bernard, that it is likewise a corruption of *latmas*, a summer-festival] the first day of August.

LAMP, S. [Fr.] a light made of oil and a wick. Figuratively, any kind of light, whether real or metaphorical.

LA'MPAS, S. [Fr.] a lump of flesh about the size of a nutmeg, which arises in the roof of a horse's mouth between his teeth.

LA'MPBLACK, [pron. *lámblack*] S. a black powder made by holding a lamp or torch under the bottom of a bason, and striking the fur into some receptacle beneath, with a feather.

LA'MPETER, a town in Cardiganshire, whose fairs are held Whit-Wednesday, July 10, the first Monday in Aug. and Sept. Oct. 19, and the first Monday in Nov. for cattle, horses, pigs, and pedlars ware; the market is on Tuesday.

LAMPO'ON, S. [Bailey derives it from *lampons*, a drunken song. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals] a personal satire, or severe censure, written purely to make a person uneasy.

To **LAMPO'ON**, V. A. to abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER, S. one who abuses with personal satire.

LAMYMY'NECK, a town in Shropshire, whose fairs are held May 29, and Sept. 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

LANCASHIRE, an English county, 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Yorkshire, on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by Westmoreland and Cumberland, and on the S. by Cheshire. It contains about 40,000 houses, 240,000 inhabitants, 61 parishes, and 27 market-towns, whereof five send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make the whole

whole number 12. The air is cold and sharp, but healthful. As for the soil, it is not every where alike; for some parts, especially towards the E. are hilly and barren, and Pendill-hill is a very high mountain. In general it yields corn, pastures, fish, fowls, large oxen, flax, and hemp. In some places they use turfs for fuel, but they have large quantities of coal, and quarries for building. The principal rivers are, the Mercy, the Ribble, the Lun, the Chalder, the Medlock, the Urk, the Roach, the Derwent, the Dowglas, the Irwell, the Hodder, the Winster, and the Wire. There are several lakes or meers, the principal of which is Wynandermeer, greatly noted for an excellent fish, called the Char, which is not found any where else in England; but in the Uller in Cumberland. Lancaster is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on May 1, for cattle, cheese, and pedlars ware; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, wool, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly situated on the S. side of the river Lun, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, supported by five arches. It is an ancient town; and Roman coins have been often dug in the place on which the Friary stood. It contains several good streets, with well built houses, but has only one parish church, which is large and handsome, and is seated on the side of a high hill, on the top of which stands the castle, which is now made use of for a prison. It is a place of no great trade, but is a corporation, which sends two members to parliament. The chief ornaments of the town are, the church, castle, bridge, and town-hall. It is 233 miles N. N. W. of London.

LANDAFF, a town or village of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a bishop's see, and on that account has the title of a city. It has no market, but two fairs, on Feb. 9, and Whit-Monday, for cattle and stockings. It is 167 miles W. of London.

LLANDE'GLA, a town in Denbighshire, whose fairs are held March 11, St. Mark April 25, June 23, August 4, and October 26, for cattle.

LLANDERSEL, a town in Merionethshire, whose fair is held Aug. 17, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

LLANDE'WY, in Radnorshire, whose fair is March 14, for sheep, cattle, &c.

LLANDI'BEA, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is Whit-Wednesday, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

LLANDI'LOE, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is June 21, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool; the market is on Tuesday.

LLANDO'VEY, in Carmarthenshire, whose fairs are held July 31, Wednesday after Oct. 10, Nov. 26, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after Low Sunday, and Whit-Tuesday, for cattle, pigs, stockings, &c, the market is on Saturday.

LLANDRAKE, in Cornwall, whose fairs are June 29, and Aug. 25, for cattle.

LLANDRI'LLO, in Merionethshire, whose fairs are held Feb. 25, July 5, Aug. 28, and Nov. 14, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

LLANDUE'NOG, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is Monday before Whit-Sunday, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

LLANDY'SEL, in Cardiganshire, whose fairs are Feb. 11, Palm-Thurs'day, for small horses, sheep, and pedlary; and Sept. 19, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

LLANE'DY, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is Nov. 8, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

LLANEL'OM, in Denbighshire, whose fairs are on Monday after Easter-week, July 26, Oct. 5, and Dec. 8, for cattle.

LLANELLE'CHYD, in Carnarvonshire, whose fair is Oct. 30, for cattle.

LLANE'LLY, in Carmarthenshire, whose fairs are on Ascens.-day, and Sept. 30, for cattle, horses, and pedlary; the market is on Thursday.

LLANFAI'VER, in Merionethshire, whose fair is Aug. 25, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

LLANFE'CHEL, in Anglesea, whose fairs are held Feb. 25, Aug. 5, and Nov. 26, for cattle.

LLANGA'DOCK, in Carmarthenshire, whose fairs are held March 12, for horses and pedlary; Ascension-day, July 9, and the first Thursday in September, for cattle, horses, and sheep; and Dec. 11, for cattle and pedlary.

LLANGE'NOCK, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is Oct. 23, for cattle, horses and pedlary.

LLANGE'RIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is Aug. 2, for cattle.

LLANGE'RNIW, in Denbighshire, whose fairs are March 29, May 16, June 29, Sept. 29, and Nov. 29, for cattle.

LLANGI'NDAIRN, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is Aug. 5, for cattle, horses and pedlary.

LLANGO'LEN, in Denbighshire, whose fairs are the last Friday in January, March 17, May 31, Aug. 21, and Nov. 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

L'ANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, whose fairs are held the second Monday in Lent, for fat cattle; June 29, for black cattle and lambs; Sept. 24, for fat cattle, and sucking colts; and Nov. 11, for fat cattle, hogs, and sheep; the market is on Saturday. It is 132½ miles from London.

L'ANGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, whose fairs are held Thursday after Whit-Sunday, for horses and linen yarn; Thursday after Martinmas; and Nov. 22, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth; the market is on Thursday.

LLANI'DLOES, in Montgomeryshire, whose fairs are held the first Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, the first Saturday in September, and October 28, for sheep, cattle, and horses; the market is on Saturday.

LLANNERCHY'MEADD, in Anglesea, whose fairs are held February 5, April 25, St. Mark,

St. Mark, May 6, and Thursday after Trinity, for cattle; the market is on Wednesday.

LLANON, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is Dec. 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

LLANRHAD DYFFIN ALWYD, in Denbighshire, whose fair is Oct. 17, for cattle.

LLANRHADER, in Denbighshire, whose fairs are held May 5, July 4, Sept. 28, and Nov. 3, for cattle.

LLANSA'DWIN, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is Oct. 5, for cattle and pedlary.

LLANSA'NNAN, in Denbighshire, whose fairs are May 18, Aug. 17, Oct. 26, and Nov. 30, for cattle.

LLANSA'WEL, in Carmarthenshire, whose fairs are the first Friday after May 12, for cattle and pedlary; July 26, and Oct. 23, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

LLANS'DOWN, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is Aug. 10, for cattle and cheese.

LLANTRISSENT, in Glamorganshire, whose fairs are kept May 1, Aug. 1, and Oct. 18, for cattle; the market is on Friday.

LLANTWITT, in Glamorganshire, whose fair is June 11, for lambs.

LLANUFYD, in Denbighshire, whose fairs are March 18, May 12, Aug. 14, and Nov. 20, for cattle.

LLANVICHANGEL, in Carmarthenshire, whose fairs are held May 12, and Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

LLANYVLLING, in Montgomeryshire, whose fairs are held the first Wednesday before Easter, May 24, June 28, and October 5, for ditto; the market is on Thursday.

LLANWENOG, in Cardiganshire, whose fair is Jan. 14, for cattle, horses, and pigs.

LLANWINIO, in Carmarthenshire, whose fair is Nov. 12, for sheep, and pedlary.

LLANWEN, in Cardiganshire, whose fair is December 24, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

LLANWST, in Denbighshire, whose fairs are April 25, June 21, Aug. 9, Sept. 17, and Dec. 11, for cattle, and pedlary; the market is on Tuesday.

LLANYBIDDAR, in Carmarthenshire, whose fairs are July 17, for pedlars ware; Nov. 1, and 21, for cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese.

LANCE, S. [Lat.] a spear borne in the hand, and somewhat resembling the half-pike.

To LANCE, V. A. to pierce or cut. In Surgery, to open a wound with a lancet, &c.

LANCET, S. [Ital.] a fine small surgeon's knife or instrument, straight-pointed, two-edged, and used in opening veins, &c.

To LANCH, [corruptly written *launce*] V. A. [Fr.] to throw like a javelin. To dart or throw.

LAND, S. [Sax.] a country. Earth, opposed to water. The ground or surface of a place. Used in the plural for an estate consisting in land. Figuratively, a nation or people.

To LAND, V. N. to set on shore from a

ship or other vessel. Neuterly, to come to shore from a ship or other vessel.

LA'NDED, Adj. set on shore from a ship; having a fortune consisting in lands.

LA'NDFALL, [landfall] S. in Law, a sudden translation of property in lands by the death of a person. Among Mariners, the action of falling in with the land.

LA'ND-FLOOD, S. an inundation, or overflowing of land.

LA'ND-FORCES, S. forces or soldiers used on land.

LA'NDHOLDER, S. one whose fortune consists in lands.

LA'NDJOBBER, S. one who deals in buying or selling lands.

LA'NDGRAVE, S. [Teut.] a German title of dominion.

LA'NDING, or LA'NDING-PLACE, S. the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, or the floor of the room you ascend upon; a place where persons come to shore from a ship or boat.

LA'NDLADY, S. a woman who has tenants holding under her; the mistress of a public house.

LA'NDLESS, Adj. without property.

LA'NDLOCKED, Adj. shut in or inclosed with land.

LA'NDLOPER, S. [Belg.] a landman: used by seamen as a term of reproach to those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD, S. an owner of lands and houses, who has tenants under him; the master of a public house.

LA'ND-MARK, S. any thing set up to preserve and mark the boundaries of lands.

LA'NDSCAPE, S. [Belg.] the view or prospect of a country. In Painting, a piece representing some rural or champaign subject, such as hills, vales, rivers, and seats, &c.

LA'ND-TAX, S. a tax laid upon lands and houses.

LA'ND-WAITER, S. an officer of the custom-house, set to watch goods, to prevent their being landed without paying duty.

LA'NDWARD, Adv. towards the land.

LANE, S. [Sax.] a narrow way between hedges. In cities, a narrow passage with houses on each side, somewhat broader than an alley, and not so wide as a street.

LA'NERK, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament; one for the shire, and one for the borough of Glasgow.

LA'NERK, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, seated near the river Clyde, nine miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glasgow.

LA'NGUAGE, [the *u* before the *a, e, i, o*, in this and the following words, is pron. like *u*; as, *langwage, langwidl, angwor*, &c.] S. [Lat.] a set of words, agreed upon by any peculiar people, to communicate their thoughts with; stile; peculiar manner of expression.

LA'NGUAGED, Adj. having various languages. "Many *languag'd* nations." Pope.

LAN-

LANGUAGE-MASTER [now written *master of languages*, from *maître des langues*, Fr.] S. one who professes to teach foreign languages.

LANGUET, S. [Fr.] any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LANGUID, Adj. [Lat.] wanting force, strength, or spirits. Figuratively, dull; heartless; wanting courage.

LANGUIDLY, Adv. in a weak or feeble manner.

LANGUIDNESS, S. the quality or state of wanting strength, courage, or spirits.

To **LANGUISH**, V. N. [Lat.] to grow feeble; to pine away; to lose spirits or strength; to lose vigour; to be dejected, or to sink and pine under sorrow, or any slow consuming passion; to look at with melting affection, softness, and tenderness.

LANGUISH, S. any soft, tender, weak, or feeble appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, Adv. weakly; feebly; with feeble tenderness. Dully, tediously, applied to time.

LANGUISHMENT, S. the state of pining either with some slow passion or disease; a soft and melting look of tenderness.

LANGUOR, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a faintness arising from want or decay of spirits.

LANK, Adj. [Belg.] loose; limber; wanting stiffness; not curled, but hanging straight, applied to hair. Meagre; slender. Faint or languid.

LANKNESS, S. the quality or state of being thin, meagre, or slender. The quality of hanging down straight without curls, applied to hair.

LANSQUE'NET, S. [Belg.] a German foot soldier. A game at cards.

LAN'TERN, [erroneously written *lantern*] S. [Lat.] a transparent case in which a candle or other light may be carried about; a light-house, or light hung out to guide ships. A dark lantern, is a lantern fitted with a moveable slider, which, by being turned round, intercepts the light of the candle. Magic lantern, in Optics, is a machine, which, in a darkened room, represents various figures on a wall. *Lantern-jaw*, a term used to express a meagre countenance.

LANUGINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] downy; covered with soft hair.

LAP, S. [Sax.] the loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; that part of the cloaths that is spread over the thighs as a person sits down, and will hold any thing laid on it, without letting it roll off; that part of the body which is parallel to the seat of a chair when a person sits down.

To **LAP**, V. A. to wrap or twist round any thing, used with *round*, *in*, or *about*; to cover, wrap, or involve in any thing. Neuterly, to be spread so as to double over.

To **LAP**, V. N. [Sax.] to drink by licking up with the tongue.

LAP-DOG, S. a little dog, so called, because indulged by the ladies to lie in their laps.

LAPFUL, S. as much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPIDARY, S. [Fr.] one who cuts or deals in precious stones.

LAPIDEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] stoney; of the nature of stone.

LAPIDE'SCENCE, S. [Lat.] a stoney concretion.

LAPIDE'SCENT, Adj. [Lat.] growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFIC, Adj. [Fr.] forming stones.

LAPIDIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of forming stones.

LAPIDIST, S. [Lat.] one that deals in precious stones.

LAP'IS, S. [Lat.] a stone. *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, so hard and compact as to take a high polish.

LAPLAND, a large country, in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the sea. It is divided into Danish, or North Lapland; Swedish, or South Lapland; and Russian, or East Lapland. It is extremely cold; and in some places they never see the sun for three months in the year; and the country is all covered with snow the greatest part of the year. It has, properly speaking, neither spring nor autumn, the seasons change so suddenly. The sky is generally serene, and the air healthy, it being subject almost to continual winds. They sow no corn; but have good pastures, which fatten their cattle speedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, castors, ermins, and rein-deer. This last is the most useful animal they have; for it serves to draw the sledges over the snow with surprising swiftness; likewise, the skin serves them for cloathing, and their flesh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle about 12 feet broad. These poles meet at the top, and form a sort of cone; and the out-sides are covered with the skins of rein-deer and rags: they are open at the top, to let out the smoak; and here they pass their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lie upon the snow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the skins and rags, and leave the poles standing. Their chief merchandizes are dried cod, and other fish, and the skins of rein-deer; they have also some furs. They are of a short stature, with a large head, broad forehead, blue eyes, short flat noses, and short, straight, coarse, black hair. They are a rude, brutal sort of people, though some of them have embraced Christianity, which has not mended their morals. They live a great while without the assistance of physicians, and their hair never turns grey. Instead of bread they make

the use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of spirituous liquors, and are never sober when they can purchase them. They seldom stay long in one place, but rove about continually, leaving the poles of their huts standing, as was before observed.

LAPPER, S. one who wraps or laps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, S. [a diminutive of *lap*] the parts of a head-dress that hang loose.

LAPSE, S. [Lat.] a flow or fall of water from a higher place. Figuratively, a small error or mistake. In Law, a benefice is said to be in *lapse*, when the patron, who ought to present thereto in six months after it is voidable, omits doing it in that time, upon which the bishop or ordinary has the right of presentation.

To LAPSE, V. N. to glide slowly; to fall by degrees. "To *lapse* into the barbarity of the northern nations." *Swift*. To fail in any thing; to slip; to be guilty of a small or trivial fault through inadvertency or mistake. To lose or let slip the proper time. To fall by the negligence of one possessor to another. "It *lapses* to the king." *Ascham*. To fall from perfection; truth, or faith.

LAPWING, S. a clamorous bird, so named from the length and lapping of the wings.

LAPWORK, S. work in which one part is lapped or folded over another.

LA'RBORD, [*lárþórð*] S. the left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face towards the head.

LARCENY, S. [Fr.] the felonious taking away a person's goods in his absence. Great *larceny* is when the goods are above the value of 12d. Petty *larceny* is when the value of the goods stolen does not amount to 12d.

LARCH-TREE, S. so called from Larissa, a city of Thessaly, where it was first known, a lofty tree, bearing leaves like those of the pine, and a sort of mushroom or fruit called agaric. The gum of this tree is the Venice Turpentine.

LARD, S. [Lat.] the grease of swine; bacon, or the flesh of swine.

To LARD, V. A. [Fr.] to stuff with bacon. To make fat. Figuratively, to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LAR'DER, S. [old Fr.] the room where meat is kept, or salted.

LA'RDEKER, S. one who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON, S. [Fr.] a bit of bacon.

LA'RES, S. certain domestic gods of the Romans, called also Penates, shaped like monkeys, or, as others say, dogs, set in some private place of the house, or in the chimney corner, which the family honoured as their protectors, and offered to them wine and frankincense.

LARGE, Adj. [Lat.] bulky, or of great dimensions; wide or extensive; liberal, abundant,

or plentiful. In a diffusive manner, applied to stile. "Debated at *large*." *Watts*.

LA'RGELY, Adv. in a wide or extensive manner. In a copious or diffusive manner, applied to stile. In a liberal or bountiful manner, applied to giving. Abundantly, plentifully, or without restraint.

LA'RGENESS, S. extent, bulk, or spaciousness, applied to place. Greatness or elevation, applied to the mind. Extent or bulk, applied to things.

LARGESS, S. [Fr.] a present, gift, or bounty.

LA'RGO, S. in Music, signifies a slow movement, yet one degree quicker than grave, and two than adagio.

LARK, S. [Sax.] a singing bird.

LA'RKSPUR, S. a flower, so called from its resembling the spur of a lark.

LA'RMIER, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, a flat, square, massive member of the cornice, between the cymatium and the ovolo, so called from its use; which is to disperse water, and cause it to fall at a distance from the wall drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LA'RVÆ, S. the ghosts or spirits of wicked men, which, after death, were believed to wander up and down the earth; phantoms and apparitions that torment the wicked, and affright good men.

LA'RVATED, Adj. [Lat.] masked; also, frightened with imaginary spirits.

LA'RUM, S. [Brit.] any noise made to excite attention, and give notice of danger; a clock which makes a noise at any particular hour to which its index is set.

LARYNGO'TOMY, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, an operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided, to assist respiration during large tumours in the upper parts, as in the quinsy.

LA'RYNX, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, the upper part of the wind-pipe, which is one of the organs of respiration, as well as the principal instrument of the voice.

LASCI'VIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] lewd; wanton; behaving with too great liberty to the other sex; soft; effeminate.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, S. the quality of discovering lewdness or lust, either in behaviour or words.

LASCI'VIOUSLY, Adv. lewdly; in a wanton or loose manner.

LASH, S. [Belg.] a stroke or blow given with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough; the thong of a whip with which a blow is given. Figuratively, a stroke of censure or reproach.

To LASH, V. A. to strike with a whip, or any thing pliant; to move with a sudden spring or jerk, used with *up*. To beat, so as to make a sharp sound, like the lash of a whip, applied to the beating of waves against the shore. Among Mariners, to tie or fasten two things together with a rope or cord. Figuratively, to scourge with satire.

LA'SHER;

LA'SHER, S. one who whips, lashes, or satirizes.

LASS, S. [according to Dr. Hicks, from *lad*, is formed the feminine *laddess*, which is contracted into *lass*] a girl, maid, or young woman.

LA'SSITUDE, S. [Lat.] weariness, or a loss of vigour and strength by excessive labour. In Medicine, applied to that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest.

LAST, Adj. [*lateß*, Sax. superlative of *late*] after all others; utmost. *At last*, at the end; in conclusion. Next before the present; "as, *last week*."

To **LAST**, V. N. [Sax.] to continue; to endure.

LAST, S. [Sax.] a mould on which shoes are made. A load, from *last*, Teut. A *last* of cod fish, white herrings, meal, and ashes for soap is 12 barrels; of corn or rape seed, 10 quarters; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, 2400 lb. weight; of herrings, 20 cades; of hides, 12 dozen; of leather, 20 dickers; of pitch or tar, 14 barrels; of wool, 12 sacks; of stockfish, 100; and a *last* of flax or feathers contains 1700 lb. weight.

LA'STAGE, S. [Fr.] custom paid for goods sold by the last, for freightage; or the ballast of a ship.

LA'STING, Part. continuing; durable; of a long continuance; wearing a long while.

LA'STINGLY, Adv. durably; perpetually.

LA'STLY, Adv. in the last place; at last; in the last conclusion.

LATCH, S. [Belg.] the latch of a door, which is moved either by a string or handle.

To **LATCH**, V. A. to fasten by a latch. Figuratively, to fasten or close.

LA'TCHES, S. in a ship, small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets.

LA'TCHET, S. [Fr.] the string with which shoes or sandals were fastened.

LA'TCHINGDON, a town in Essex, whose fair is June 2, for toys.

LATE, Adj. [Sax.] that which is longer than it should be, or not so soon as expected; last in any place, office, character, or time; deceased, or dead, when prefixed to a person's name. "His *late* majesty George the second." Far advanced in the day, or night.

LATE, Adv. after long delays; after a long time; after its proper time; not long ago. At an unseasonable hour, or far advanced in the day or night.

LATED, Adj. surprized by the night.

LATELY, Adv. not long past.

LATENESS, S. any time far advanced.

LATENT, Adj. [Lat.] hidden; concealed; secret.

LATER, Adj. [comparative of *late*] happening after a particular period, or after something else.

LA'TERAL, Adj. [Lat.] growing out on the side; belonging to, or by the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

LATERA'LITY, S. the quality of having distinct sides.

LA'TERALLY, Adv. by the sides; side-wise.

A **LA'TERE**, S. a title applied to such cardinals as are the pope's counsellors in ordinary, and assistants.

LA'TEWARD, Adv. [Sax.] somewhat late.

LATH, S. [Sax.] in Building, a long, thin narrow slip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to sustain the tiles or other covering. A part of a county, something larger than a tything, and less than an hundred, from *latib*, Sax.

To **LATH**, V. A. to fit up with laths.

LATHE, S. a turner's engine, by which he turns about his matter, in order to shape it with a chisel.

To **LA'THER**, V. N. [Sax.] to form a froth or foam; to cover with froth made by soap and water.

LA'THER, S. a foam or froth made by beating soap with water.

LA'TIN, Adj. [Lat.] written or spoken in the language of the ancient Romans.

LA'TIN, S. a translation performed in Latin, and agreeable to the rules and idioms of that tongue.

LA'TINISIM, S. a manner of expression peculiar to the Latin tongue.

LA'TINIST, S. one capable of writing or speaking Latin in its purity, and acquainted with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LATINITY, S. [Lat.] the purity of Latin style.

To **LA'TINIZE**, V. N. [Fr.] to use words or phrases in another language that are borrowed from the Latin.

LA'TISH, Adj. somewhat late; somewhat advanced in the night.

LA'TITAT, S. [Lat. he lies hid] in Law, a writ, which issues out of the King's-Bench, so called from a supposition that the defendant *lurks* or *lies hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex, but is fled to some other county, to the sheriff whereof this writ is directed, commanding him to apprehend the defendant there. *Fitz. Nat. Brev.*

LA'TITUDE, S. [Lat.] breadth or width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shortest space between the two extremes of its surface, or the measure of a straight line drawn through its ends. "Provided the length doth not exceed the *latitude*." *Wotton*. Room, space, or extent. The extent of the earth or heavens measured from the equator to either pole. The distance of a place from the equator, either north or south; or an arch of the meridian, comprehended between the zenith of a place and the equator. Unrestrained or unlimited accep-

acceptation. Freedom from any settled rules. *Extent* or comprehension of any art or science.

He is out of his latitude, a figurative expression, implying that a person is in a place he is ignorant of, or that he is handling a subject beyond his abilities or comprehension.

LATITUDINARIAN, Adj. [Fr.] not confined or restrained, either with respect to actions or opinions.

LATITUDINARIAN, S. a person not conforming to any particular opinion or standard.

LATRANT, Adj. [Lat.] barking.

LATRIA, S. [Gr.] the highest kind of worship; the worship of God.

LATTEN, S. [Brit.] brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

LATTER, Adj. not long done or past; towards the last; mentioned the last in order.

LATTICE, S. [Fr.] a window made of sticks or iron bars crossing each other at small distances.

To **LATTICE**, V. A. to mark with cross strokes like a lattice; to mark with sticks or bars crossing each other at small distances.

LAVATION, S. [Lat.] the act of washing.

LAVATORY, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a wash; some liquid with which diseased parts are washed.

LAUD, S. [Lat.] the act of praising for any good, benevolent, or noble deed. In Divinity, that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To **LAUD**, V. A. [Lat.] to praise; to acknowledge or mention with a sense of gratitude.

LAUDABLE, Adj. [Lat.] worthy of praise or commendation.

LAUDANUM, S. a medicine composed of opium, &c.

LAUDER, a borough-town of Scotland, in the shire of Merse, 22 miles S. of Edinburgh.

LAUDERDALE, a small district in the county of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

To **LAVE**, V. A. [Lat.] to wash or bathe in any liquid. To throw up; to lade or scoop out water; from *lever*, Fr.

To **LAVE**, V. N. to change the direction often in a course.

LA'VENDON, a town in Buckinghamshire, whose fair is kept Tuesday before Easter, for a shew fair.

LA'VENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Oct. 10, for butter and cheese. It is seated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large cloathing town, having a pretty good trade, and a very handsome stately steeple standing on an eminence. Here is a tolerable manufacture of fays. This town was a few years ago governed by a head-borough; but now none acts in that capacity. It is 61 miles N. E. of London.

LA'VER, S. [Fr.] a vessel to wash any thing in.

To **LAUGH**, [pron. in this word and its derivatives, *lauff*] V. N. [Sax.] to make a loud and uninterrupted noise of sudden merriment or mirth. Figuratively, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or so as to cause joy. Actively, to deride; to ridicule or mock.

LAUGH, S. [Sax.] an uninterrupted sound, caused by any object which excites sudden mirth.

LAUGHABLE, Adj. proper to be laughed at; causing laughter. "*Alaughablewriter.*" *Dryd.*

LAUGHER, S. a person fond of mirth, or easily provoked to laughter.

LAUGHINGLY, Adv. in a merry manner; with great pleasantry or mirth.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, S. a butt; an object of contempt or ridicule.

LAUGHTER, [*lafter*] S. [Sax.] an expression of sudden mirth, occasioned by a convulsive motion of the præcordia, and muscles of the mouth and face; a continued expulsion of breath, with a loud noise, and shaking of the breast and sides.

LA'VINGTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs; it is near the Downs; and, though but an indifferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 89 miles W. by S. of London.

LA'VISH, Adj. generous or liberal to excess; scattered in waste; profuse. Figuratively, wild or unrestrained.

To **LA'VISH**, V. A. to waste extravagantly; to be profuse.

LA'VISHER, S. a prodigal or profuse person.

LA'VISHLY, Adv. in an extravagant or prodigal manner; with such a degree of liberality as borders on excess and indiscretion.

LA'VISHMENT, or **LA'VISHNESS**, S. an extravagant, prodigal, or indiscreet wasting or giving away what belongs to a person.

LAUNCESTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, July 5, Nov. 17, and Dec. 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Tamer, on the top of a small hill; and is a large corporation, sending two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town stands the old priory. It is 214 miles W. by S. of London.

To **LAUNCH**, V. N. [Fr.] to force out to sea. To rove at large; to expatiate. To be diffuse, applied to stile. Actively, to push to sea. To dart from the hand.

LAU'NDRESS, S. [from *lawn*, a peculiar kind of linen, and *dress*] a woman employed in washing linen.

LAU'NDRY, S. a room wherein linen is washed or ironed.

LAVOLTA, S. [Ital.] an old dance, which consisted in a variety of turnings and caperings; a caper.

LAU'REATE,

LAUREATE, Adj. [Lat.] decked with laurel; crowned with laurel. A *Poet Laureat*, is one who is in pay from the king, and makes the odes which are performed before him on his birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year.

LAUREL, S. [Lat.] a tree, sometimes called the cherry-bay.

LAURELLED, Adj. crowned or adorned with laurel.

LAW, S. [Sax.] a rule of action; a precept or command coming from a superior authority, which an inferior is bound to obey; a judicial process; any thing obliged to be done; an invariable conformity or correspondence between a cause and effect. "The *law* of nature." To *take the law*, implies to enter an action against a person.

LAWFUL, Adj. agreeable to law; that which may be done without violating the precepts of superior authority, or incurring any punishment.

LAWFULLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to law.

LAWGIVER, S. a legislator, or one who has authority to make laws; a supreme magistrate.

LAWGIVING, Adj. legislative, or enacting laws.

LAWHARDEN, a town in Pembrokeshire, whose fairs are held May 29, and Nov. 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

LAWLESS, Adj. unrestrained by any law; contrary to law.

LAWLESSLY, Adv. in a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, S. a legislator, or one who makes laws.

LAWN, S. [Brit.] an open space or plain between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of a bishop's robes.

LAWRENCE ST. a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Aug. 10, and Oct. 18, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LAWSUIT, S. a process or action in law.

LAWYER, S. a counsellor, or one that is skilled in the law, 2 *Keb.* 148; at present given by courtesy, as a compliment to an attorney.

LAX, Adj. [Lat.] without restraint, or not confined. Not compact, or not having its parts strongly or closely joined. Vague; not accurate, exact, or composed with any caution. In Medicine, loose in body, or frequently going to stool; slack, or not strained.

LAXATION, S. the act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] in Medicine, having the power to remove costiveness, or to make loose.

LAXATIVE, S. in Medicine, a remedy that purges or removes costiveness.

LAXATIVENESS, S. the quality or power of curing or removing costiveness.

LAXFIELD, a town in Suffolk, whose fairs are held May 1, and St. Luke, Oct. 18, for toys.

LAXITY, S. [Lat.] the state of a body whose parts are not strongly compacted, but may be easily separated; slackness or looseness; openness. Vagueness, applied to the different senses in which words are used.

LAXNESS, S. looseness; vagueness. In Medicine, a loose habit of body.

To **LAY**, V. A. [preter *laid*, part. passive *lain*; from *legin*, *leggan*, Sax.] to place along upon the ground. To beat down, applied to corn or grass. To put or place. To fix deep, applied to foundation. To put in any state. "Lay asleep." *Bac.* To calm, still, quiet, or allay, applied to winds or storms. To hinder a spectre or spirit from walking. "To lay the devil." *L'Estr.* To set on a table, applied to food. "I *laid* meat unto them." *Hos.* xi. 4.

To deposit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To apply with violence, joined with *force*. To scheme, contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, &c. In Law, to exhibit or offer, joined with *indictment*. "He *lays* his indictment in some certain county." *Atterb.* Used with *apart*, to reject or put away. "Lay *apart* all filthiness." *James* i. 21. Used with *before*, to expose to view; to shew; to display. To *lay by*, to keep or reserve for some future occasion.

"Let every one *lay by* him in store." 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2. Used with *down*, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction, generally followed by *for*. To quit or resign. "*Laid down* the sword." *Black.* To lie long a-bed in order to sleep or repose. "I will *lay me down* in peace." *Psal.* xlviii. To place in a decent posture, applied to a corpse. "Embalm me; then *lay me forth*." *Shak.* To *lay hold of*, to seize, catch, or apprehend. To *lay in*, to keep as a reserve; to store or treasure. "To *lay in* timely provisions." *Addis.* To charge with; to accuse of; to impute. "Lay the fault on us." *Shak.* To *lay out*, to spend or pay away; applied to money. To plan or dispose. "The garden is *laid out* into a grove." *Broome.* Used with *to or unto*, to charge upon, or impute. "It would be *laid to us*." *Shak.* Used with *up*, to confine, applied to diseases. "*Laid up* by that disease."

Temple. To reserve store or treasure against some future time. "Fathers are wont to *lay up* for their sons." *Milt.* Used with *upon*, to impute or charge, applied to faults. "Far from *laying* a blot upon Luther." *Atterb.* To impose or inflict, applied to punishment. "A punishment *laid* upon Eve." *Locke.* Used with *on*, to strike, or beat furiously. "He *lays me on*." *Dryd.* To use or take measures.

"I *laid out* for intelligence." *Woodro.*

LAY, S. [Sax.] a row or stratum. A wager. Grassy ground; a meadow ground unplowed, and kept for cattle.

LAY, S. [Fr.] a song or poem. "Tun'd her soft *lays*." *Par.* *Loft.*

LAY, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the people who follow trades and secular business.

LAYCOCK, a town in Wiltshire, whose fairs are held July 7, and Dec. 21, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

LAYER, S. a bed; a row or stratum of earth, or any other body spread over another. In Botany, a sprig, stalk, or branch of a plant, which is layed under the mould, in order to take root and propagate; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, S. one who follows any trade, and is not in orders, opposed to a clergyman. In Painting, an image to draw by.

LAZAR, S. [from *Lazarus*, mentioned in *St. Luke*] a person afflicted with filthy and pestilential sores and diseases; a leper.

LAZARETTO, or LA'ZAR-HOUSE, S. [Ital.] an hospital or house for the reception of the diseased.

LAZILY, Adv. in an idle, inactive, sluggish, or heavy manner.

LAZINESS, S. idleness; slothfulness; sluggishness; an unwillingness to apply to business or labour.

LAZULI, S. [Ital. *azure*] a stone, the ground of which is blue, spotted and veined with white, and a glistering or metallic yellow: used much among the painters, under the name of *ultramarine*.

LAZY, Adj. [Teut.] a person unwilling, or slow and tedious in working. SYNON. A lazy man never goes through with an undertaking; an indolent man will undertake nothing.

LEA, S. [Sax.] unplowed ground. See LAY.

LEAD, [this word and its derivatives are pronounced *led*, Sax.] S. one of the softest, most ductile, and most heavy metals next to gold, very subject to rust, dissolved by the weakest acids.

To LEAD, V. A. to fit or cover with lead.

To LEAD, [this word and its derivatives are pronounced *lead*, preter *led*, Sax.] V. A. to conduct or guide by holding a person's hand; to conduct to any place; to go before any body of men, as a commander; to guide, or show a person the method of attaining any thing. Used with *on*, to draw on, entice, or allure. To induce or persuade by some pleasing motive. In Gaming, to play first.

LEADEN, [pron. *leden*] S. made of lead. Figuratively, heavy; unwilling, or motionless.

LEADER, [pron. *leader*] S. one that goes before to show the way to another. A captain, or commander, applied to an army. One at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, [pron. *leading*] Part. principal or chief.

LEADING-STRINGS, [pron. *leading-strings*] S. strings by which children are held when taught to walk.

LEAF, [pron. *leaf*, in this word and its derivatives] S. [plural *leaves*, Sax.] a part of a

tree or plant extended into length and breadth; the most extreme part of a branch, and the ornament of the twigs, consisting of a very glutinous matter, and furnished every where with veins and nerves. Its office is to subtilize and give more spirit to the sap, and convey it to the buds. In Books, it is a part containing two pages. One side of a double or folding door; the flap of a table; any thing beaten thin: hence *leaf* gold and silver.

To LEAF, V. N. to produce or bear leaves. Not in use.

LE'AFLESS, Adj. without leaves.

LE'AFY, Adj. full of leaves.

LEAGUE, [pron. *leeg*] S. [Fr.] a confederacy; a combination, or an alliance entered into between princes and states for their mutual aid and defence.

To LEAGUE, [pron. *leeg*] V. N. to unite; to confederate or enter into an alliance for mutual aid and defence.

LEAGUE, [pron. *leeg*] S. [Fr.] a measure of length by land and sea, containing about three miles.

LE'AGUED, [pron. *ledged*—the *g* pron. hard] Adj. confederated; united by an alliance for mutual defence and aid.

LE'AGUER, [pron. *ledger*—the *g* pron. hard] S. [pron. *legber*, Belg.] a siege or investment of a town.

LEAK, [pron. *leak*] S. [Belg.] a breach or hole which lets water into a ship, and out of a barrel or other vessel. To spring a leak, among Mariners, is when a ship receives some damage, by which water may enter.

To LEAK, [pron. *leak*] V. N. to let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LE'AKAGE, [pron. *leekage*] S. the state of a vessel that lets water in or out through some breach; an allowance of 12 per cent. in the customs, to importers of wine, for waste and damage it may be supposed to have received in its passage; likewise an allowance of two barrels in twenty-two made by the officers of excise to brewers of ale and beer.

LE'AKY, [pron. *leaky*] Adj. full of breaches or chinks which let water in, applied to ships; but full of chinks which let water out, applied to barrels.

To LEAN, [pron. *leen* in this word and its derivatives] V. N. [preter *leaned*, or *leana*, Sax.] to rest against; to be in a bending posture. Figuratively, to have a tendency, inclination, or propensity.

LEAN, [pron. *leen*, with its derivatives] Adj. [Sax.] thin, or wanting fat or flesh.

LEAN, S. that part of flesh which is entirely muscular without any fat.

LE'ANLY, Adv. wanting fat or flesh; meagerly; thinly.

LE'ANNESS, S. want of flesh; want of fat. Figuratively, want of money.

To LEAP, [pron. *leap* in this word and its derivatives] V. N. [Sax.] to jump or move forwards with the feet close together; to rush with

with violence; to throw the whole body forwards by a spring from any place, without any change of the feet; to bound or spring; to fly or start. To embrace or copulate, applied to beasts.

LEAP, [*leap*] S. a bound, or jump. A sudden or abrupt transition. The act of copulation, applied to beasts.

LEAP-FROG, S. a play wherein children leap over each other.

LEAP-YEAR, S. every fourth year, so called from its leaping or advancing a day more than year than any other; so that the year has then 366, and February 29 days. See **BISSEXTILE**.

To **LEARN**, [the *a* is mute in pron. this word and its derivatives; as, *lern*, *lerned*, *lerning*, &c.] V. A. [Sax.] to improve by instruction; to teach; to get intelligence; to take example from. In many European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach, *i. e.* to gain and impart knowledge.

LEARNED, Adj. having the mind improved by study and instruction, by observation and reading; skilled; skillful; expert; knowing. **SYNON.** That knowledge which we can reduce to practice, makes us *able*; that which requires speculation, makes us *skillful*; that which fills the memory, makes us *learned*. Thus we say, an *able* preacher or lawyer; a *skillful* mathematician or philosopher; a *learned* historian or civilian.

LEARNEDLY, Adv. with great appearance of extensive reading, deep study, and diligent observation.

LEARNING, S. skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing.

LEARNER, S. one who is yet under the tuition of another; one who is acquiring some art or science.

LEASE, [pron. *leeze* in this word and its derivatives] S. [*leas*, Sax. *laissen*, Fr.] a contract by which houses or lands are parted with, or granted to another, for a certain term of years. Figuratively, any tenure, or right by which a person enjoys a thing.

To **LEASE**, [pron. *leeze*] V. N. [Belg.] to glean, or gather corn that lies scattered after the harvest is carried in.

LEASER, [*leezer*] S. a gleaner; one that gathers corn after the reapers.

LEASH, [*leesh*] S. in Hunting, three creatures of the same sort, applied either to dogs, hares, &c. any collection consisting of three in number; a band wherewith any thing is tied.

To **LEASH**, [*leesh*] V. A. to bind; to couple, or hold in a string.

LEASING, [*leezing*] S. [Sax.] lies; falsehood.

LEAST, [*leest*] Adj. [the superlative of **LITTLE**, the comparative of which is *less*. Sax.] smaller than all others; exceeding others in smallness.

LEAST, [*leest*] Adv. in the lowest degree;

less than any other way. *At least*, or *leastwise*; to say no more; to mention only in the lowest degree.

LE'ASY, [*leezy*] Adj. flimsy; of a weak texture.

LE'ATHER, [pron. *lether* in this word and its derivatives and compounds] S. [Sax.] the hides of beasts dressed and tanned.

LE'ATHER-COAT, S. an apple, so called from the roughness of its rind.

LEA'THER-DRESSER, S. he who dresses hides, and makes leather.

LEA'THERY, Adj. resembling leather.

LEA'THERN, Adj. made of leather.

LEA'THER-SELLER, S. one who sells leather.

LEAVE, [pron. *leave* in this word and its derivatives] S. [Sax.] permission to do any thing; allowance or content; farewell; adieu; compliment or ceremony paid before a person's departure.

To **LEAVE**, V. A. [preter, *I left*, or *have left*, part. passive, *left*] to quit, abandon, depart from, or desert; to appeal to, or to permit without opposition. To cease to do; to desist. *To leave out*, to omit; to neglect. Used with *so*, to bequeath by will.

LE'AVED, [*leeved*] Adj. covered with leaves; made with folds.

LEA'VEN, [pron. *leven*] Adj. [Fr.] ferment mixed with any mass to make it light, particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread. Figuratively, any mixture which makes a general change in a mass.

To **LEA'VEN**, [*leven*] V. A. to ferment by something mixed, applied particularly to that of four dough mixed with a mass of bread. Figuratively, to taint; to corrupt; or imbue.

LE'AVINGS, [*leevings*] S. a remnant; a residue. Relicks, applied to persons. Offals, applied to meat.

To **LECH**, V. A. [Fr.] to lick over.

LE'CHER, S. [*lecker*, Teut.] a lustful person; one much addicted to women.

LE'CHEROUS, Adj. lustful; libidinous.

LE'CHERY, S. [*lecker*, Teut.] lustfulness; incontinence.

LE'CHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on August 10, for cattle and toys, and Sept. 9, for cattle and cheese. It is 76 miles W. by N. of London.

LE'CTION, S. [Lat.] a reading; a variety in the copies of a book.

LE'CTURE, S. [Fr.] a discourse upon any subject read or pronounced in public; a sharp reproof or reprimand.

To **LE'CTURE**, V. A. to instruct in a set or public discourse; to reprimand, or reprove in an insolent or magisterial manner.

LE'CTURER, S. one who publicly pronounces a discourse on any subject; a person who is chosen by a parish to preach in a church on a Sunday in the afternoon, and paid by voluntary

yearly subscription; a person appointed by will to preach at a certain time, with a salary for his trouble.

LECTURESHP, S. the employ or office of a lecturer.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs; viz. on Monday before Easter, and May 12, for horned cattle and cheese; on June 22, for horned cattle and wool; on October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheese, and pigs; and on Monday before December 21, for horned cattle, cheese, and fat hogs. It is a well-built place, inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a pretty large trade. It is 122½ miles W. N. W. of London.

LEDGE, S. [Belg.] a row or layer. A ridge rising above the other parts of a surface; any prominence or rising part; a small or narrow shelf fixed against a wall or waincot.

LED-HORSE, S. a sumpter or state horse.

LEE, S. [Fr.] dregs or sediment of any liquor: seldom used in the singular. Among Sailors, that part which is opposite to the wind. A *lee shore* is that on which the wind blows.

LEE, a village in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on August 24, and September 17, for horses and cheese.

LEECH, S. [Sax.] a physician; a professor of the art of healing; whence we still use *craneleech* and *horseleech*. A kind of water serpent, used to draw blood in such cases where the lancet might not be safe, or where it might be too much dreaded by the patient.

LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, viz. on July 10, for horses and hard-ware, and on November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and hard-ware. It is a large well-built corporation town, whose inhabitants have a manufacture in cloth, in which they drive a considerable trade. It also sends two members to parliament, has the title of a duchy, and is 195½ miles N. by W. of London.

LEEK, S. [Sax.] in Botany, the *porrum*.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 7 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter Wednesday, May 18, Whit-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, and November 13, all for cattle and pedlar-ware. It is seated in the barren moorlands, and the houses are but meanly built; but its market is very good. It is 155 miles N. N. W. of London.

LEER, S. [Sax.] a side view; the act of looking askance, or by a stolen view. Figuratively, a laboured and affected cast of the countenance.

To LEER, V. N. to look at by turning the eyeballs to one corner, or by stealing a side view; to look at with an affected or dissembled cast of the countenance.

LEET, S. a little court held within a

manor, and called the king's court, because it originally took its authority of punishing offences from the crown, whence it is derived to inferior persons.

LEE'WARD, Adj. opposite the wind. See LEE.

LEFT, Adj. [Lat.] that side which is opposite to the right; that side of an animal on which the heart is situated.

LEFTHANDED, Adj. using the left hand more frequently than the right.

LEG, S. [Dan.] the limb by which the body is supported, and by means of which we walk, beginning from the knee, and reaching to the foot. Figuratively, that by which any thing is supported. "The *leg* of a table, or chair."

LE'GACY, S. [Lat.] any thing given by will.

LE'GAL, Adj. [Lat.] done or worded agreeable to the laws; lawful.

LEGA'LITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of being agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LE'GALLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LE'GATARY, S. [Lat.] one that has something left him by will.

LE'GATE, S. [Ital.] a deputy, ambassador, or one commissioned to transact affairs for another; a commissioner deputed by the pope to transact affairs belonging to the holy see.

LEGATE'E, S. [Lat.] one who has something left him by will.

LE'GATINE, Adj. made by, or belonging to, a legate of the pope.

LEGA'TION, S. [Lat.] mission; deputation; commission; embassy; or the state of a person sent and authorized to transact business for another.

LEGA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who makes a will, and bequeaths legacies.

LE'GEND, S. [Lat.] originally a book, in the Roman church, containing the lessons that were to be read in divine service: from hence the word was applied to the histories of the lives of saints, because chapters were read out of them at matins; but as the *golden legend*, compiled by James de Varase, about the year 1296, contained in it several ridiculous and romantic stories, the word is now used by Protestants to signify any incredible or inauthentic narrative.

LE'GER, S. [spelt likewise *ledger*, *lidge*, or *leiger*; from *legger*, Belg.] any thing that lies or remains in a place. A *leger book*, is that which lies in a counting-house, containing the journal methodized in such a manner, that a person may at one view see the state of every person's account with whom he has dealings.

LE'GERDEMAIN, S. [Fr.] slight of hand; the power of deceiving the eye by the quickness in which a person moves his hands.

LEGE-

LEGE'RITY, S. [Fr.] lightness; nimbleness, or activity. Not in use.

LE'GGED, Adj. having legs; supported by legs.

LEGHO'RN, a strong, handsome, and very considerable town in Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Pisano, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean sea, which causes it to be visited by a prodigious number of strangers. It is a free port, and the merchandizes brought there are never visited, for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption. The streets are wide and strait, and almost all the houses of the same height; but the N. side of the town is best built. It is a strong place, and there is a garrison of 2500 men. The commodities that we import from hence are, silk, wine, and oil. It is 10 miles S. of Pisa, 45 S. W. of Florence, and 145 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

LE'GIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] such as may be read; apparent; discoverable.

LE'GIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION, S. [Lat.] a body of soldiers in the Roman army. It consisted both of horse and foot, and contained in it both light and heavy armed soldiers. Figuratively, an army or military force; any great number.

LE'GIONARY, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a legion; containing a legion; containing any great or indefinite number.

LEGISLA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of giving laws, or the science of government.

LEGISLA'TIVE, Adj. giving or making laws.

LEGISLA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a lawgiver, or one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLA'TURE, S. the power of making, altering, or repealing laws.

LEGI'TIMACY, S. the quality of being born of parents lawfully married; lawfulness of birth.

LEGI'TIMATE, Adj. [Lat.] born in marriage.

To **LEGI'TIMATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to communicate the rights of a person born in marriage to one that is a bastard. Figuratively, to authorize, or make lawful.

LEGITIMA'TION, S. [Fr.] lawfulness of birth; the quality of being born in marriage.

LEGUME, or **LEGUMEN**, S. [Lat.] seeds which are not reaped, but gathered by the hand; pulse, or all larger seeds in general.

LEGU'MINOUS, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to, or consisting of pulse.

LEI'CESTER, [pron. *Leffer*] a capital town of Leicestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 12, and July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep; on October 10, for horses, cows, sheep, and a great deal of cheese; and on December 8, for horses and cows, but it is inconsiderable. It is a corporation, containing three parish churches, sends two members

to parliament, and enjoys the title of an earldom. It has a very spacious market-place, the streets are paved, and great quantities of stockings are wove in this town. It is 99 miles N. W. by N. of London.

LE'ICESTERSHIRE, [pron. *Leffer-shire*] an English county, 33 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the S. by Northamptonshire, on the W. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire, on the N. by Nottinghamshire, and on the E. by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire. It contains about 18,700 houses, 112,200 inhabitants, 92 parishes, and 11 market-towns, of which none but Leicester sends members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make only 4. The principal rivers are, the Sour, the Eye, the Wreake, the Sence, the Swift, and the Welland. The air is very good, and the soil, in the southern parts, very fruitful; and in the rich meadows they feed great numbers of cattle and sheep. The northern part is more barren and stony, and has many rocks of lime-stone, with which the natives improve the ground, as well as coals. It yields the same commodities as the other counties, but is noted for plenty of beans, whence the inhabitants have got the name of Bean-bellies. It is separated from Warwickshire by an old Roman way, called Watling-street, which runs cross the kingdom. Leicester is the principal town.

LEIGH, [pron. *Lee*] a town of Lancashire, of little or no account, for the market is almost come to nothing, and there are no fairs. It is 188½ miles N. W. of London.

LEIGH, [pron. *Lee*] a town in Essex, whose fair is 2d Tuesday in May for toys.

LEIGH, [pron. *Lee*] a town in Kent, whose fair is July 25, for pedlary.

LEI'GHTON, [pron. *Liton*] a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles E. of Sheffield, with one fair, for pedlars ware, on June 24.

LEI'GHTON, [pron. *Liton*] a village in Huntingdonshire, 4 miles N. of Kimbolton, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and October 5, for all sorts of cattle.

LEI'GHTON-BU'ZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs, on February 5, Tuesday before Easter, Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 24, for cattle. It has also a shew of horses and all sorts of cattle on the 2d Tuesday in April. It is 41½ miles N. W. of London.

LEI'PSICK, a rich, large, strong, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, or Meissen, with a castle and a famous university. It is a handsome place, neat and regularly built, and the streets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to stop and sell the merchandizes designed to pass through it; and the country, 75 miles round, has the same privilege. There are 3 great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year, Easter,

LEN

Easter, and Michaelmas, which last 15 days each. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyffe, the Elster, and the Barde, 37 miles S. of Wirtemberg, 40 N. W. of Dresden, and 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

LEISURABLE, [*leisureable*] Adj. [from *leisure*] done at leisure; done gradually, or without hurry; enjoying leisure.

LEISURABLY, [*leisureably*] Adv. at leisure; gradually, or without hurry or tumult.

LEISURE, [*leisure*] S. [Fr.] freedom from business or hurry; vacant time; convenience of time.

LEISURELY, [*leisurely*] Adj. deliberately; slowly; gradually.

LE'LANT, a village in Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Penzance, with one fair, on August 15, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops.

LEMAN, S. a sweetheart; harlot; galant.

LEMMA, S. [Gr.] in Mathematics, a kind of postulatum or proposition, previously assumed or laid down, to render any demonstration or problem more clear and easy.

LEMON, S. [Fr.] the fruit of the lemon tree. Linnæus places it in the eighteenth fess. of his second class, joining it with the citron and orange. The species are three.

LEMMSTER, or **LE'OMINSTER**, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Fridays, and 6 fairs, on February 13, Tuesday after Mid-lent Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses; on July 10, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welch butter; on September 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter; and November 8, for horned cattle, hops, and butter. It is of great note for its fine wool, has several good inns, and sends two members to parliament. It is 137 miles W. N. W. of London.

LEMONADE, S. [Ital.] a liquor made of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

LEMUWHE'LLYN, a town in Merionethshire, whose fairs are held Sept. 22, and Oct. 16, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

To **LEND**, V. A. [Sax.] to let a person have any thing on condition of returning it when demanded; to permit a person to use a thing on condition of its being restored.

LENDER, S. one who permits another to use any thing on condition of returning it when demanded.

LENGTH, S. [Sax.] the extent of a thing from one end to another; a certain space, portion, or extent of place or time; long continuance or protraction; reach, extent, or degree; the end or latter part of any time assigned. *At length*, at last.

To **LENG'THEN**, V. A. to make longer; to continue or protract the duration of any thing. Sometimes used with *cut* by way of emphasis, to protract; to extend to a longer space of time.

LEN

LE'NGTHWISE, Adv. according to the length; with the end foremost.

LE'NHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for cattle and horses, and on October 23, for horses and some other things. It is 47½ miles E. S. E. of London.

LE'NIENT, Adj. [Lat.] lessening; rendering less painful or violent. Laxative, or softening, applied to medicines.

To **LE'NIFY**, V. A. [old Fr.] to render less painful or violent; to assuage.

LE'NITIVE, Adj. [Fr.] lessening any pain; softening or emollient.

LE'NITIVE, S. any thing applied to ease pain; any thing used to palliate.

LE'NITY, S. [Lat.] mildness; a tenderness of disposition, exercised in overlooking small faults, and punishing great ones without rigour or severity.

LE'NOX, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the river Clyde; on the N. and W. by Argyleshire; and on the E. by Menteith and Sterlingshire. Near the river it is fertile in corn, but the other part is mountainous, which however feeds a great number of sheep. It is remarkable for the lake called Lough-Lomond, which is 24 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 30 small islands, 3 of which have churches, and many of the rest are inhabited. The famous Grampian mountains begin at this lake, and run northwards towards Aberdeen. Dumbarton is the county-town. This shire sends one member to parliament.

LENS, S. [Lat.] in Dioptrics, a small roundish glass of the figure of a lentil, generally applied to a glass that is convex on both sides, but sometimes extended to signify any optical glass whatever.

LENT, S. [Sax.] a time set apart for abstinence by the Church, consisting of forty days, which receives its name from its happening in the spring.

LE'NTEN, Adj. such as is used in Lent; abstinent or sparing.

LENTICULAR, Adj. [Fr.] having the form of a lens, or burning glass.

LE'NTIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] in the form of a lens; shaped like a lens.

LE'NTIGO, S. [Lat.] a freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.

LENTY'GINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] scurfy.

LE'NTIL, S. [Fr.] a plant, called likewise vetches.

LE'NTISC, S. [Lat.] a beautiful evergreen tree, which produces gum mastich.

LE'NTON, a village in Nottinghamshire, 3 miles S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and on November 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

LE'NTOR, S. [Lat.] tenacity, or viscosity, applied to the consistence of bodies. Slowness or delay, applied to motion. In

Medicine,

Medicine, applied to fizy, viscid, coagulated blood.

LENTOUS, Adj. [Lat.] viscous; tenacious, applied to the consistence of bodies.

LE'NYHER, a village in Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

LE'OD, [from the Sax.] in the composition of names, signifies people; as, *Leodgar*, one of great interest with the people.

LE'OF [from the Sax.] in the composition of names implies love; thus, *Leofwin* is a winner of love; *Leoffan*, best beloved.

LE'OMINSTER. See LEMSTER.

LE'ONARD, ST. [the *o* is mute in pron. this and the two following words; as, *Lénard*] near Bedford; whose fair is Nov. 17, for cattle of all sorts.

LE'ONARDS, ST. in Suffex, whose fair is Nov. 17, for cattle and pedlary.

LE'ONARD-STANLEY, a town in Gloucester, whose fair is July 20, for cattle; the market is on Saturday.

LE'ONINE, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a lion. In Poetry, a kind of verses, the middle of which always chimes or rhimes with the end, so named from Leo, the supposed inventor; as, "Ut vites *pānam*, de potibus accipe *cēnam*."

LE'OPARD, [lēpard] S. [Lat.] a spotted beast of prey.

LE'PER, S. [Lat.] a person infected with a leprosy.

LE'PORINE, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY, S. [Lat.] a disease wherein the skin scales off. Applied to metals, the quality of rusting, or wearing away in scales. A foulness.

LE'PROSY, S. [Lat.] a foul disease, appearing on the skin in dry, white, scurfy scabs or scales, which cover the whole body, or some part of it.

LE'PROUS, Adj. [Lat.] infected with a leprosy.

LERE, S. an old word for lesson, lore, doctrine.

LE'SKARD, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs; viz. on Shrove-Monday, Monday-sevennight before Easter, Holy-Thursdāy, August 15, September 21, and December 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated in a level, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 220 miles W. by S of London.

LESS, a negative and privative termination, [Sax.] joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as, *shameless*, *childless*, *fatherless*.

LESS, Adj. [the comparative degree of *little*] [Sax.] that which on comparison is not found as big or great as the thing it is compared with.

LESSEE', S. [from *Lease*] the person to whom a lease is given.

To LE'SSEN, V. A. [from *less*] to diminish the bulk, quantity, or quality of any thing. Neuterly, to grow less, shrink, or contract. SYNON. To *abate* implies a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts.

LE'SSES, S. [Fr.] the dung of beasts left on the ground.

LE'SSON, S. [Fr.] any thing read and repeated to a teacher by a scholar; a precept, or notion inculcated by teaching; a portion of scripture read in divine service; a tune picked for a musical instrument, and taught by a music-master to his pupil; a remonstrance, reprimand, or rating lecture.

To LE'SSON, V. A. to teach or instruct.

LE'SSOR, S. one who lets any thing by lease.

LEST, Conj. [from *Least*] for fear that; in order to prevent.

LE'STOFF, or LE'OSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on May-day, and Michaelmas day, for petty chapmen. It is seated on the sea-shore, and the coast is here very dangerous for strangers. It is 117 miles N. E. of London.

LESTWI'THIEL, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on June 29, August 24, and November 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. They also keep courts here belonging to the stannary; and the goal is likewise here. It is governed by a mayor, 6 capital burgesses, and 17 common-councilmen. It is 129 miles W. by S. of London.

To LET, V. A. [Sax.] to permit, allow, or grant; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant. To *let blood*, to open a vein, so as the blood may flow out. To intrust with; to admit. "To *let into the secret*." *Spact.* No. 483. To *let off*, to discharge, applied to the discharge of artillery. To obstruct; to hinder or oppose, from *lettan*, Sax. Before the first person singular, it implies resolution, fixed purpose, earnestness, and ardent wish. "*Let me die the death of the righteous*." *Numb.* xxiii. 10. Before the first person plural, it implies exhortation. "*Rise; let us go*." *Mark.* Before the third person singular and plural, it implies permission or command. "*Let the soldiers seize him*." *Dryd.* Before a thing in the passive, it implies a positive command. "*Let this be done*." *Dryd.*

LET, S. an obstacle, hindrance, or obstruction.

LET, used at the end of substantives, is derived from *lyet*, Sax. and signifies little or small. Thus *owl* makes *owlet*, a little or small owl, and of *eagle* is formed *eaglet*, a small or little eagle.

LETH'ARGIC, Adj. [Fr.] sleepy; of the nature of a lethargy.

LETH'AR-

LETHARGICNESS, *S.* sleepiness; drowsiness.

LETHARGIED, *Adj.* seized with a lethargy; laid asleep or entranced.

LETHARGY, *S.* [Gr.] a disease consisting of a profound drowsiness, or sleep, from whence a person cannot be easily waked.

LETHE, *S.* [Gr.] oblivion; forgetfulness; a state of forgetfulness.

LETTTER, *S.* [from *Let*] one who permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing: as, a *blood-letter*.

LETTTER, *S.* a character either in printing or writing, by which is expressed any of the simple sounds, of which syllables are composed; a written message; a writing, whereby a person communicates his sentiments to another at a distance; any thing to be read; a type with which books are printed. In the plural, learning. "A man of letters."

To **LETTTER**, *V. A.* to mark or stamp with letters.

LETTTERED, *Adj.* learned; conversant in, and improved by, reading; marked with letters.

LETTER-FO'UNDER, *S.* one who casts the letters or types used in printing.

LETTUCE, *S.* [Lat.] a plant which derives its name from the milky juice with which it abounds.

LEVANT, *Adj.* [Fr.] raising or making turbulent. "Forth rush the *Levant* and the "poyent winds." *Par. Lost*. Eastern.

LEVANT, *S.* This word properly signifies the East; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for **TURKEY IN ASIA**; comprehending **Natolia**, **Syria**, **Palestine**, **Egypt**, **Barka**, the island of **Candia**, and the adjacent parts. The **LEVANT SEA** means the Eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVATOR, *S.* [Lat.] a surgeon's instrument, whereby the depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which lift up or raise the parts to which they are fastened.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, [*leukoflegmacy*] *S.* [Gr.] a kind of dropsy, consisting in a white flabby tumor all over the body.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIC, [*leukoflegmatik*] *Adj.* troubled with a leucophlegmacy, or white flabby tumor.

LEVÉE, *S.* [Fr.] the time of rising. Figuratively, an assembly of persons meeting together in a great man's house, to pay him compliments at his rising.

LEVEL, *Adj.* [Sax.] even, or not having one part higher than another; in the same line with any thing else; equal in perfection or dignity.

To **LEVEL**, *V. A.* to make even, or without any inequalities, applied to surface. To make of the same height with any thing else; to make or lay flat; to reduce to a condition equal to that of another. Neuterly, to

aim; to point a piece of ordnance in taking aim; to be in the same direction, or even with a mark; to aim or make attempts. "York did *level* at thy crown." *Shak*.

LE'VEL, *S.* a plane, or surface without any inequalities. Figuratively, a rate, standard, or condition. "Above my ordinary *level*." *Dryd*. A state of equality. In Mechanics, an instrument used by masons to regulate their work. A rule. "Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid." *Prior*. The line of direction in which any piece of ordnance is placed.

LEV'ELLER, *S.* one that makes any thing even.

LEV'ELLING, *S.* the art or act of finding a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more stations, in order to determine the height of one place with respect to another, for laying grounds even, regulating descents, draining morasses, conducting water, &c.

LEV'ELNESS, *S.* evenness or equality.

LEV'EN. See **LEAVEN**.

LEV'ER, *S.* [Fr.] in Mechanics, the second, if not the first, of the mechanical powers.

LEV'ERET, *S.* [Fr.] a young hare, in the first year.

LEV'ERPOOL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on July 25, and November 11, for horses and horned cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Mersey, where there is an excellent safe harbour for ships. It is much increased and beautified of late, being, next to London and Bristol, the most trading town in England. Here is a handsome town-house, supported by stone-pillars and arches; and underneath it is the Exchange for merchants. The houses are generally new, and built with brick, after the manner of London. It contains three churches, besides several meeting-houses for Dissenters; and the New Church is said to be one of the finest in England. At the E. end of the town is a wet dock, with iron flood-gates, which will hold a great number of ships. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is 202 miles N. W. of London.

LEVET, *S.* [Fr.] the blast or sound of a trumpet.

LEV'IALE, *Adj.* [from *levy*] that which may be levied or forced to be paid.

LEVI'ATHAN, *S.* [Heb.] the crocodile. Commentators are much divided in their opinions concerning this word, some making it the whale; but if we consider the description given of it in *Job xli*. we shall find criteria enough to restrain it to the crocodile.

To **LEVIGATE**, *V. A.* [Lat.] to grind to an impalpable powder between two stones; to mix liquors till they become smooth and incorporated.

LEVIGA'TION, *S.* the act of reducing hard

hard bodies, such as coral, into a subtle powder, by grinding them on a marble stone.

LEVITE, S. [from *Levi*, Jacob's third son] one of the tribe of Levi, who was by inheritance an inferior kind of minister in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, having the care of the sacred utensils, and somewhat resembling in degree the deacons among Christians. A priest; used as a word of contempt, when applied to a Christian minister.

LEVITICAL, Adj. belonging to, or descended from, the Levites; exercised by, or confined to, the Levites.

LEVITICUS, S. a canonical book of the Scripture, being the third of the Pentateuch of Moses; thus called because it contains principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests, the Levites, and sacrifices.

LEVITY, S. [Lat.] lightness, or want of weight; inconstancy, or changeableness; unsteadiness; trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

To **LEVY**, V. A. [Fr.] to raise or bring together, applied to armies. To raise or collect money as a tax or fine. In Law, to pass; thus, to *levy* a fine, is to pass a fine.

LEVY, S. the act of raising men or money. War raised.

LEWD, Adj. [Sax.] wicked, bad, or vicious. At present it is confined to signify lustful, or being lost to all sense of modesty.

LEWDLY, Adv. wickedly or viciously. Lustfully: the last sense seems to be the only one in which it is used at present.

LEWDNESS, S. the quality of giving a loose to lust, or indulging such actions and inclinations as are inconsistent with modesty.

LEWDSTER, S. a person that indulges lust or criminal pleasure. Seldom used.

LEWES, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses; and on October 2, for sheep. It is seated on an eminence on the banks of the river Ouse, and sends two members to parliament. It is a large place, with handsome houses, two streets paved, and six parish churches built with flint-stone; it is governed by a head-borough and constable. It is 50 miles S. of London.

LEWIS, an island of Scotland, and one of the most considerable of the Western Islands, lying 70 miles W. of the main land of Scotland, and 20 N. W. of the Isle of Sky. It is 80 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, and very well situated both for the herring and cod fishery.

LEWIS DOR, [Fr. pronounced *luee d'ore*] a golden French coin, having six L's crossing each other on the reverse, valued at twelve livres, or seventeen shillings English.

LEXICOGRAPHER, [*lexikografer*] S. [Gr.] a writer or compiler of dictionaries or books, wherein the etymologies and meaning of words are explained,

LEXICOGRAPHY, [*lexikography*] S. the art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, S. [Gr.] a book containing the explanation of words: generally confined to those which contain the explanation of words in the Greek, or oriental languages.

LEY, LEE, LAY, in composition of names, are derived from *leag*, Sax. and signify a field.

LEYBOURN, a considerable village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, a mile and an half N. of Middleham, with four fairs; viz. on the second Friday of February, May, October, and December, for horned cattle and sheep. It is 230 miles from London.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, and capital of Rheinland; and, next to Amsterdam, is the largest place in the province. It is seated in a country full of gardens and meadows, surrounded with a great number of ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has 8 gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are made with free-stone. The principal church is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and an university, which generally has about 2000 students, though there are but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no habits to distinguish them from other people. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 1600 workmen who are employed in them. It is 4 miles E. from the sea, 15 S. E. of Harlem, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr.] obnoxious; subject to; not exempt from.

LI'AR, S. one who wilfully and deliberately tells a falsehood.

LIBATION, S. [Lat.] the act of pouring wine on the ground in divine worship. Figuratively, the wine so poured.

LI'BEL, S. [Lat.] a malicious aspersions, in printing or writing, tending to blacken the reputation of a person living, or the memory of one that is dead, in order to expose them to public contempt, hatred, or ridicule: it is no justification that its contents are true, or that the reputation of the person was antecedently bad; for the greater appearance there is of truth, the greater is the provocation of a libel. 3 *Inst.* 174. 5 *Rep.* 125, 131. *Hawk.* P. C. *Moor.* 627.

To **LI'BEL**, V. A. to print or publish any thing that shall blacken the character of a person, and expose him to public ridicule, contempt, or hatred; to spread any defamatory report, by writing or printing.

LI'BELLER, S. one who spreads a report

in writing which may blacken a person's character.

LIBELLOUS, Adj. containing some report which may blacken a person's character.

LIBERAL, Adj. [Lat.] becoming a gentleman; generous; bountiful. *Liberal Arts* are those that polish the mind, such as grammar, rhetoric; also music, painting, sculpture, architecture; in opposition to *Mechanical Arts*.

LIBERALITY, S. [Lat.] bounty; a generous disposition of mind, exerting itself in giving largely. **SYNON.** *Liberality* implies, acts of mere giving or spending; *generosity*, acts of greatness; *bounty*, acts of kindness. A liberal man gives freely; a generous man, nobly; and a bountiful man, charitably. *Liberality* is a natural disposition; *generosity* proceeds from elevation of sentiment; *bounty*, from religious motives. *Liberality* denotes freedom of spirit; *generosity*, greatness of soul; *luxury*, openness of heart.

LIBERALLY, Adv. giving in a large manner, or without grudging.

LIBERTINE, S. one who acts without restraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. In Law, a freedman, or a slave who is made free, from *libertinus*, Lat.

LIBERTINE, Adj. [Fr.] licentious; having no respect to the precepts of religion.

LIBERTINISM, S. an opinion or practice which is inconsistent with the precepts of religion.

LIBERTY, S. [Lat.] the power in any agent to begin or take up any thought, or to forbear any particular action, according to the choice of the mind, whereby it chuses to do one in preference to another. *Political liberty* is a power of acting agreeable to the laws which are enacted by the consent of a people, and no ways inconsistent with the natural rights of a single person, or the good of society: thus it seems to be freedom, opposed to slavery, or necessity. A privilege; an exemption; an immunity; a diminution, or relaxation of restraint; a leave or permission. "I shall take the liberty to consider." *Locke*.

LIBUDINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] lewd; given up to lust.

LIBUDINOUSLY, Adv. lewdly; in a wanton or unchaste manner.

LIBRARIAN, S. [Lat.] one who has the care of a library; one who transcribes or copies books.

LIBRARY, S. [Fr.] a large collection of books, either public or private.

To **LIBRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to poise, balance, or counterpoise.

LIBRATION, S. [Lat.] the state of being balanced. In Astronomy, the balancing or trembling motion in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. The apparent irregularity of the moon, by which she seems to librate, or waver about her own axis, sometimes from the east to the west, and

sometimes from the west to the east. The *libration of the earth* is that motion whereby it is so restrained in its orbit, that its axis continues constantly parallel to the axis of the world.

LIBRATORY, Adj. [Lat.] balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, plural of **LOUSE**.

LICENCE, S. [Lat.] contempt of lawful and necessary restraint; a grant or permission; a liberty or consent; a power or authority given a person to do some lawful act. In Canon or Ecclesiastical Law, a liberty or power granted to a person to marry without publication of bans. Among Publicans, a liberty granted by a justice of peace for selling beer or wine, &c.

To **LICENCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to set at liberty; to permit a person to do something which he could not without such grant.

LICENSER, S. one who grants permission or liberty to do a thing.

LICENTiate, [*licentiate*] S. [low Lat.] one who uses licence, or makes free with the laws. A degree in the Spanish universities. Among the college of physicians, a person who has licence or authority given him for practising physic, though not admitted a fellow of the college.

To **LICENTiate**, [*licentiate*] V. A. [*licentier*, Fr.] to permit; to authorize by licence.

LICENTIOUS, [the *ti* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *phi*, as, *licentious*] Adj. *licencieux*, Fr. *licentiosus*, Lat.] not restrained by law, morality, or religion; overflowing its bounds; unconfined. "The Tyber, whose licentious waves." *Roscom*.

LICENTIOUSLY, Adv. with too much liberty or freedom; without any restraint from law or morality.

LICENTIOUSNESS, S. boundless liberty; contempt or neglect of just restraint.

LICH, S. [Sax.] a dead carcase; hence *Lich-wake*, or the custom of watching the dead every night, till the corpse was buried; *Lich-gate*, the gate thro' which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lich-field*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from Christians martyred there. *Lich-fowl*, certain birds accounted unlucky and ill-boding, as the raven, screech-owl, &c.

To **LICK**, V. A. [Sax.] to touch or pass over with the tongue; to move the tongue over any thing; to lap or take in by the tongue. Used with *up*, to devour. "When luxury has lick'd up all thy pelf." *Pope*. To smear, or to drink up any moisture. "She licks up all the dirt with her cloaths." To beat: a vulgar term.

LICK, S. a blow. "Give me a lick across the face." *Dryd*. The act of smearing or rubbing the tongue over any thing: a low word.

LICKERISH, or **LICKEROUS**, Adj. [Sax.]

[Sax.] nice in the choice of food; eager; greedy; nice; or tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, S. gluttony; greediness after dainties; niceness of palate.

LICTOR, S. [Lat.] a beadle, who in ancient Rome attended the consuls, and was employed in apprehending criminals.

LID, S. [Sax.] a cover which shuts down close upon, or into a vessel; the membrane which covers the eye when we sleep or wink, called likewise the *eyelid*, from *augun lied*, Teut.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 24, for pedlars-ware. It is seated in Rumney-Marsh, and is a member of the Cinque-ports. It is 70½ miles S. E. of London.

LIDDESDALE, a county of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Tiviotdale, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

LIDFORD-GREEN, a place in Somersetshire, where a fair is kept on August 1, for all sorts of cattle.

LIDNEY, a village in Gloucestershire, seated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean, with two fairs, on May 4, and November 8, for horned cattle. It is 123 miles from London.

LIE, S. [Fr.] a liquor impregnated with some other body, such as soap or salt.

LIE, S. [Sax.] a deliberate, wilful, and criminal falsehood; a fiction. See LYZ, which is the properest spelling.

To LIE, V. N. [Sax.] to be guilty of a wilful and criminal falsehood.

To LIE, V. N. [preter, I lay, have lain, or lien, but the last preter is seldom used. Sax.] to rest horizontally, or with a great inclination, upon any thing else; to rest or lean upon; to repose or be in a bed. *To lie by*, to keep in reserve; to preserve. "Divers of which I have yet lying by me." Boyle. *To be placed or situated*. "What lies beyond our positive idea." Locke. *To be in a person's power; to depend on a person, used with in*. "Endeavour as much as in thee lies." Duppa. *To lie in*, to be in childbed. Used with *on*, to be imputed to. "Let it lie on my head." But when joined with *bands*, to be troublesome or tedious. "Those hours that lie upon their bands." Guardian.

LIEF, [pron. *liv*] Adj. [Sax.] dear or beloved. "My liefest liege." Shak.

LIEF, [usually pron. *liv*] Adv. willingly, or readily. "I had as lief have the foppery of freedom." Shak.

LIEGE, [leage] Fr. and Ital.] Adj. bound by some feudal tenure; subject: hence liegeman, a subject. Sovereign.

LIEGE, [Leage] an ancient, populous, large town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. It has 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches;

which last, with those in the city, make 103 in all. The cathedral contains many reliques, and has a chapter, whose canons must be all Gentlemen, or Doctors, or, as some say, Princes and Cardinals, or otherwise of great note. It is commonly said of this city, That it is the Hell of Women, because they are obliged to live a laborious life; the Purgatory of Men, because they are almost all governed by their wives; and the Paradise of Monks, on account of their rich benefices. This place is about 4 miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates. It is seated in a very pleasant valley on the river Maese, 15 miles S. W. of Maastricht, 62 S. W. of Cologne, and 65 N. of Luxemburg. Lan. 50. 40. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

LIEGE, the bishoprick of, is bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E. by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers; on the S. by Luxemburg and Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, besides quarries of marble.

LIEGE, [leage] S. sovereign; a superior lord.

LIEGEMAN, [leegeman] S. a subject.

LIENTERIC, Adj. belonging to the lientery.

LIE'NTERY, S. [Gr.] a particular kind of looseness, wherein the food passes through the guts with little or no alteration.

LIE'R, S. [from *to Lie*] one that rests or lies down; one that remains concealed.

LIEU, [pron. *lew*] S. [Fr.] place; room, or stead; only used with *in*.

LIEUTENANCY, [pron. *listénancy*] S. [Fr.] the office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, [pron. *listénant*] S. [Fr.] a deputy, or one that is commissioned to act for another in his absence. In War, one who holds the next rank to a captain, and acts in his stead, when absent or incapacitated by accidents.

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, [pron. *listénantship*] S. the rank or office of a lieutenant.

LIFE, S. [plural, *lives*. Sax.] the state wherein the soul and body are united and co-operate; the present state, opposed to the future; conduct, or the general manner in which a person behaves with respect to virtue or vice; the continuance or duration of our present state; an exact resemblance of a living form; a state of vegetation, or growing, applied to plants; the general state of mankind. Manners. "Arts that polish life." Par. Lost. Spirit; vigour; vivacity. Animal-beings. "Full nature swarms with life." Thompson. Also a written narrative of a person's life.

LIFE-BLOOD, S. the blood necessary to life.

LIFE'GIVING, Adj. having the power to give life.

LIFELESS,

LIFELESS, Adj. deprived of life; dead. Figuratively, without vigour, power, force, or spirit. "A lifeless king." *Prior*.

LIFELESSLY, Adv. without vigour or strength; jejune; frigid, or without spirit.

LIFE-LIKE, Adj. like a living person.

LIFE-TIME, S. the continuance or duration of life.

LIFE-WEARY, Adj. tired of living.

To **LIFT**, V. A. [Swed. and Dan.] to raise from the ground; to heave or hold on high; to raise or elevate; to raise in esteem, fortune, dignity. Neuterly, to strive to raise by an effort of strength. *SYNON.* We *lift*, in taking any thing up; we *raise*, in setting it upright, or placing it according to some order.

LIFT, S. the act or manner of raising any thing from the ground, or holding it upwards; an effort, or struggle. A *dead lift* implies an effort to raise something that cannot be moved with the whole force, and figuratively, any state of distress, impotence, or inability.

LIFTER, S. one that raises any heavy thing from the ground; one that raises any thing.

LIFTON, a village in Devonshire, four miles E. of Launceston, in Cornwall, with three fairs, on February 2, Holy Thursday, and October 28, for cattle.

LIGAMENT, S. [Lat.] any thing that ties or binds one thing to another. In Anatomy, a white, tough, solid, and inflexible part of the body, whose chief use is to fasten the bones together, which are articulated for motion.

LIGAMENTAL, or **LIGAMEN'TOUS**, Adj. composing, or of the nature of a ligament.

LIGATION, S. [Lat.] the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, S. [low Lat.] any thing bound on as a bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound. In Printing, applied to types that contain two letters joined together; as, *ff*, *ss*, *ff*.

LIGHT, [lit] S. [Sax.] that sensation occasioned in the mind by the view of luminous bodies; or that property in bodies, whereby they are fitted to excite those sensations in us; a certain action of luminous bodies on the medium between them and the eye, whereby they become visible; a state wherein bodies become visible; rays proceeding from a luminous body. Figuratively, illumination, instruction, improvement, or the discovery of something before unknown. A point of view; a situation; the direction in which the light falls. "Setting them in their proper lights." *Spec. No. 291*. Explanation, or the means of clearing up any difficult passage in writings. "One part of the text could not fail to give light to another." *Locke*. Any thing, used to give light in the night-time. A person of great parts and eminent abilities, famous for his discoveries, and the communication of them. "One of the

"lights of the age." *SYNON.* *Light* is the origin or commencement of *brightness*; *splendor* is *brightness* in perfection. The intention of *light* is only to make objects visible, that of *brightness*, to make them clearly distinguishable and known: *splendor* shews them to the greatest degree of perfection. We attribute *light* to the stars; *brightness* to the moon; and *splendor* to the sun.

LIGHT, [lit] Adj. [Sax.] easily raised; or of small weight; not burdensome to be borne, worn, carried, or lifted up. Figuratively, easy to be endured. Easy to be performed. "The task was light." *Dryd*. Active or nimble. "Light of foot." *2 Sam. ii. 18*. Slight or trifling. "A light error." *Boyle*. Not thick or gross. "Light bread." *Numb. xx. 5*. "Light fumes." *Dryd*. Gay; airy; trifling; irregular; unchaste. "A light wife doth make a heavy husband." *Shak*. Bright, or shining; clear. Tending to white, applied to colour. A *light* coloured clay, *Woodw.*

To **LIGHT**, [lit] [from *light*, Substantive] V. A. to kindle, inflame, or set on fire; to give light to.

To **LIGHT**, [lit] V. N. [Belg.] to fall upon or meet with by chance, used with *upon*. To dismount, or descend from a horse or carriage, used with *from*, *off*, and formerly *down*; from *alightan*, Sax. "He lighted down from the chariot." *2 Kings v. 21*. "To fall, or strike." "On whomsoever it lighteth." *Hooker*. To settle; to fix, or rest. "Then as a bee--- lights on that and this." *Dryd*.

To **LIGHTEN**, [liten] V. N. [Sax.] to flash, applied to the glare of light occasioned by the explosion of combustible particles in the air, attended with thunder. To fall or light, used with *upon*. "Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us." *Com. Pray*.

To **LIGHTEN**, [liten] V. A. [from *light*, substantive] to illuminate; or make things visible; to disperse any gloom or obscurity; to convey knowledge. "Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord." *Com. Pray*. To make less heavy, applied to burdens.

LIGHTER, [liter] S. a large heavy boat in which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, [litterman] S. one who owns or works a lighter.

LIGHT-FINGERED, [lit-fingered] Adj. nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHT-FOOTED, [lit-footed] Adj. nimble in dancing, or swift in running.

LIGHT-HEADED, [lit-headed] Adj. unsteady; loose; thoughtless; giddy. In Medicine, delirious, or disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHT-HEARTED, [lit-barted] Adj. gay; merry; cheerful.

LIGHT-HOUSE, [lit-bohse] S. an high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHT-

LIGHTLESS, [*lilefs*] Adj. dark; wanting light.

LIGHTLY, [*lily*] Adv. without pressing hard; easily; without uneasiness or affliction; cheerfully. "Seeming to bear it lightly." *Shak.* Unchastely; immodestly; nimbly.

LIGHT-MINDED, [*lit-minded*] Adj. unsettled; unsteady; full of levity.

LIGHTNESS, [*lincfs*] S. want of weight; agility or nimbleness; inconstancy; unchastity or levity.

LIGHTNING, [*lirning*] S. [from *lighten*, whence *lightening* and *lightning*] a flash of light which accompanies thunder.

LIGHTS, [*lits*] S. the lungs, or organs by which the action of breathing is performed. This word is never used in the singular.

LIGHTSOME, [*litsome*] Adj. luminous; with great appearance of light; gay; airy.

LIGHTSOMENESS, [*litsomenefs*] S. luminousness, or the quality of having much light; cheerfulness; levity.

LIGNEOUS, Adj. [*Lat.*] made of wood; resembling wood.

LIGNUM VITÆ, S. [*Lat.* the wood of life] a very hard wood, called likewise *guaiacum*.

LIKE, Adj. [*lie*, *Sax.*] resembling or having a resemblance; equal; of the same quality or quantity; likely, or in a state that gives probable expectations; but this last sense is improper.

LIKE, S. [this substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; *the like*, for *the like thing*, or *like person*] some person or thing resembling another. Near approach; state like to another state.

LIKE, Adv. in the same manner; in the same manner as. "Like as a father pitieth his children." *Psal.* ciii. 13. In such a manner as becomes. "Quit yourselves like men." *1 Sam.* iv. 19. Followed by *enough*, probably, or likely. "Like enough it will." *Shak.*

To LIKE, V. A. [*Sax.*] to approve of; to chuse with some degree of preference; to view with approbation, love, or fondness.

L'KELIHOOD, or **L'KELINESS**, S. [from *likely*] appearance or shew; resemblance; probability, or appearance of truth.

L'KELY, Adj. such as may be liked; such as may please by their external appearance; probable.

L'KELY, Adv. probably.

To L'KEN, V. A. to represent as bearing some resemblance; to compare.

L'KENESS, S. resemblance; one that resembles another.

L'KEWISE, Adv. in like manner; also; too; moreover, or besides. *SYNON.* *Also* relates more to number and quantity, its proper office being to add and to augment. *Like-wise* is used with most propriety when it refers to similitude or comparison; its particu-

lar office is, to denote the conformity and equality of things.

L'KING, S. a state of trial, wherein a person is placed, that he may see whether he likes, or is approved of.

L'LIED, Adj. adorned with lilies; of the whiteness of a lily.

L'LY, S. [*Lat.*] a flower, somewhat resembling the fleur-de-lis, but of various colours.

L'LY-LIVERED, Adj. white livered; cowardly. "A lily-livered, action-taking knave." *Shak.*

L'IMA, a city of S. America, in Peru, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 8 parishes, and yet it contains but 28,000 inhabitants, whereof 9000 are Spaniards. The inhabitants are very debauched, but at the same time extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city are monks and nuns, who are not a jot more chaste than the rest. The nuns, especially, are such libertines, that it is hard to find any free from the French disease, of which they sometimes die for want of good physicians. It is seated on a large, pleasant, fertile plain, on a small river, near the sea. Lon. 68. 45. W. lat. 12. 15. S.

LIMB, [*lim*] S. [*Sax* and *Scot.*] a member; a joint of any animal. An edge or border, used by philosophical writers; from *limbe*, Fr. or *limbus*, Lat. "At its outward limb, the red and yellow." *Newt.* Opt.

To LIMB, [*lim*] V. A. to assume limbs. To tear asunder; to dismember.

L'IMBECK, S. [corrupted from *alembeic*] a still.

L'IMBED, [*lim'd*] Adj. formed with regard to limbs. "Large limbed." *Pope.*

L'IMBER, Adj. [*Brit.*] flexible; easily bent. **L'IMBERNESS**, S. the quality of being easily bent.

L'IMBO, S. [*Lat.*] a middle state, bordering on hell, in which there is neither pleasure or pain. Popularly, a prison; any place of misery or confinement.

L'IMBURG, the duchy of, a province of the Austrian Netherlands; bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Juliers, on part of the E. by the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is separated by the river Maese. It is about 30 miles in length, and 23 in breadth.

LIME, S. [*Sax.*] any viscous substance; particularly applied to that which is laid on twigs, and catches or sticks to the wings and feet of birds that touch it, hence called *birdlime*. Matter from which mortar is made, so called, because used in cement.

LIME, S. in Botany, called likewise the linden-tree: its wood is used by carvers and turners.

turners. A species of lemon which grows in the West Indies, from *lime*, Fr.

To LIME, V. A. to smear with lime; to cement or unite as with mortar. To manure ground with lime. Figuratively, to entangle or ensnare. "Oh limed soul!" *Shak.*

LIME-KILN, S. a kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

LIME-STONE, S. the stone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, S. a liquor made by pouring boiling water on unslacked lime, and racking it off when settled.

LIMIT, S. [Lat.] a bound; a border; the utmost extent of any place or space.

SYNON. *Confines* are where we are at liberty to go; *limits* are what we ought not to pass; *bounds* are what we cannot pass.

To LIMIT, V. A. [Lat.] to confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe, or prescribe bounds to. To restrain, or confine the sense, applied to words that have various significations.

LIMITARY, Adj. placed at the limits or boundaries as a guard.

LIMITATION, S. restriction; restraint.

LIMMINGTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 12 and October 13, for horses, cheese, and bacon; seated on a hill, near the sea, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 6½ miles S. W. of London.

To LIMN, V. A. [Fr.] to draw or paint any thing; to colour or illuminate in prints or maps; to paint in water colours, in crayons, oil colours, &c.

LIMNER, S. [corrupted from *enlumineur*, Fr.] a painter; or one who draws portraits from the life.

LIMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] muddy or slimy.

LIMP, Adj. [Ital.] vapid, or having no taste.

To LIMP, V. N. [Sax.] to halt; to walk lamely.

LIMPET, S. a kind of shell fish.

LIMPID, Adj. [Lat.] clear; pure; transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, S. the quality of being transparent; applied to streams.

LIMPLY, Adv. in a lame or halting manner.

LIMPSHAM, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is April 25, for cattle and cheese.

LIMY, Adj. [from *lime*] containing lime. Viscous or glutinous.

LINCH-PIN, S. an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCOLN, [Lincoln] the capital of Lincolnshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs; on the second Tuesday after April 12, July 5, first Wednesday after September 12, and November 12, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the river Witham, which divides into several streams, and waters the lower

part of the city, over which there are divers bridges. It had formerly 50 churches, which are now reduced to 14, besides the cathedral, or minster. It is well built, and well inhabited, and the shops are well furnished with commodities. It is a bishop's see, whose diocese is the largest in England. The cathedral is one of the most superb structures of this kind in England, and the country to the N. may be seen for 50 miles distance. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an earldom, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is a county of itself, whose liberties extend 20 miles in circumference. It is 131 miles N. of London.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Nottinghamshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, and on the S. by Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgehire. It contains 4590 houses, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 parishes, and 31 market-towns, whereof 5 send members to parliament; which, with 2 for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, the Nire, the Welland, the Ancham, and the Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; the air of this last is unwholesome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marshes. The soil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. The E. and S. parts are not so proper for corn, but then they supply them with fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese. Lincoln is the principal town.

LINCTUS, S. [Lat.] a medicine, so called, because licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, S. [Sax.] the lime-tree.

LINDSEY, a village in Suffolk, 13 miles E. of Ipswich, with one fair, on July 25, for toys.

LINE, S. [Lat.] quantity extended in length only, without breadth or thickness; any extension, considered only with regard to length; a slender string; a thread extended as a guide or rule; the string that sustains the hook in angling; a lineament or mark in the face; a single row of letters written or printed from one margin to the other. Rank, in the army. A work thrown up, or a breach, applied to fortification. Extension; a limit. In Geography, the equator, or equinoctial line. In pedigree, progeny; family, or relations, considered as ascending or descending. In the plural, a letter, or any composition written by an author. "I read your *lines*."

To LINE, V. A. [Lat.] to cover on the inside.

LINEAGE, S. [Fr.] race; progeny; family.

LINEAL, Adj. [Lat.] composed of lines delineated. Descending directly, as the son

from the father, &c. applied to genealogy. Allied by direct descent.

L'NEALLY, Adv. in a direct line, applied to pedigree.

L'NEAMENT, S. [Lat.] feature; or any mark either in the face or form, which distinguishes one person from another.

L'NEAR, Adj. [Lat.] composed of lines; having the form of lines.

L'NEATION, S. [Lat.] a draught, or appearance of a line or lines.

L'NEN, S. [Lat.] cloth made of hemp or flax.

L'NEN, Adj. [Lat.] made of linen; resembling linen in whiteness.

L'NEN-DRAPER, S. [from *linen*, and *draper*; of *drap*, Fr. cloth.] a person who sells linen. See DRAPER.

L'NFIELD, a village in Sussex, 8 miles S. of E. Grinstead, with 3 fairs, on May 12, for horned cattle; on Aug. 6, for cattle and sheep; and on October 28, for pedlars ware.

LING, S. [Hb.] a kind of heath; a kind of sea-fish usually dried and salted, from *lingbe*, Belg.

LING, the termination, borrowed from the Saxons, commonly implies diminution, and is derived from *klein*, Teut. little. Thus *enapling*, Sax. from *enap*, Sax. a boy, implies a little boy; *kitling*, is a little kitten: sometimes it denotes quality, and is then, according to Skinner, derived from *langen*, Teut. to belong; thus *suckling*, denotes the state of an infant that sucks; and *birdling*, the quality of a person who works for hire.

To L'NGER, V. N. [Sax.] to remain long in a state of languor or pain. Figuratively, to hesitate, or be in a surprise. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to remain long in any state, as loath to leave it; to be long in producing an effect.

L'NGERER, S. one who does any thing in such a manner as to protract the time, or do it as slowly as he can.

L'NGERINGLY, Adv. in a tedious or delaying manner.

L'NGFIELD, a village in Surry, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and June 29, for pedlars ware.

L'NGO, S. [Port.] language; tongue, or speech; a low word.

LINGUA'DENTAL, Adj. in Grammar, applied to the letters uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. "The *lingua-dentals*, *f, v, th, db.*" Holder.

L'NGUIST, S. [Lat.] a person skilled in languages.

L'NIMENT, S. [Lat.] an ointment of any medicine that may be spread or smeared over a sore.

L'NING, S. [from *line*, the verb] the inner covering of any thing.

LINK, S. a single ring of a chain; any thing doubled, or forming a loop resembling the ring of a chain; any thing that connects;

a chain. In Reasoning, a single part of a series or chain of consequences; a proposition. Joined to a foregoing and following proposition, a series. A torch made of pitch and hards, from *luknos*, Gr.

To LINK, V. A. to connect or join together, as the links of a chain. Figuratively, to unite in concord or friendship; to connect, generally used with *together*.

L'NK-BOY, S. a boy that carries a torch or link, to light persons in the night.

L'NLITHGOW, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, capital of a territory of the same name, with the title of an Earldom; remarkable for its antiquity, lake, park, and royal palace, finished by king James I. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh.

L'NLITHGOW, a shire of Scotland, which sends 2 members to parliament; one for the burghs of Linlithgow, &c. and one for the burghs of Queensferry, &c.

L'NNET, S. [Fr.] a small singing bird about the size of a sparrow, covered with brownish feathers.

L'NSEED, S. [corrupted from *linseed*] the seed of flax.

L'NSEY WO'OLSEY, Adj. made of linen and wool mixed together. Figuratively, vile, mean, compounded of different and unsuitable parts; mongrel.

L'NSTOCK, S. a staff of wood with a match at the end, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, S. [Lat.] the soft substance called flax; linen scraped into a soft woolly substance, used by surgeons to lay on wounds.

L'NTEL, S. [Fr.] the upper part of a door-frame, which crosses the two upright posts.

L'NTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and August 30, for horses; 48½ miles N. by E. of London.

L'ON, S. [Lat.] the fiercest and most magnanimous of wild beasts.

L'ONESS, S. a she-lion.

L'ON-HEARTED, Adj. of undaunted courage, like a lion.

LIP, S. [Sax.] the edge or outward part of the mouth; that muscular part which shuts and covers the mouth, both above and below. Figuratively, the edge of any thing. To make a lip, is to hang the lip in anger and contempt.

L'PHOOK, a village in Hampshire, in the road from London to Portsmouth, 8 miles N. E. of Petersfield, with 2 fairs, on the first Wednesday in March, and on June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

LIPO'THYMOUS, Adj. [Gr.] fainting.

LYPO'THYMY, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a sudden diminution or failure of the animal and vital functions: a swoon or fainting fit.

L'PPED, Adj. having lips.

L'PPITUDE, S. [Lat.] blearedness of the eyes.

LIPWISDOM, S. an appearance of wisdom in discourse without practice. "All is but lipwisdom which wants experience."

Sidney.

LIQUATION, S. [Lat.] the act of melting; capacity of being melted.

To **LIQUATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to melt or turn into liquor.

LIQUEFACTION, S. [Lat.] the act of melting; the state of a body melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, Adj. [from *liquefy*] capable of being melted.

To **LIQUEFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to melt, applied to fire. To dissolve, applied to liquor.

LIQUID, Adj. [Lat.] fluid, or giving way to the slightest touch. Soft or clear, applied to sound. In Grammar, pronounced without any harshness, and applied to the consonants *l, n, r, and r.*

LIQUID, S. a body which has the property of fluidity, and of wetting other bodies immersed in it.

To **LIQUIDATE**, V. A. to clear away or lessen debts. In Commerce, to make bills current and payable.

LIQUIDITY, S. subtilty.

LIQUIDNESS, S. the quality of having its parts easily put in motion, and adhering to any thing immersed.

LIQUOR, [pron. *likur*] S. [Lat.] any thing liquid; generally applied to something which has some inebriating or intoxicating ingredients steeped in it.

To **LIQUOR**, V. A. to drench or moisten.

LIQUORICE, S. a sweet root, used in medicine.

LISBON, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, lately a large, rich, strong, celebrated city, and one of the principal of Europe, with an archbishop's see, an university, a tribunal of the inquisition, a strong castle, and a harbour 12 miles in length. The squares, the publick buildings, the palaces, and every other part, were very magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake on November 1, 1755, and is not yet entirely rebuilt. The harbour will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, afforded a beautiful prospect, as the buildings rose gradually one above another. There were 30,000 houses, 200,000 inhabitants, 40 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, and 40 convents for both sexes. It is seated on the river Tagus, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 188 W. by N. of Seville, and 265 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

LISLE [pron. *Lile*] a large, rich, handsome, and strong town of French Flanders, of which it is the capital, with a strong castle, and a citadel built by Vauban, and said to be the finest in Europe, as well as the best fortified. The large square, and the publick buildings, are very handsome; and they have manu-

factures of silks, cambricks, and camblets, as well as other stuffs, which have been brought to great perfection. It is seated on the river Duele, 14 miles W. of Tournay, 32 S. W. of Ghent, 37 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of the bay of Lochyol, in Argyleshire. It is eight miles long, and two broad, and the soil is pretty fertile. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

To **LISP**, V. N. [Sax.] to speak with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, S. speaking with too frequent application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISPER, S. one who speaks lispingly.

LISS, a village in Hampshire, with one fair on May 6, for horned cattle and horses.

LIST, S. [Fr.] a roll, or catalogue. In a closed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; from *lice*, Fr. hence, to enter the lists is to contend with a person, either with bodily strength, or by disputation and argument. A strip on the extremities of cloth; a border; from *licium*, Lat. Desire; willingness; choice; from *lystan*, Sax.

To **LIST**, V. N. [Sax.] to chuse or desire; to be disposed or inclined to.

To **LIST**, V. A. [from *list*, a roll] to enlist or register. To retain and enrol as soldiers or sailors. To hearken to; from *listen*.

LISTED, Adj. striped; marked with lines or streaks of different colours.

LISTEL, S. in Architecture, is a small band or kind of rule in the moulding; also, the space between the channelings of pillars.

To **LISTEN**, V. N. [Sax.] to hearken or give attention to.

LISTENER, S. one who hearkens or attends to what another says.

LISTLESS, Adj. without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another; careless; heedless.

LISTLESSLY, Adv. without thought or attention.

LISTLESSNESS, S. inattention; disregard; want of desire.

LI'TANY, S. [Gr.] a general supplication used in public worship to appease the wrath of the Deity, and to request those virtues which a person wants.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on Shrove-Monday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; on May 12, for sheep and cattle; and on Friday before November 8, for geese and cheese. It is a city and county of itself, and is seated in a pleasant champaign country; is divided from the close and cathedral, which are joined together by two bridges and causeways; is well-built, indifferently large, and contains three parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which

which is a handsome structure. Here is a free grammar-school and two hospitals, and it is much frequented by the better sort of people. It is 117 m. N. W. of London. This, together with Coventry, is the see of a bishop.

LITERAL, Adj. [Lat.] according to its primary and most obvious sense, opposed to figurative. Following the letter, or word for word, applied to translations. Consisting of letters.

LITERALLY, Adv. according to the primary and obvious sense of words, opposed to figuratively. With close adherence to the words or sense of an original, applied to translations.

LITERATI, S. [Ital.] the learned. It has no singular.

LITERATURE, S. [Lat.] learning, erudition.

LITHARGE, S. [Lat.] lead vitrified either with or without a mixture of copper.

LITHE, Adj. [Sax.] pliant; easily bent.

LITHENESS, S. the quality of being pliant, or easily bent.

LITHER, Adj. [from *lithe*] soft; pliant; affording little or no resistance. Bad; sorry; corrupt.

LITHOMANCY, S. [Gr.] prediction, or the art of foretelling by stones.

LITHONTRIPTIC, Adj. [Gr.] Medicines which have the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder, or kidneys.

LITHOTOMIST, S. [Gr.] a surgeon who extracts the stone by cutting or opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, S. [Gr.] the art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, S. [Lat.] one engaged in a law-suit.

LITIGANT, Adj. engaged in a law-suit.

TO LITIGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to contest in law.

LITIGATION, S. [Lat.] a suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, Adj. [Fr.] quarrelsome; wrangling; fond of going to law; disputable; controvertible.

LITIGIOUSLY, Adv. in a quarrelsome manner; in a manner which shews a fondness of law-suits.

LITIGIOUSNESS, S. a wrangling disposition; a fondness for debate, or law-suits.

LITTER, S. [Fr.] a carriage borne by horses, containing a bed; the straw laid under animals or plants. A breed of young, generally applied to those of swine. Any number of things thrown carelessly or confusedly together.

TO LITTER, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to swine. To cover with things in a confused and slovenly manner; to supply cattle with straw to lie on.

LITTLE, Adj. [compar. *less*, superlat. *least*. Sax.] small in quantity, quality, number, dignity, or importance.

LITTLE, S. a small space; a small part or portion; a slight affair; not much; scarce

any thing. **SYNON.** The word *little* sometimes signifies only want of bigness; and at other times want of greatness in every sense; whereas that of *small* is the opposite only to bigness, and supposes some kind of length.

LITTLE, Adv. in a small degree or quantity; not much.

LITTLEBOURN, in Kent, whose fair is July 5, for toys.

LITTLE-DEAN, in Gloucestershire, whose fairs are Whit-monday, and Nov. 26, for pedlars wares.

LITTLE-DRIFFIELD, in Yorkshire, whose fairs are Easter-monday, Whit-monday, Aug. 26, and Sept. 19, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

LITTLE-HADHAM, in Hertfordshire, whose fair is July 15, for toys.

LITTLE-MOUNTAIN, in Carmarthenshire, whose fairs are May 12, and Nov. 12, for cattle and pedlary.

LITTLENESS, S. smallness of bulk or size; meanness; want of grandeur or dignity.

LITURGY, S. [Gr.] a form of prayer used in public worship. The English *liturgy* was first composed, approved, and confirmed in parliament anno 1548, the offices for the morning and evening prayer being then in the same form as they stand at present, excepting that there was no confession and absolution; the office beginning with the Lord's prayer. In the communion, the ten commandments were omitted; the offertory was made with bread and wine mixed with water, and in the prayer for Christ's church militant, thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his saints, in the blessed Virgin, the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and martyrs; and the saints departed were commended to God's mercy and peace: to this the consecratory prayer, now used, was joined as a part, only with some words now left out, petitioning that the bread and wine might be to us the body and blood of Jesus, the beloved Son, &c. In baptism, besides the form of the cross made on the child's forehead, another was made on his breast, with an adjuration of the devil to go out of him; after which the child was dipped three times in the font, if well, but otherwise sprinkled. Besides these, some other ceremonies are omitted in the office for the sick, as is supposed, in 1551, when the form was altered at the solicitation of Calvin.

LITUUS, S. [Lat.] in Medals, the staff used by augurs, in the shape of a bishop's crozier.

TO LIVE, V. A. [pronounced with the *i* short, as in *if* or *gift*. Sax.] to be in a state wherein the soul and body are united, and co-operate together; to pass life in any manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life. Followed by *with*, to converse or continue in the same house with another. To be supported; to feed.

LIVE,

LIVE, Adj. [the *l* pronounced long, as in *live*] quick; having life; active. Burning, or not extinguished, applied to fire.

LIVELIHOOD, S. [from *live*, and *hood*] [Sax.] support of life; maintenance; sufficient to supply the necessities of life.

LIVELINESS, S. appearance of life; vivacity; activity; sprightliness.

LIVELONG, Adj. tedious; lasting; durable.

LIVELILY, or **LIVELY**, Adv. in a brisk, vigorous, and active manner. With a strong resemblance, applied to description or painting.

LIVELY, Adj. brisk; vigorous; gay; airy; vivacious; nearly representing life.

LIVER, [Liver] S. one who is alive, or continues in life; one who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue, vice, happiness, or misery. In Anatomy, a large and pretty solid mass of a dark red colour, a little inclined to yellow, situated immediately under the diaphragm, partly in the right hypochondrium, and partly in the epigastrium: its use is to purify the mass of blood, by secreting the bilious humours it contains.

LIVER-COLOUR, S. a dark red colour.

LIVER-GROWN, Adj. having a great overgrown liver.

LIVERPOOL. See **LEVERPOOL**.

LIVERWORT, S. There is a very beautiful flower of this name, which is called *hepatia* in Lat. from its resembling the lobes of the liver. Besides which, there are two plants called *liven*. That called ash-coloured ground liverwort is reckoned a great specific for curing the bite of a mad dog.

LIVERY, S. [Fr.] in Law, the act of giving or taking possession; a release from a wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; cloaths given to servants; any particulars. To stand at livery, applied to horses, signifies to be kept in a public stable, where they are supplied with food.

LIVERYMAN, S. a servant who wears cloaths of a particular colour, which are given him by his master. In London, a citizen who wears a gown at public cavalcades, and has a liberty of voting for the members that represent the city in parliament, &c.

LIVES, S. the plural of **LIFE**.

LIVID, Adj. [Lat.] discoloured with a blow; black and blue.

LIVIDITY, S. [Fr.] discolouration caused by a blow; a black and blue colour.

LIVING, S. support; maintenance; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

LIVING, Adj. [from *live*] in a state of motion or vegetation; alive; or enjoying life.

LIVINGLY, Adv. in a living state.

LIVRE, S. [Fr.] a French money of account, consisting of 20 sols, each sol containing 12 deniers; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

LIXIVIAL, Adj. [Lat.] impregnated with salts; like a *lixivium*; obtained by calcining

vegetables, and mixing their ashes with water; belonging to *ey*.

LIXIVIALE, or **LIXIVIOUS**, Adj. [Fr.] made from burnt vegetables, and extracted by lotion or washing.

LIXIVUM, S. [Lat.] ley; water impregnated with salts or ashes.

LIZARD, S. [Fr.] a small creeping creature of a green colour, with four legs, resembling a crocodile: there are some in Arabia a cubit long. In America they are eaten by the natives of Peru, as appears by Don Juan de Ulloa's travels.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, which is not above 36 miles from the land's-end in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helston. From hence the ships usually take their departure, when they are bound to the westward.

L. L. D. [*legum doctor*] an abbreviation, signifying doctor of the civil and canon laws.

LO! Interject. [Sax.] look! see! behold!

LOACH, [*lœch*] S. [Fr.] a very dainty fish, with only one fin on the back, that breeds in little and clear brooks or rills; it grows not above a finger long, and is of a thickness proportionable to its length; and its mouth, like the barbel's, is under its nose.

LOAD, [*lœd*] S. [Sax.] a burthen; a freight, or lading; as much weight as any person or animal can bear. Figuratively, any thing that depresses, applied to the mind.

LOAD, [more properly *lode*. Sax.] the leading vein in a mine.

To **LOAD**, [*lœd*] V. A. to put goods on board a ship; or burthen on a man, or a beast of carriage. Figuratively, to encumber or embarrass. To charge, applied to a gun, or other fire-arms. To make grievous.

LO'ADER, [*lœder*] S. a person who puts the freight on board a ship, or a burthen on a man, beast, or in a carriage.

LO'ADSMAN, [*lœdman*] S. [Sax.] a pilot, or a person that conducts into, and out of, harbours.

LO'ADSTAR, S. [more properly, as written by Mandeville, *lœd-star*; from *lœdan*, Sax. to lead] the pole star, so called from its leading and guiding manner.

LO'ADSTONE, [properly *lodestone*, or *lodging stone*; from *lœdan*, Sax. to lead, and *stone*] S. the magnet; a peculiar rich iron ore, found in large masses, of a deep iron grey, when fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very heavy, and is remarkable for attracting iron, and giving it an inclination or direction towards the north.

LOAF, [*lœf*] S. [plural *loaves*. Sax.] a mass of bread baked: it is distinguished from a cake by its thickness. Any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, [*lœm*] S. [Sax.] the common earth consisting of clay with a mixture of sand in it: the black earth called mould; a reddish earth used

used in making bricks; a kind of mortar made of the best earth, by tempering it with water, straw, &c.

To LOAM, [*lōm*] V. A. to smear with loam, marl, or clay; to cover with clay.

LO'AMY, [*lōmy*] Adj. marley, or clayey.

LOAN, [*lōn*] S. [Sax.] any thing lent; the interest, premium, or consideration for money lent; any thing given to another on condition of his returning it at a certain time.

LOATH, [pron. *lōth*] Adj. [Sax.] unwilling, not inclined, averse.

To LOATHE, [*lōthe*] V. A. to look on with great disgust or abhorrence; to see food with nauseousness or squeamishness.

LO'ATHER, [*lōther*] S. one who considers any thing with abhorrence.

LO'ATHFUL, [*lōthful*] Adj. full of abhorrence or hating; abhorred or hated.

LO'ATHINGLY, [*lōthingly*] Adv. in a manner that testifies abhorrence or hatred.

LO'ATHNESS, [*lōthness*] S. unwillingness; reluctance; dislike.

LO'ATHSOME, [*lōthsome*] Adj. abhorred; detested; causing satiety, disgust, or nauseousness.

LOAVES, [*lōvez*] S. the plural of LOAF.

LOB, S. [Teut.] an heavy, dull, or stupid person. *Lob's-pound*, a prison; the stocks; or a place of confinement.

To LOB, V. A. [from the substantive] to let fall in a clownish manner.

LOBBY, S. [Teut.] a porch or opening before a room.

LOBE, S. [Fr.] a division, or distinct part: usually applied to the two parts into which the lungs are divided, and likewise to the tip of the ear.

LO'BSTER, S. [Sax.] a shell-fish, which when caught is blackish, but when boiled is red: a cant word for a foot soldier.

LOBULE, S. a small lobe.

LO'CAL, Adj. [Lat.] having the properties of a place; relating to place; being in a particular place; confined or appropriated to any particular place.

LOCALITY, S. existence in place; relation of place or distance.

LO'CALLY, Adv. with respect to place.

LOCA'TION, S. [Lat.] situation with respect to place; the act of placing; the state of being placed.

LOCH, [pron. *lōb*] S. [Scot.] a lake. In Medicine, a composition of a middle consistence between a syrup and a soft electuary, used in diseases of the lungs, and pron. *lock*.

LO'CHIA, [*lōkia*] S. [Gr.] the evacuations consequent on a delivery.

LOCHMA'BEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Annandale, 15 miles N. E. of Dumfries.

LOCK, S. [Sax.] an instrument with springs and bolts, used for the security of doors, drawers, &c; the part of a gun by which fire is struck; a quantity of hair or wool hang-

ing together; a tuft or small quantity of hay. In a river, a place where the waters are confined by flood-gates, to swell and increase the natural depth and force of the stream, in order to render it navigable. A place where thieves carry or hide stolen goods. An hospital, where none but persons affected with the venereal disease are admitted.

To LOCK, V. A. to shut or fasten a door, &c. by turning the key round in a lock. To lock up, to shut up, or confine. To close.

LO'CKER, S. any thing that is fastened with a lock; a drawer.

LO'CKET, S. [Fr.] a small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

LO'CKRAM, S. a kind of coarse linen.

LOCOMOTION, S. [Lat.] the power or action of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] changing place; having the power of moving from one place to another.

LO'CUST, S. [Lat.] an animal somewhat resembling a grasshopper, but considerably larger, and of a brownish colour, very destructive to vegetables, moving in herds which are headed by a particular one of the species, and therefore not inelegantly compared to an army. According to the Scriptures, they are very numerous in the East; and Dr. Pocock informs us, in his travels into Egypt, that they are eaten by the natives of those parts.

LOCUTION, S. [Lat.] the manner of speech used in any country.

LO'CUTORY, S. [Lat.] a hall in religious houses, appointed for the meeting of monks, friars, &c. to converse together.

To LODGE, V. A. [Sax.] to supply with a house to dwell in for a certain time; to afford dwelling, or admit a person to lie or dwell in the same house. Figuratively, to place, fix, or plant. Neuterly, to take up residence for a night.

LODGE, S. a small house in a park or forest; any small house or habitation.

LOD'GEMENT, S. [*logement*, Fr.] accumulation, or the act of putting in a certain place. In Fortification, an encampment made by an army; the possession of an enemy's works.

LO'DGER, S. one who lives in an apartment hired in the house of another; one that resides any where.

LOD'GING, S. rooms hired in the house of another; a place of residence; a place to lie in; harbour or covert.

LOFT, S. [Brit.] a floor; the highest floor in a house; rooms in the highest part of a building.

LO'FTILY, Adv. on high; in a place at a distance from the ground upwards. Figuratively, in a proud, haughty manner; sublimely.

LOFTINESS, S. height or distance from the ground upwards; elevation; sublimity; pride or haughtiness.

LOTTY,

LOFTY, [*lofty*] Adj. high; at a distance from the ground; situated on high; sublime; elevated; proud; haughty. **SYNON.** *Lofty* seems to carry with it an idea of magnificence which *high* does not; thus we say, a *lofty* room, the *lofty* cedar; but, a *high* house, a *high* tree.

LOG, S. [*Belg.*] a shapeless, bulky piece of wood. Figuratively, a sluggish, inactive person. An Hebrew measure, five sixths of a pint. In Navigation, a small piece of timber of a triangular form, having lead at one end, to make it swim upright in the water, and a line fixed to the other with knots at about forty-two feet distance from each other: its use is to keep account, and make an estimate of a ship's way, by observing the length of line unwound in half a minute's time, the ship sailing the same number of miles in an hour, as the knots which are run out in half a minute.

LOGARITHMS, S. [*Gr.*] certain artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical progression, corresponding to as many others proceeding in geometrical proportion, and so fitted to the natural numbers, that if any two natural numbers are multiplied and divided by one another, the correspondent numbers answer all those conclusions by addition or subtraction. They were invented by Napier, lord Marcheson, a Scotch baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford.

LOGGERHEAD, S. [*Belg.*] a person that is stupid, and of slow apprehension; a block-head. *To fall to loggerheads*, or *go to loggerheads*, is to scuffle or fight without weapons.

LOGGERHEADED, Adj. dull; stupid; slow of understanding.

LOGIC, S. [*Lat.*] the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others; a particular method of reasoning.

LOGICAL, Adj. belonging to, or taught in logic; skilled in, or furnished with logic.

LOGICALLY, Adv. reasonably; according to the rules of logic.

LOGICIAN, [*logician*] S. [*Lat.*] a professor of logic; a person skilled in logic.

LOGIST, S. [*Lat.*] one skilled in computations and arithmetic.

LOGISTIC, Adj. [*See Logist*] in Arithmetic, applied to the doctrine of sexagesimal fractions, used by astronomers before the invention of logarithms. A curve, so called from its properties and uses in constructing and explaining the nature of Logarithms.

LOG-LINE, S. [*See Log*] in Navigation, a small line, fastened to a piece of board, and having knots at certain distances, by which a ship's way is reckoned.

LOGOMACHY, [*logomachy*] S. [*Gr.*] a contention in words.

LOGWOOD, S. [*Belg.*] a wood of a very dense and firm texture, brought to us in black and very large blocks or logs, and is the

heart of the tree that produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard; and of a deep strong red colour; has been long known to the dyers, who use it in colouring blue and black, and lately has been introduced into medicine, wherein it is found to be astringent.

LOIN, S. [*Brit.*] the back of an animal as carved by a butcher. In Anatomy, the lower part of the spine of the back.

To LOITER, V. N. [*Belg.*] to linger; to make use of idle and lazy delays.

LOITERER, S. one who passes his time in idleness; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

To LOLL, V. N. to lean in any idle or lazy manner against any thing. *To hang out*, applied to the tongue of a beast.

LOLLARDS, a sect of Christians that rose in Germany about the beginning of the 14th century, so called from its author *Walter Lollard*. They rejected the mass, extreme unction, and penances for sins. Also, a name of infamy given to Wickliff and his followers, from an affinity between some of their tenets and those of the *Lollards*, and in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V. were accounted heretics.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, is very ancient, but was neither built by Brute nor king Lud, as some dreaming authors pretend; nor yet was it in being in the time of Julius Cæsar, though it is mentioned by Tacitus as a place of considerable trade in the reign of Nero; and hence we may conclude it was founded in the time of Claudius, and the year of Christ 42. It is said, but with no great certainty, that it was surrounded with a wall by Constantine. It had seven gates by land, namely Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate; which are now all taken down, except Newgate, and that will be removed as soon as the new Newgate is completed. On the side of the water there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the postern-gate near the Tower, and the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple Bar, which determines the bounds of the city westward. This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses; in memory of this last there is an obelisk erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder uncertain; however, it is said, William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower: it is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which inclose several streets, besides the Tower, properly so called: this contains the great artillery, and a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and

the large horse armoury, among which are 15 figures of kings on horseback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for strange birds and beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one parish-church, and it is under the command of a Constable and Lieutenant. In Thames-street, near the Tower, is the Custom-house, which is a large, stately structure, where the King's customs are received, for all goods imported and exported: and opposite thereto, as well as a great way down the river, there is a delightful prospect of a grove of ships, laden with commodities of various kinds. London-bridge is a little farther to the west, which was greatly admired for having fine houses on each side; but they are now taken down to render the passage more commodious; and lately the middle arch is widened, and the whole bridge beautified. The stone gate-house, which commanded the passage into London from Surry and Kent, built near the entrance of the bridge, is also taken down. Gresham-college, in Bishopsgate ward, was built round a court 144 feet square, with bricks, and covered with slate, and near the site of the present Excise-office. There are professors, with salaries, appointed to read lectures, in the different faculties, but now they seldom or never have any auditors, though they always attend in term time for that purpose, in a room over the Royal Exchange. The Bank of England began to be erected in 1732, and in 1735, about a year after it was finished, a marble statue of William III. was set up in the hall. Great additions have been lately made to this edifice, which are equally remarkable for their elegance and usefulness. The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of this kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the years 1566 and 1567; but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland stone; it was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000*l*. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, and there are piazzas on the outside of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 19 of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lantern is 178 feet high. In the place where Stocks-market was held is the Mansion-house, for the lord-mayor to reside in; the first stone of which was laid in October 1739: It is a noble and magnificent structure, but too heavy, and too large for the use for which it was designed. Bowchurch is admired for the beauty of its steeple; and that of Walbrooke, behind the Mansion-house, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheap-side, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will

hold near 7000 people. Besides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of Edward the Confessor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. queen Caroline, George II. his present majesty, and Q. Charlotte. Blackwell-hall in Balshaw-ward is famous for being the greatest mart for woollen-cloth in the world. Sion-college stands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London Clergy; and under it is an alms-house, consisting of 10 poor men, and as many women, each of whom are allowed six pounds a-year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Christopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and, including the portico, 500; and the height, from the ground to the top of the cross, 344 feet. In Warwick-lane is the Physicians College, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor, gratis; the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeons-hall is in the Old Bailey, and is built in the modern taste, since the surgeons separated from that of the barbers. Christ's Hospital was formerly a house of the Grey-friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens, of both sexes: a mathematical school was founded here in 1673, and a writing school in 1694; and the charity has been otherwise increased by a great many noble benefactions. Doctors Commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a spacious, commodious structure, with several handsome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the herald's college, to which belong three kings at arms, namely, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, with six heralds, four pursuivants, and eight proctors. It is a spacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple Bar are the Inner and Middle Temple, which are both inns of court, for the study of the law. The Temple church was founded at first by the Knights Templars, in 1185, and is now one of the most beautiful Gothick structures in England. There are twelve other inns of court, which it would be too long to dwell upon. Blackfriars bridge, which has been erected within these few years, is at once a proof of the opulence and public spirit of the corporation. The Sessions-house is an elegant new stone building in the Old-Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal causes eight times a year. Fleet-prison is by Fleet-market; and Bridewell, near Black-friars bridge, is an hospital, and a house of correction. St. Bartholemew's hospital is near W. Smithfield, and contiguous to Christ's hospital, and it is designed for the relief of the sick and lame.

the buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The Lock-hospital is near Hyde-park-corner; the Smallpox-hospital near Pancras; the Lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street, and another in Aldersgate-street. Besides these, there are St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals in Southwark, St. George's hospital at Hyde-park corner, Middlesex hospital near Oxford-street, and the London hospital at Mile-end. Add to these Bedlam, or Bethlehem hospital, for mad people, in Lower Moorfields, and St. Luke's, for the same purpose, in Upper Moorfields. To which add the magnificent structure in Lamb's Conduit-fields, called the Foundling-hospital. Westminster is generally reckoned part of London, though under a distinct government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the seat of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called a minster, and from its W. situation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothick taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850; but the present fabrick was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the cross isle is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is entirely brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of solid brass, gilt with gold: but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whose roof is not supported by pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and adjoining are the houses of the lords and commons. Westminster bridge, over the Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a master-piece of art, and superior to any thing of this kind hitherto erected. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster are increased to a prodigious degree, inasmuch that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park wall to the W. Among them are several magnificent squares, as those of Hanover, Grosvenor, Berkeley, Cavendish, and Portman. St. James's, Soho, Leicester, Golden, and Bloomsbury are old squares. To these may be added the magnificent square called Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and several others of less note, both in the city and suburbs. There were two exchanges in the liberties of Westminster, of which one called New Exchange is pulled down, and the other is not worth notice. As to the number of parishes, there are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out-parishes of Middlesex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster; which, add-

ed together, make 143. The number of meeting houses for Protestant dissenters of all denominations is upwards of 100, besides which there are 3 Jewish synagogues. The public schools are, that of St. Paul, merchant-tailors school in Cannon-street, mercers-chapel school in Cheap-side, the charter-house, the royal school in Westminster, and St. Martin's school near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies; but some can hardly be called so, because they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of these there are 12 principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is usually free; and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth-workers. The city magistrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common-councilmen, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common serjeant, and a town-clerk. The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high steward, an under steward, a headbailiff, a high-constable, and 14 burgessees. Places for diversion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh gardens, Marybone-gardens, the Pantheon, two play-houses, the opera house, and occasionally the little theatre in the Hay-market. Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are the royal society, the college of physicians, and the society of antiquarians. The finest repository of rarities is, Sir Hans Sloane's museum, now kept in Great Russel-street. In general, London, Westminster, and Southwark, are seated on the banks of the Thames; and from Ratcliff-cross in the E. to Northumberland house in the W. there is a gradual ascent to the principal streets. The hackney-coaches are 1000, and the sedan-chairs very numerous. There are 22 prisons, 42 markets, 30 squares, of all sorts, and the common firing is pit coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there are consumed upwards of 700,000 chaldrons every year. This renders the air gross; but then it has a salutary effect, in preserving the city from pestilential distempers, and the same has been observed of some cities in Germany: whereas, when wood was the chief fuel, the plague returned every 10 years. It is 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh, 225 N. W. of Paris, 690 N. by W. of Madrid, 750 N. W. of Rome, 660 W. N. W. of Vienna, 334 S. E. of Dublin, and 190 W. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 30. N.

LONE, Adj. [contracted from *alone*] solitary, or without inhabitants; by one's self, or without company.

LO'NELINESS, S. want of inhabitants or buildings; want of company.

LO'NELY, Adj. without any inhabitants or buildings; solitary.

LO'NENESS, S. solitude; a place unfrequented, and void of buildings.

LO'NESOME,

LO'NESOME, Adj. unfrequented; void of company, inhabitants, or buildings; dismal.

LONG, Adv. [Sax.] with some continuance, applied to time; dilatory. Of great extent in length; reaching to a great distance.

LONG, Adj. to a great length or space. For some time, or a great while, applied to time. In the comparative, *longer*, it implies a greater space, or more time; and in the superlative, *longest*, the greatest space or most time. After *not*, it implies soon. "*Not long*" after there arose." *Acts* xxvi. 14. Followed by *ago*, at some period of time far distant. "*Spread long ago*." *Tillass*. All along, or throughout, when followed by a substantive. "*Singeth all night long*." *Shak*.

LONG, S. [Sax.] by the fault; by the failure. "*All this coyl is long of you*." *Shak*. This word, though much disused, is purely English.

To **LONG**, V. N. [Tent.] to desire earnestly, to wish for with a continued and ardent desire.

LONGANIMITY, [the *g* pron. hard] S. [Lat.] a disposition of the mind which consists in bearing offences with patience.

LONG-BOAT, S. the largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONG-CRO'MARSH, a town in Berkshire, whose fair is held Aug. 2, for cheese and horses.

LONGEVITY, S. [Lat.] length of life; old age.

LONGIMANOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having long hands, or a long reach.

LONGIMETRY, S. [Fr.] the art of measuring lengths.

LONG-PRESTON, a town in Yorkshire, whose fairs are Feb. 18, and Sept. 3, for horned cattle.

LONGINGLY, [the *g* pron. hard] Adv. with incessant wishes and ardent desires.

LONGISH, [the *g* pron. hard] Adj. somewhat long.

LONGITUDE, S. [Lat.] in its primary signification, length. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the first point of Aries. In Geography, the distance of a place from some of the first meridians. In Navigation, the distance of a ship or place, either east or west from each other. The finding the *longitude at sea* has perplexed the mathematicians of all ages; and the parliament has promised a considerable reward for the invention.

LONGITUDINAL, Adj. [Fr.] measured by the length; lengthwise.

LONGSOME, Adj. tedious, Wearisome on account of its length, applied to time.

LONG-SUFFERING, S. patience under offences; clemency.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Thursdays, for horses and linen-yarn, and on Thursday after November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and linen-cloth.

It is seated on the borders of Scotland, 316 miles N. N. W. of London.

LONGWAYS, or **LONGWISE**, Adv. in the direction of the length; lengthwise.

LONGWINDED, Adj. longbreathed; tedious.

LO'NSDALE, or **KIRKBYLO'NSDALE**, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle, and on December 21, for woollen cloth. It is a large, well-built town, has a handsome church, and a fine stone-bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the best town in the county, except Kendal. It is 253 m. N. N. W. of London.

LOO, S. [Belg.] a game of cards, wherein the knave of clubs is reckoned the highest, and secures success to the person who has it.

LO'OBILY, Adj. awkward; clumsy; clownish.

LO'OBY, S. [Brit.] a clumsy clown.

LOOF, S. [Sax.] the part of a ship aloft, which lies before the chiefs trees.

To **LOOF**, V. A. to bring the ship close to a wind.

To **LOOK**, V. N. [Sax.] to behold, to see, to view, to direct the eye towards any object; to seem, or carry an air, mien, or appearance.

"*Looks very sullen*." *Burnet*. To look after, to attend to; to take care of. To look far, to expect. To look into, to examine; to sift; to inspect closely, or observe narrowly. Used with *on*, to respect, regard, esteem, consider, view, or think. "*I looked on Virgil as a*—"*cinct, majestic writer*." *Dryden*. To look out, to search or seek; to be on the watch. "*Bound to look out sharp*." *Coll*.

LOOK, Interj. [properly the imperative of the verb, and sometimes expressed by *look ye*] behold; see; look; observe.

LOOK, S. air of the face or cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing; the act of directing the eye towards.

LO'OKER, S. a spectator; a beholder. *Looker on*, an idle or unconcerned spectator.

LO'OKING-GLASS, S. a glass which represents the form of a person by reflection.

LOOM, S. a frame in which manufactures are woven.

To **LOOM**, V. N. [Sax.] at sea, to appear.

LOON, S. a sorry fellow; a scoundrel.

LOOP, S. [Belg.] a thread or twist, &c. doubled in such a manner, that a string or lace may be drawn through it.

LO'OPED, Adj. full of holes resembling loops.

LO'OPHOLE, S. an aperture in a loop; a hole to give passage. Figuratively, any shift or evasion.

LO'OPHOLED, Adj. full of holes, openings, or void spaces.

To **LOOSE**, V. A. [Sax.] to unbind or untie any thing fastened; to relax, applied to the joints. To free from any obligation; to let go.

LOOSE,

LOOSE, Adj. unbound; untied; not restrained, tight, or confined. Wanton, or not restrained by the dictates of modesty. Diffuse, applied to stile. Disengaged from any obligation; used with *from*, and sometimes *of*. To *loose*, to get rid of any restraint by force.

LOOSE, S. liberty; freedom from any constraint; indulgence, used with *give*.

LO'OSELY, Adv. in a manner that is not fast or firm, applied to any thing tied. Without any union or connection. Irregularly, or not restrained by the rules of chastity or virtue.

To **LO'USEN**, V. A. to undo any thing that is tied; to be made less compact or coherent. To separate or divide; to free from restraint, or set at liberty. To remove any obstruction in going to stool; to cure of constiveness.

LO'USENESS, S. the state of the things which are moveable, and deprived of their firmness or fixedness. A disposition of mind, or a conduct not restrained by any principle of law, charity, morality, or religion, applied to the manners. In Physic, a habit of body wherein a person is obliged to go often to stool.

LO'OVER, S. an opening for the smoke to go out at the roof of an house.

To **LOP**, V. A. to cut off the branches of trees. Figuratively, to cut off a part from any thing.

LOP, S. that which is cut from trees; a flex, from *loppa*, Swed. or *loup*, Scot.

LO'PPER, S. one that cuts branches from trees.

LOQUA'BAR, or **LOCHA'BAR**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Badenoch and Athol, on the S. by Lorn, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It is a mountainous country, and so barren, that it does not produce corn enough for the inhabitants; but there are large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fish. In the eastern part are two large lakes, one of which has the same name as the county, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Irish Sea by a long channel. The other is about 10 miles long, and communicates with it by a channel 3 or 4 miles in length.

LOQUA'CIOUS, [*loquacious*] Adj. [Lat.] full of talk; talking to excess; speaking, or vocal; blabbing.

LOQUA'CITY, S. [*loquacity*] the quality of talking to excess.

LORD, S. [from *blaford*, Sax. a giver of bread, alluding to the hospitality of our ancient nobles; it was afterwards written *laford*, and thence contracted into *lord*, from *blas*, Sax. a loaf of bread, and *ford*, Sax. to supply] a person invested with sovereign power over others: a master. A tyrant, or one who exerts his power to the distress of those that are subject to him. A title of honour given to those that are noble either by birth or crea-

tion, and invested with the dignity of a baron: by courtesy, it is applied to all sons of a duke or marquis, the eldest son of an earl, persons in honourable offices, and to one that has a fee, and consequently can claim homage of his tenants. In Scripture, it is peculiarly applied to God, and seems to be a translation of Jehovah, the incommunicable name of God. In the New Testament it is likewise given to Christ, who is coequal with the Father as touching his godhead.

To **LORD**, V. N. to exercise unbounded authority or power. To behave like a tyrant, used with *over*.

LO'RDING, S. a lord; used in contempt.

LO'RDLING, S. a little, diminutive, or contemptible lord.

LO'RDLINESS, S. dignity; high station. Figuratively, pride or haughtiness.

LO'RDLY, Adj. becoming a lord, in a good sense. Proud, haughty, imperious, insolent, in a bad sense.

LO'RDSHIP, S. dominion; power; superiority; domain; a title of honour given to a baron; a complimentary address to a judge, and some other persons in office.

LORE, S. [Sax.] a lesson; doctrine, or instruction.

To **LO'RICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to plate over.

LO'RIMERS, or **LO'RINERS**, S. bridle-cutters; one of the city companies.

LO'RIOT, S. a kind of bird.

LORN, the north part of Argyleshire, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lochabar, on the E. by Broadalbain, on the S. by the rest of Argyleshire, and on the W. by the sea.

LORRAI'N, a sovereign state of Europe; bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and the archbishoprick of Treves, on the E. by Alsace and the duchy of Deux-Ponts, on the S. by Franche Comté, and on the W. by Champagne and the duchy of Bar. It is about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, and fish, with which it carries on a great trade, and in general all the necessaries of life. The inhabitants are laborious and valiant, and the religion is the Roman Catholic.

To **LOSE** [pron. *loox*] V. A. [preter and passive *lost*, Sax.] to suffer the want of any thing a person was possessed of before; to mislay, or have any thing gone, so as it cannot be found again. Used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. to bewilder; to be embarrassed in an inextricable manner. "Wherein the mind *loses* itself." *Locke*. To possess no longer, opposed to retain. "They *lost* their trade." To miss; to be unable to recover. "Many more are *lost* than killed." *Clarend.* Neuterly, to be beaten at any game or contest, opposed to win.

LO'SEABLE [*loseable*] Adj. supposed to be irrecoverably taken away.

LO'SER,

LO'SER [*looser*] S. one that is deprived of any thing he was in possession of, by accident, fraud, gaming, or mislaying; one that sells for less than he buys.

LOSS, S. a diminution of a person's wealth or possessions by fraud, by accident, by mislaying so as not to be able to find again, and by selling for less than prime cost; any detriment sustained; throwing away.

LOST, Part. and Adj. [from *lose*] not to be found; not to be perceived.

LOT, S. [Sax.] a die, or any thing used in determining a chance; a condition or chance, determined by lot; destiny, condition, circumstance, or state, assigned by Providence; a portion or parcel of goods; proportion of taxes. "To pay scot and lot." **SYNON.** *Lot* supposes distinctions, and a method of decision. We attribute to it a hidden determination, which keeps us in doubt till the instant in which it shews itself. *Destiny* forms designs, dispositions, and connections. We attribute to it knowledge, will, and power. Its virtues are determined and unalterable. *Lot* decides: *Destiny* ordains.

LOTH, Adj. unwilling; disliking. See **LOATH**.

LO'THIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Mers, and on the W. by Stirling. It is the best part of Scotland, upon all accounts, the air being more mild, the land more fertile, and the country more populous than in other parts. To the S. there is a long chain of mountains, which are dry and barren, and have several names, in different places. The most remarkable of these mountains is Pentland, which is very high; and the most considerable rivers are the Avon, the Amond, the Lyth, the two Esks, and the Tyne. The principal city is Edinburgh, which is the capital of the kingdom.

LO'TION, [*loshon*] S. [Lat.] a medicine compounded of queous liquids, and used to wash any part with.

LO'TTERY, S. [Fr.] a kind of public game at hazard, set on foot by authority, in order to raise money for the state, consisting of a number of blanks and prizes, which are determined by tickets put in two opposite wheels, and drawn by different persons, one of which contains all the numbers, and the other all the blanks and prizes; a game of chance; fortilege.

LOUD, Adj. [Sax.] noisy; striking the drum of the ear with great force; clamorous; turbulent.

LOUDLY, Adv. with a great noise; with a great exaltation of voice; in a clamorous or turbulent manner.

LOUDNESS, S. that quality of sound which makes it to be heard at a great distance, and to strike the drum of the ear with great force.

To **LOVE** [the *e* in this word, and in its derivatives and compounds, is pron. short] V. A. [Sax.] to regard with great desire and affection; to be pleased with; to be fond of.

LOVE, S. [Sax.] the ardent desire of an object which seems amiable; gallantry; that passion which is excited at the sight of any object that appears amiable and desirable: it is divided into two species, viz. the love of friendship, and of desire; the one betwixt friends, the other between lovers. When applied to the affection we should have towards our Creator, it is the whole man exerted in one desire. Figuratively, a lover; an object of love. A kind of thin silk, of a black colour, used for borders on garments during a person's wearing mourning.

LOVE-KNOT, S. a figure made of many twistings and circumsolutions, to denote the inextricable ardour of a person's affection.

LO'VELINESS, S. qualities of mind or body which excite love.

LO'VELILY, Adv. in such a manner as to excite love.

LO'VELY, Adj. fitted to excite love.

LO'VER, S. one who is in love, and has an ardent affection for one of another sex; a friend; one who likes any thing.

LO'VESICK, Adj. languishing with love.

LO'VESOME, Adj. lovely; so as to excite love.

LOVE-SUIT, S. courtship; or the addresses of a person to one whom he loves, in order to gain her affection.

LOUGH [pron. *lob*. Irish] S. a lake; a large inland standing water; a long bay or part of the sea that runs up a great way into the land. See **LOCU**.

LOU'GHBOROUGH [usually pron. *Liff-bor*] a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs: on March 28, for horses and cows; April 25, for ditto and sheep; Holy-Thurday and August 12, for horses and cows; and November 13, for a few foals; pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, near the forest of Charwood, and on the river Stour, over which it has a bridge. It is 110 miles N. W. by N. of London.

LO'VING, Part. kind; affectionate; expressing kindness and affection.

LO'VING-KINDNESS, S. tenderness; favour.

LO'VINGLY, Adv. in a manner that shews great love, kindness, and affection.

LOU'IS D'OR, S. [Fr. pron. *loo-e dore*] a golden coin in France, valued at twenty-one shillings, or twenty-four livres.

To **LOUNGE**, V. N. [Belg.] to loiter; to live in an idle and lazy manner.

LOU'NGER, S. an idler.

LOUSE, S. [plural *lice*. Sax.] a small insect which breeds on the bodies of men or animals, and are of different species: the head louse is generally sluggish; that of the body more transparent, and more nimble. This name

name is likewise applied to animals that resemble the former; hence we make use of the words, *book-lice*, *wood-lice*, &c.

To LOUSE, [*louze*] V. A. to hunt for lice; to cleanse from lice.

LOU'SILY, [*lousily*] Adv. in a paltry, mean, base, and scurvy manner.

LOU'SINESS, [*lousiness*] S. the quality of abounding in lice.

LOU'SY, [*lousy*] Adj. swarming, or overrun with lice. Figuratively, mean; low-born, or bred; poor.

LOUT, S. [old Dutch] a bumpkin, a mean, awkward, stupid, and clownish fellow.

To LOUT, V. N. [Sax.] to bend the body by way of obeisance; to make a bow.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 24, and August 14, for sheep; and on December 3, for horses. It is large, well built, and the market well frequented. It is 154½ miles N. of London.

LOU'TISH, Adj. clownish; awkward.

LOU'TISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a clown, or an awkward, ill-bred person.

LOW, Adj. [*lō*, *lō*.] applied to situation, implies comparison, and being nearer to the earth than something else: in this sense it is opposed to *high*. Applied to stature, measuring little, and opposed to *tall*. Applied to situation or condition, mean, or not above the vulgar. Applied to price, not sold or purchased for much money; cheap. Applied to time, late. Applied to the mind, depressed or dejected. Applied to sound, scarce audible. Applied to style or sentiment, mean, groveling, vulgar, base, or dishonourable. In Medicine, to make use of abstinence. "To keep the body low." *Low in the world*, implies reduced, or in poor circumstances.

LOW, [*lō*] Adv. not high, applied to situation. Cheap, or of low price, applied to value. Mean or base, applied to rank, circumstances, thoughts, or expressions. Applied to the voice, in such a manner as scarce to be heard.

To LOW, [*lō*] V. N. [Sax.] to bellow, or make a noise, applied to that made by oxen, bulls, or cows.

LOWE, [from the Sax. *blawo*, or *blawu*, Goth.] signifies a hill, heap, tomb, or barrow, and is used in the names of places.

To LOWER [*lōer*] V. A. to humble; to bring down; to bring lower; to strike a flag by way of submission; to lessen the value or price of a thing; to make weaker, by the addition of some weaker liquor. Figuratively, to depress or lessen a person's pride. Neuterly, to sink; to fall; to grow less. **SYNON.** We make use of the word *lower*, with respect to the diminishing the height of things, or to certain motions of a body: We *lower* a beam; we *lower* the sails of a ship; we *lower* a building; we *lower* the eyes, the head, &c. We use the expression *let down*, with regard to things made to cover others,

and which, being lifted up, leave them uncovered: We *let down* the lid of a trunk; we *let down* the eye-lids; we *let down* the lappets, or the gown.

LOWERMOST, [*lōermōst*] Adj. the superlative of *low*, which is thus compared, *low*, *lower*, *lowermost* below all others in place, circumstances, or rank.

LOWE'STOFF. See **LESTOFF**.

LO'WLAND, [*lōland*] S. a vale, or plain; opposed to an eminence.

LO'WLINESS, [*lōliness*] S. a disposition of mind wherein a person thinks humbly of himself; meanness; want of dignity.

LO'WLY, [*lōly*] Adv. in an humble manner; meanly, or without dignity.

LO'WLY, [*lōly*] Adj. humble; thinking modestly of one's self; of low rank; mean; wanting dignity.

LOWN, [*lōon*] S. [Belg.] a rascal or scoundrel.

LO'WNESS, [*lōness*] S. the quality of being near the ground, applied to situation; of short measure, applied to stature. Meanness, applied to condition; want of rank or dignity. Want of loftiness or sublimity, applied to thoughts or style. Dejection or depression, applied to the mind.

To LOWR, V. N. [the *ow* is pronounced as in *now*] to appear dark, gloomy, or stormy. To be clouded, applied to the sky. To frown, or look sullen; to appear angry, applied to the countenance.

LOWR, S. [the *ow* is pronounced as in *now*] cloudiness or gloominess, applied to the sky. An appearance of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOWRINGLY, [see preceding word] Adv. with cloudiness, or gloominess, applied to the sky. With an appearance or air of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOW-SPIRITED, [*lō-spirited*] Adj. dejected; depressed; without vigour or vivacity; dull, melancholy, gloomy.

To LOWT, [*ow* pron. as in *bow*] V. N. to look sourly, surlily, or clownishly.

LOXODROMIC, S. [Gr.] the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

LOY'AL; Adj. [Fr.] obedient or true to the duty owing to a prince. Figuratively, faithful in love, or true to a lover.

LOY'ALIST, S. one who professes an inviolable adherence to a king: a term given to those who adhered to king Charles I.

LOY'ALLY, Adv. with inviolable adherence and fidelity to a king.

LOY'ALTY, S. [Fr.] firm and inviolable adherence to a prince. Figuratively, fidelity, or immovable attachment to a lover.

LO'ZENGE, S. [Fr.] a figure consisting of four equal or parallel sides, two of whose angles are acute, and the other two obtuse; the distance between the two obtuse ones being equal to the length of one side. In Heraldry, dry,

Lucy, a rhomb, or figure of four equal sides; but unequal angles, resembling a diamond on cards: in this all unmarried gentlewomen and widows bear their arms. In Medicine, a remedy made up into small flat pieces, sometimes cut in the form of a lozenge, to be held and chewed in the mouth till dissolved.

L.P. an abbreviature for *lordship*.

LUBBARD, S. [from *lubber*] a lazy, sturdy fellow.

LU'BBER, S. [Dan.] a sturdy drone; an idle, fat, or bulky person.

LU'BBERLY, Adj. lazy and bulky.

LU'BBERLY, Adv. in an awkward, lazy, and clumsy manner.

LUBE'C, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of Wexria, with a bishop's see. It is a free, imperial, Hanseatic town, and the streets are handsome, large, and neat. It belongs to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, or rather to a younger son of that house, who has the title of Holstein-Eutin, from the place where he usually resides. Lon. 10. 51. E. lat. 53. 57. N.

LU, S. a game of cards. See *Loo*.

LU'BRIC, Adj. [Lat.] slippery; or so smooth of surface that things would slip off with the least sloping; wanton.

To **LU'BRICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make smooth or slippery.

To **LUBRICITATE**, V. A. See *LUBRICATE*.

LUBRICITY, S. [Fr.] slipperiness or smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. Figuratively, uncertainty; slipperiness; instability. Wantonness; lewdness.

LU'BRICOUS, Adj. [Lat.] slippery; smooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making smooth or slippery.

LUBRIFICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of rendering smooth, or so slippery as to render motion easy.

LU'CCA, the republick of, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 10 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chefnuts. It is a sovereign state, under the protection of the emperor, and the government aristocratic.

LU'CENT, Part. [Lat.] bright; shining; darting rays.

LU'CERN, the name of one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwald, Switz, and Zug; and on all other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. Lucern is the capital town.

LU'CID, Adj. [Lat.] shining; bright; glittering. Figuratively, transparent. "*Lucid*

"streams." *Par. Lost*. Without any order of the mind, applied to those intervals of sense, which are sometimes met with in mad persons.

LU'CIFER, S. in Astronomy, is the bright star Venus, which in a morning goes before the sun, and appears at day-break, and in the evening follows the sun, and is then called Hesperus, or the evening star. In Scripture, it signifies the devil.

LUCIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bringing light either to the eye or mind.

LUCIFIC, Adj. making or producing light.

LUCK, S. [Belg.] any thing which happens unexpectedly in a person's favour; fortune, either good or bad; any event that happens without being designed or foreseen.

LU'CKILY, Adv. in a fortunate manner.

LU'CKINESS, S. the quality of turning out to a person's advantage, though undesigned or unforeseen by himself; casual happiness.

LU'CKLESS, Adj. unfortunate, or unhappy.

LU'CKY, Adj. [Belg.] fortunate without any design, or contrary to expectation.

LU'CRATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] gainful; profitable; bringing money.

LU'CRE, [*lûker*] S. [Lat.] gain; emolument; profit; increase of money.

LUCRIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] profitable; producing gain.

LUCRIFIC, Adj. producing gain.

LU'CROUS, Adj. [Lat.] procuring gain or profit.

LUC'ATION, S. [Lat.] wrestling; striving; struggling.

LU'CTUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] sorrowful.

To **LU'CUBRATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to watch, or study by night.

LUCUBRATION, S. [Lat.] study by candle-light; any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, Adj. [Lat.] composed by night or candle-light.

LU'CULENT, Adj. [Lat.] certain; plain; evident, clear.

LU'DICROUS, Adj. [Lat.] burlesque; exciting laughter by its oddity or comicalness; sportive.

LU'DICROUSLY, Adv. in burlesque; sportively; in a manner that raises laughter by its extravagance or oddity.

LU'DICROUSNESS, S. the quality of being ridiculous; the quality of exciting mirth or laughter.

LU'DLOW, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. on Tuesday before Easter, and Wednesday in Whitfun-week, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and linen and woollen cloth; on August 21, September 28, and December 8, for the same, besides hops, and fat hogs. It is seated on the river Tame, and is a large well-built corporate town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 138 miles N. W. of London.

LU'ES,

LUM

LUN

LUTES, S. a pestilence or plague.

LUTES VENE'REA, S. the foul disease; the clap.

To LUFF, V. N. [Fr.] at sea, to keep close to the wind. See LOOF.

To LUG, V. A. [Sax.] to hale or drag; to pull with great violence. To lug out or draw a sword, in burlesque language.

LUG, S. a small fish; a land measure, containing a pole or perch; the ear.

LU'GGAGE, S. [from *lug*] any thing cumbersome or unwieldy to carry.

LU'GGERSHAL, a town in Wiltshire, whose market is difused; but it has one fair, on July 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; and it sends two members to parliament. It is 75 miles N. by W. of London.

LUGU'BRIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] mournful; sorrowful.

LU'KEWARM, Adj. moderately or mildly warm. Applied to the affections, indifferent; not ardent, or zealous.

LU'KEWARMLY, Adv. with moderate warmth, applied to things. With indifference, applied to the affections.

LU'KEWARMNESS, S. the quality of being moderately warm, applied to things. Applied to the affections, indifference, or want of ardour.

To LULL, V. A. [Dan.] to bring on sleep by fingering of some agreeable sound; to compose, quiet, or pacify.

LU'LLABY, S. [Johnson observes that nurses call going to sleep *by, by*, and consequently, *lullaby* implies to *lull* to sleep] a song made use of by nurses to make children sleep.

LUMBA'GO, S. in Medicine, a name given to pains about the loins, and the small of the back, generally preceding the fits of a fever or an ague.

LU'MBER, S. [Sax.] any thing useless and cumbersome.

To LU'MBER, V. A. to heap together in a confused manner like useless goods.

LUMINARY, S. [Lat.] any body which gives light; any thing which makes a discovery, or gives intelligence. Figuratively, a person that makes discoveries and communicates them.

LUMINA'TION, S. the act of emitting light.

LUMINOUS, Adj. [Fr.] shining; giving light; darting rays; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, S. [Belg.] a shapeless mass; the whole; all the parts taken together; the gross.

To LUMP, V. A. to take in the gross without regard to particulars.

LU'MP-FISH, S. a fish so named on account of its form.

LU'MPING, Adj. large; heavy; great.

LU'MPISH, Adj. heavy; gross; bulky, applied to things. Dull or inactive, applied to persons.

LU'MPISHLY, Adv. in a heavy manner,

applied to things. In a stupid manner, applied to persons.

LU'MPISHNESS, S. stupid or inactive heaviness.

LU'MPY, Adj. full of lumps, or of small compact masses.

LU'NACY, S. [from *luna*, Lat. the moon] a kind of frenzy usually most violent at full moon. Madness in general, though most properly applied to that species which is subject to intervals of sound memory or judgement.

LU'NAR, or LU'NARY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Lunar periodical months* consist each of 27 days, 7 hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical months* consist of 29 days, 12 hours, and three quarters of an hour; and *lunar years*, of 354 days, or 12 synodical months.

LU'NATED, Adj. [Lat.] formed like a half moon.

LU'NATIC, Adj. [Lat.] mad; made mad by the influence of the moon.

LU'NATIC, S. a person that is sometimes of sound memory, and at other times mad; who, as long as he is without understanding, is, in law, said to be *non compos mentis*.

LUNA'TION, S. [Fr.] the revolution of the moon; the period or space of time between one moon and another.

LUNCH, or LU'NCHEON, S. as much food as one's hand can hold; a large piece of bread or meat; usually applied to food eaten between meals.

LUNE, S. [Lat.] any thing in the shape of a half moon; a fit of frenzy or lunacy; a hawk's laish. In Geometry, a plane in form of a crescent or half moon.

LU'NENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburgh on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg on the E. by the duchy of Brunswick on the S. and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. being about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It belongs to his majesty King GEORGE, as Elector of Hanover. Luenburgh is the capital town.

LU'NETTE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a demilune, or half moon; an enveloped counter-guard or elevation of earth made in the middle of the ditch before the courtine, consisting of two faces forming a re-entering angle, and serving like *fausse-brayes*, to dispute the passage of a ditch.

To LUNGE, V. A. [Fr.] in Fencing, to make a push.

LUNGE, S. in Fencing, a push.

LU'NGED, [the *g* pron. hard] Adj. [from *lungs*] having lungs; resembling the action of the lungs in drawing and forcing out air.

LUNGS, S. [Sax.] the lights, or that

part of the body by which the act of breathing is performed. It has no singular.

LUNISO'LAR, Adj. [Lat.] compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon. A *lunisolar* year is a period made by multiplying 28, the cycle of the Sun, by 19, the cycle of the moon, and consists of 532 years; in which time, these two luminaries return to the same point.

LUNT, S. [Teut.] the match-cord with which guns are fired.

LURCH, S. [derived by Skinner from *Lourche*, Fr. a game of draughts] in Gaming, the act of winning, so as that the opposite party shall have gained but little, or not above a certain number. To be *left in the lurch*, is to be deserted in distress.

To **LURCH**, V. N. to shift; or play tricks. To lie in wait. [See **LURK**.] Actively, to win a game with great advantage; to devour. Figuratively, to defeat or disappoint. To steal privately; to filch, or pilfer.

LUR'CHER, S. one that watches or lies in wait to steal, or to betray, or to entrap; a kind of hound.

LURE, S. [Fr.] any enticement; anything which promises advantage.

To **LURE**, V. N. to call back or reclaim hawks with a lure. Actively, to entice or attract by something which flatters a person's hopes or expectations.

LUR'ID, Adj. [Lat.] gloomy, or dismal.

To **LURK**, V. N. to lie in wait; to lie hidden, or close.

LURKER, S. a thief that lies in wait for securing his prey.

LURKING-PLACE, S. a hiding or secret place.

LUSA'TIA, [*Zusatzia*] a province of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Misnia and the duchy of Lower Saxony. It is divided into the Higher and Lower; and the former belongs to the Elector of Saxony; but the latter is divided between the Duke of Merseburgh, the King of Prussia, the Counts of Promnitz, Solms, and the Elector of Saxony.

LU'SCIOUS, [*luscious*] Adj. [some imagine it from *delicious*, and others from *luxurious*] nauseating with sweetness. Cloying by its richness or fatness, applied to animal food. Pleasing; delightful.

LU'SCIOUSLY, [*lusciously*] Adv. in so sweet or rich a manner as to cloy.

LU'SCIOUSNESS, [*lusciousness*] S. the quality of being so sweet or fat, as to cloy soon.

LUSO'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] used in play.

LUS'ORY, Adj. [Lat.] used in play.

LUST, S. [Sax.] carnal or lewd desire; any irregular or violent desire.

To **LUST**, V. N. to have an unchaste desire for; to desire violently.

LU'ST'FUL, Adj. lewd; lecherous; libidinous; having strong and unchaste desires;

having violent, irregular, or intemperate desires.

LU'STIHOOD, S. vigour; sprightliness; bodily strength.

LU'STILY, Adv. stoutly, or vigorously.

LU'STINESS, S. stoutness; great strength and vigour of body.

LU'STRAL, Adj. [Lat.] used in purification.

LUSTRATION, S. [Lat.] purification by water.

LU'STRE, [pron. *listr*] S. [Fr.] splendour; brilliancy; radiancy; glittering brightness; a scone made of cut glass for holding a collection of lights; eminence; renown. The space of five years, from *lustrum*, Lat.

SYNON. *Lustre*, *brilliancy*, and *radiancy*, rise gradually, one upon another, and mark the different degrees of the effect of light. *Lustre* seems to be possessed of polish only; *brilliancy*, of light; but *radiancy*, of fire. *Lustre* shines only; *brilliancy* dazzles; but *radiancy* glazes.

LU'STRING, [pronounced *lustring*] S. a shining glossy silk.

LU'STROUS, Adj. [from *lustre*] bright; shining. Obsolete.

LU'STY, Adj. [Belg.] stout; vigorous; healthy; strong in body.

LU'TANIST, S. one who plays on the lute.

LUTE, S. [Fr.] in Music, a stringed instrument. In Chemistry, any composition used to fasten the different parts of stills or alembics in distillation or sublimation, from *lutum*, Lat.

To **LUTE**, V. A. to close or fasten together with cement or lute.

LU'THERAN, S. a person who professes the principles and doctrine of Martin Luther.

LU'THERAN, Adj. belonging to Luther.

LU'THERANISM, S. the doctrine of Martin Luther, a famous reformer in the 16th century, who reduced the number of sacraments to two, viz. Baptism and the Lord's Supper, maintaining the mass to be no sacrament, and exploding the adoration of the Host, auricular confession, meritorious works, indulgences, the worship of images, the fastings of the Romish church, monastical vows, and the celibacy of the clergy: he opposed the doctrine of free-will, holding absolute predestination.

LU'TON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 25, and October 18, for all kinds of cattle. It is pleasantly seated among some hills, 5 miles N. by W. of London.

LU'TTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on April 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; and September 16, for the same, and cheese. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and is a pretty good place, adorned with a large handsome church, which has a fine lofty steeple. It is 8½ miles N. N. W. of London.

LU'U

LU'TULENT, Adj. [*lutulentus*, Lat.] muddy.

To **LUX**, or **LUXATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to get out of joint; to disjoint.

LUXATION, S. the act of disjointing; the slipping of the head of a bone out of its proper place into another, whereby its motion is destroyed; any thing out of joint.

LUXE, S. [Lat.] luxury.

LUXEMBURG, the duchy of, is one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the E. by the archbishopric of Treves; on the S. by Lorrain; on the W. partly by Champagne, and partly by the bishopric of Liege, which likewise, with part of Limburg, bound it on the N. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

LUXURIANCE, or **LUXURIANCY**, S. [Lat.] abundance, applied to plenty. Overgrowth, exuberance, or excess in growing, applied to vegetables.

LUXURIANT, Adj. [Lat.] superfluously plentiful; growing to excess.

To **LUXURIATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to grow or shoot to excess.

LUXURIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] indulging in high foods or liquors; administering to luxury; lustful; voluptuous. Enslaved to, or softening by pleasure. Luxuriant.

LUXURIOUSLY, Adv. voluptuously.

LUXURY, S. [Lat.] a disposition of mind addicted to pleasure, riot, and superfluities; voluptuousness, lust, or lewdness; luxuriance; excess of growth, or plentifulness. Elegance or deliciousness, applied to food. A state abounding in superfluities, or splendor of furniture, cloaths, food, buildings, &c. **SYNON.** *Luxury* implies a giving one's self up to pleasure; *voluptuousness*, an indulgence in the same to excess.

LY, a very frequent termination in names of places, adjectives, or adverbs: in the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Sax. a field, or pasture; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is derived from *lich*, Sax. implying likeness of the same nature or manner; as *heavily*, or of the nature of a beast.

LYTCHAM, or **LE'TCHAM**, a town of Norfolk, whose market is now disused; but it has one fair, on November 1, for toys. It is 92 miles N. N. E. of London.

LYE, S. and V. See **LIE**.

LYCANTHROPY, S. [Gr.] a species of madness, wherein persons imagine themselves transformed into, and howl like, wild beasts; of this kind is that disorder which is produced by the bite of a mad dog; and is by some called *cynanthropy*.

LYING, S. [from *lye*] a falsehood; the practice of telling wilful and criminal falsehoods.

LY'ING, Part. [of *lye*] speaking falsehoods wilfully.

LY'MINGE, in Kent, whose fair is July 5, for pedlars.

LY'MINGTON, see **LIMMINGTON**.

LYME, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 2, and October 14, for cattle. It is a large well-built corporation-town, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. It is 147½ miles W. by S. of London.

LYMPH, [pron. *lymf*] S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a thin, transparent, colourless humour, like water, secreted from the serum of the blood in all parts of the body, returning to it again by its own ducts called *lymphatics*, and supposed to be the immediate matter of nutrition.

LYMPHA'TIC, [*lymfatick*] S. [Fr.] a slender, pellucid tube or vessel, whose cavity is contracted at unequal distances, inserted into the glands of the mesentery, and serving to convey the lymph to the blood.

LYNN-RE'GIS, a town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair of six days, February 2. It is a handsome, large, well-built corporation-town, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 302 miles N. by E. of London.

LYNX, S. [Lat.] a wild beast spotted all over its body, of a very quick and piercing sight.

LYRE, S. [Lat.] a harp; the invention of this instrument is by Barnes ascribed to Jubal, who gives us the history of the variations it underwent from his time to that of Anacreon.

LY'RIC, Adj. [Lat.] something set for, or sung to, the harp.

LY'RIC, S. a species of poetry, consisting of songs set or sung to the lyre, and was something like our airs, odes, or songs; a person who writes lyric poetry, odes, or songs.

LY'RIST, S. [Lat.] a musician, who plays upon the lyre or harp.

M.

M, is the 12th letter, and 9th consonant of the English alphabet; it is pronounced by striking both lips together, whereby the breath is intercepted, and strongly forced through the mouth and nostrils jointly. It is one of those consonants called liquids, or half vowels, and in English words never loses its sound. In the beginning of words it admits no consonant after it, except in some Greek originals, nor does it follow any in that case. In some words, the sound of *n* after it is lost, as in *autumn*, *solemn*, *condemn*,

MAC

denm, &c. As a numeral it stands for 1000, and with a dash over it thus *M̄*, for a thousand thousand, or a million. In contractions of words, we find it thus, *M. A. magister artium*, master of arts; *MSS*, manuscripts. In physical prescriptions, it signifies *manipulus* a handful, and at the end of a recipe, it means *misce*, mix or mingle.

MAC, *S.* an Irish word, signifies a son, and frequently begins surnames.

MACARO'ON, *S.* [Fr.] a confused heap; a huddle of several things together; a coarse, rude, clownish fellow. "To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain." *Donne*. Hence the *macaronic style*, in Poetry, is a low stile, wherein the language is designedly corrupted, and consists of a hodge-podge of different tongues. A kind of sweet biscuit made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MA'CCLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. on May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, and November 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth. It is a large handsome town, with a fine church, which has a very high steeple; and has manufactures in mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Of late there have been several small silk mills erected here. It is 170½ miles N. W. of London.

MACE, *S.* [Lat.] an ensign of authority borne before magistrates, made of silver, and sometimes having an open crown at the top. A kind of spice of a thin, flat, membranaceous substance, an oleaginous and yellowish colour, an extremely fragrant and agreeable smell, a pleasant, but acrid, and oily taste; being the second covering of the nutmeg, and used in medicine as a carminative, stomachic, and astringent.

MA'CE-BEARER, *S.* one who carries the mace before a magistrate.

TO MA'CERATE, *V. A.* [Lat.] to make lean; to wear away; to mortify; to steep a thing till it is almost dissolved, either with or without heat.

MACERA'TION, *S.* the act of wasting or making lean; mortification. In Medicine, an infusion either with or without heat, whereby the ingredients are intended to be almost dissolved.

MACHIAVE'LIAN, *Adj.* according to the principles of Machiavel; crafty, subtle, cunning.

MACHIAVE'LIANISM, *S.* the doctrine or principles laid down by Machiavel in his *Prince*, or the practice of politics; or doing any thing to compass a design, without any regard to the peace or welfare of subjects, the dictates of honesty and honour, or the precepts of religion.

TO MA'CHINATE, [*machinate*, or *maschinare*] *V. A.* [Lat.] to plot, contrive, or devise.

MACHINA'TION, [*machination*, or *maschinacion*] *S.* [Lat.] a plot, artifice, or wicked contrivance.

MAD

MACH'INE, [pronounced *maschine*] *S.* [Lat.] a contrivance or piece of workmanship consisting of several parts, composed with art, and made use of to produce motion so as to save either time or force; an engine.

MACH'INERY, [pronounced *maschinery*] *S.* any workmanship of a variety of parts; an engine of which the several parts are set in motion by some principle contained in itself. In Poetry, that part which the deities, angels, or demons perform. In theatrical exhibitions, the engines made use of to introduce persons in a surprizing manner on the stage, or the contrivances made use of to shift the appearance of things, so as to cause astonishment.

MA'CHYNLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, on May 16, June 26, July 9, September 18, and November 25, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 198 miles N. W. of London.

MA'CKEREL, *S.* [Teut.] a well known salt-water fish, commonly in season in the months of May and June.

MA'CKEREL-BACK, *S.* a low word, applied to a person that is tall and slender.

MA'CROCOSM, *S.* [Gr.] the great world, or universe.

MA'CULA, *S.* [Lat.] a spot. In Physic, any spot on the skin.

MAD, *Adj.* [Sax.] disordered in the mind, or deprived of the use of reason. Figuratively, enraged or hurried away by any violent or unreasonable desire.

TO MAD, *V. A.* to deprive of reason; to raise to such a pitch of passion that a person is not under the government of reason; to make furious, or enrage. Neuterly, to run mad, or become furious.

MA'DAM, *S.* [Fr. my lady] a term of compliment to women of every degree.

MA'DBRAIN, or **MA'DBRAINED**, *Adj.* disordered in mind; hot-headed.

MA'DCAP, *S.* a madman; a wild, thoughtless, or hot-brained person.

TO MA'DDEN, *V. N.* to become wild, furious, or mad. Actively, to make mad; to enrage, or make furious.

MA'DDER, *S.* [Sax.] in Botany, called likewise *rubia*, a plant used in dying red.

MADE, Participle preter of **MAKE**.

MADEFA'CTION, *S.* [Lat.] the act of making wet.

MA'DEMOISE'LE, *S.* a French appellative, given properly to the wives of gentlemen, but now generally to the younger and unmarried women.

MA'D-HOUSE, *S.* a house where mad people are confined.

MA'DID, *Adj.* [Lat.] wet, moist, damp.

MA'DLY, *Adv.* in a furious, raging, or lunatic manner.

MAD-

MADMAN, S. a person deprived of the use of reason.

MADNESS, S. a disordered understanding; the state of a person out of his senses; fury, wildness, or rage.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in New-Castile, and the place where the kings usually reside. It was formerly an inconspicuous place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither. The streets indeed are very dirty, especially in the morning, for they empty all their nastiness into them; however, the hot rays of the sun soon render them dry. It is very populous, and some pretend that the number of inhabitants amount to 300,000. The houses are all built with bricks, and the streets are long, broad, and straight; being adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded with high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city, and as it is but two stories high, it does not make any extraordinary appearance. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is surrounded with 100 houses 3 stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, which form very fine arches. Here the market is held, and here they have their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass-windows, they being only lattices. Most travellers observe that the streets are generally nasty, and have a very bad smell. When the inhabitants build a house, the first stage belongs to the king, who may either sell, or let it, as he pleases. It is 36½ miles N. E. of Lisbon, 690 S. by W. of London, 62½ S. S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

MADRIGAL, S. [Ital.] originally a pastoral; at present, a little amorous poem or song, containing a certain number of unequal verses, not confined either to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or the subtilty of an epigram, but consisting of some tender and delicate, yet simple, thought, properly expressed.

MAENCLO'CHOG, in Pembrokeshire, whose fair is May 22, for sheep, and a few cattle.

MA'GDALENE-HILL, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, where there is one fair, on August 2, for cheese, leather, and horses.

MAGAZINE, [pron. *magazeen*] S. [Fr.] a store-house; generally applied to an arsenal, or place wherein military stores are laid up; a miscellaneous pamphlet, so called from a

periodical miscellany, or collection of various pieces, generally published monthly.

MA'GDEBURG, the duchy of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower-Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Old Marche of Brandenburg, on the E. by the Middle Marche, on the S. by the provinces of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the W. by the duchy of Brunswick. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia. The capital town is of the same name.

MA'GGOT, S. [Brit.] a small kind of a worm, of a whitish colour, found in nuts, &c. which turns into a fly. Figuratively, a whimsey; caprice; an odd fancy.

MA'GGOTTINESS, S. the state of having, or abounding in, maggots.

MA'GGOTTY, Adj. full of maggots. Figuratively, whimsical; capricious; fantastical; fanciful. *SYNON.* *Fantastical* implies a rambling from true taste, thro' excess of delicacy, or an unseasonable search after something better. *Whimsical* means an affectation of singularity. By *maggotty* is understood a great inconstancy, or sudden change of taste. *Fanciful* implies a certain revolution of humour, or a particular way of thinking.

MA'GI, S. [Persian] a title given to the ancient philosophers, among the Persians, who were the chief personages in the kingdom, and had the management of public affairs.

MA'GIC, S. [Lat.] in its primary sense, the doctrine of the ancient magi among the Persians; the knowledge of the secret operations of the powers of nature, or a science which teaches to produce surprizing and extraordinary effects. A correspondence with bad spirits, by means of which a person was able to perform surprizing things; sorcery.

MA'GIC, Adj. acting by the co-operation of evil spirits; acting by irresistible influence.

MA'GICAL, Adj. acting or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of evil spirits.

MA'GICALLY, Adv. by the assistance or co-operation of evil spirits; according to the rules of magic, or the practice of magicians.

MAGI'CIAN, [*majishian*] S. [Lat.] a conjurer; necromancer; enchanter; one skilled in magic.

MAGISTE'RIAL, Adj. [Lat.] such as becomes a master; also lofty, arrogant, proud, or imperious. In Chemistry, prepared chemically, or after the manner of a magistrery.

MAGISTE'RIALLY, Adv. in a proud, imperious, or insolent manner.

MAGISTE'RIALNESS, S. the quality of ordering in a proud, haughty, and insolent manner.

MA'GISTERY, S. [Lat.] in Chemistry, a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY, S. [Lat.] the office or dignity

magnity of a person who is charged with authority or government over others.

MA'GISTRATE, S. [Lat.] a person publicly invested with authority, or the government of others.

MA'GNA-CHA'RTA, [*Magna-Karta*] S. [Lat.] the great charter of the liberties and laws of England: its origin may be derived even from Edward the Confessor, and was continued by Henry I. and his successors, Stephen, Henry II. and king John; but that more particularly meant by this word, was granted in the ninth year of Henry III. since which, Sir Edward Coke observes, that, even in his days, it had been confirmed above thirty times.

MAGNANIMITY, S. [Fr.] greatness of soul; a disposition of mind exerted in contemning dangers and difficulties, in scorning temptations, and despising earthly pomp and splendor.

MAGNA'NIMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] courageous; generous; brave.

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY, Adv. with greatness of mind, and contempt of dangers, difficulties, pleasures, and external pomp.

MA'GNET, S. [Lat.] the loadstone.

MAGNE'TIC, or **MAGNE'TICAL**, Adj. relating to the loadstone; having the qualities of attracting bodies like the loadstone.

MA'GNETISM, S. the attractive power of the loadstone; the power of attraction.

MAGNIFI'ABLE, Adj. capable of being extolled or praised.

MAGNI'FIC, or **MAGNI'FICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] noted; illustrious; grand, or noble.

MAGNIFICENCE, S. [Lat.] grandeur of appearance, consisting in buildings, cloaths, or furniture; splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, Adj. [Lat.] grand in appearance; striking the eye with an appearance of richness, pomp, or splendor; fond of splendor, or an appearance of riches.

MAGNI'FICO, S. [Ital. plural *magnificos*] a grandee of Venice.

MA'GNIFIER, S. one that praises, or extols a person. In Optics, a glass which makes objects appear larger than they are.

To MA'GNIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to make great; to extol with praise; to exalt; to elevate or raise higher in esteem. In Optics, to make a thing appear larger than it is.

MA'GNITUDE, S. greatness, applied to size; comparative bulk; size. Grandeur, or sublimity, applied to sentiment.

MA'GOR, in Monmouthshire, whose fairs are held the two last Mondays in Lent, for horned cattle.

MA'GPYE, S. a bird parti-coloured with black and white, sometimes taught to talk. Figuratively, a person who talks to excess.

MAID, or **MAIDEN**, S. [Sax.] a virgin, a woman-servant. A fish, a species of skate.

MAIDEN, Adj. consisting of virgins; fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a village in Wiltshire, 7 miles S. W. of Warminster, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 21, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese.

MAIDENHEAD, S. [Sax.] the state or condition of a maid or pure virgin; virginity. Figuratively, newness; freshness; an unpolluted state.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Whit-Wednesday and November 30, for horses and cattle; and on September 29, for horses, cattle, and hiring servants. It is seated on the river Thames, on the great western road, and is full of inns and places of entertainment. It is 26 miles W. by N. of London.

MAIDENLY, Adj. like a maid; modestly; gently; timorously.

MAID-SERVANT, a woman or female servant.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, toll free, and four fairs, on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It is a corporation, has a free-school, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 36 miles S. E. by E. of London.

MAJE'STIC, or **MAJE'STICAL**, Adj. august; noble; great; stately; pompous; sublime; elevated, or lofty.

MAJE'STICALLY, Adv. with dignity or grandeur; with loftiness of stile or sentiments.

MA'JESTY, S. [Lat.] greatness; dignity; power or sovereignty; the title given to kings and queens.

MAIL, S. [Fr.] a coat of steel net-work, worn for defence; any armour; a bag, or postman's bundle of letters.

To MAIL, V. A. to arm or dress in a coat of mail; to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, V. A. to cut off any member; to hurt or wound.

MAIM, S. the act of cutting off a limb, or disabling a person by a blow.

MAIN, Adj. [Fr.] principal or chief; vast; gross, or containing the chief part.

MAIN, S. the gross, bulk, or greatest part. Force, from *megen*, Sax. "With might and *main*," *Hudib*. A hand at dice, from *manus*, Lat. The great ocean. The continent.

MAINLAND, S. the continent.

MAINLAND, an island of Scotland, and one of the Shetland isles, being the principal of them. It is pretty fertile and populous, considering where it lies.

MAINLY, Adv. chiefly or principally; greatly or powerfully.

MAINMAST, S. the chief or middle mast of a ship.

MAINPERNOR, S. a person to whom one in custody is delivered; upon his becoming bound for his appearance; a surety or bail.

MAIN.

MAINPRISE, [the *i* is pron. like *u*] S. [Fr.] in Law, the receiving a person into friendly custody, who otherwise must have gone to prison, on security given that he shall be forthcoming at a certain time or place appointed. It differs from *bail*, because a person is in this case said to be at large from the day of his being mainprised until the day of appearance; but where a person is bailed till a certain day, he is in law always accounted to be in the ward of his bail till that time, who may, if they please, keep him under confinement.

To **MAINPRISE**, V. A. to receive a person into friendly custody, by giving security for his appearance at a certain time or day appointed.

MAINSAIL, S. the sail of the mainmast.

MAINSHEET, S. the sheet or sail of the mainmast.

To **MAINTAIN**, V. A. [Fr.] to preserve or keep; to defend or hold out; to vindicate or justify; to support or keep up; to supply with the conveniences of life; to assert positively.

MAINTAINABLE, Adj. defensible; justifiable.

MAINTAINER, S. one that supplies another with the conveniences of life; one that defends a place against an enemy; one that asserts and supports any doctrine.

MAINTENANCE, S. [Fr.] a livelihood; a sufficiency to supply the conveniences or necessities of life; support, protection, or defence; continuance without failure.

MAINTOP, S. the top of the main mast.

MAINTOP-GALLANT-MAST, S. a mast half the length of the maintop-mast.

MAINTOP-MAST, S. a mast half the length of the mainmast.

MAIN-YARD, S. the yard of the mainmast.

MAJOR, Adj. [the comparative of *magnus*, Lat.] greater in number, quantity, extent, quality, or dignity.

MAJOR, S. in the Army, an officer above the captain, and the lowest field officer. In Logic, the first proposition in a syllogism. A person who is of age to manage his own affairs; the eldest of two.

MAJORA'TION, S. the act of making greater; increase; enlargement.

MAJOR-DO'MO, S. [Ital.] one who occasionally holds the place of the master of a house; a master of a family.

MAJOR-GE'NERAL, S. a general officer of the second rank, who receives the general's orders, gives them to the majors of brigades, and commands on the left when there are two attacks at a siege.

MAJORITY, S. [Lat.] the state of being greater; the greater number; full age; office of a major; ancestry.

To **MAKE**, V. A. [preter and participle passive *made*; from *macan*, Sax.] to create;

to form of materials; to compose; to do, perform, practise, or use; to cause to have any quality, or bring into any state. To compel or force, followed by a verb. "*Made to rise.*" *Locke*. To sell, so as to gain. "*He makes five marks.*" *Shak*. To make away, to kill or destroy. "*Make away his brother.*" *Shak*. To transfer. "*Debtors to some friends make all away.*" *Waller*. To make amends, to recompense or repay. To make free with, to treat without ceremony. To make good, to maintain, defend, justify, fulfil, or accomplish. To make light of, to consider as of no importance or consequence. To make love, to court. To make merry, to feast or partake of a jovial entertainment. To make over, to transfer; to settle in the hands of trustees. To make of, to produce from; to account or esteem; to cherish or foster. *What to make of*, is how to understand. To make out, to clear up, explain, or solve a difficulty; to prove or evince. To make sure of, to look upon, or consider as certain; to secure the possession of. To make way, to force a passage; to introduce; to proceed. "*We could make little, or no way.*" To make up, to get together; to reconcile; to repair; to shape; to supply; to accomplish; conclude, or complete.

MAKE, S. form; shape; nature.

MAKE-BATE, [from *make* and *beat*, or *debate*] a person who excites quarrels.

MAKER, S. the CREATOR; one who produces any thing; one who sets a thing or person in an advantageous state.

MAKEPEACE, S. one that reconciles persons at variance; a peacemaker.

MAKEWEIGHT, S. any thing thrown in to make up weight.

MA'LACHI, [*Malakite*] a Canonical Book of the Old Testament, and the last of the twelve lesser prophets. This prophet distinctly pointed out the Messiah, who was suddenly to come to his temple, and to be introduced by Elijah the prophet, that is, by John the Baptist, who came in the power and spirit of Elias, or Elijah.

MA'LACHITE, [*Malakite*] S. [Gr.] a stone, sometimes entirely green, but lighter than the nephritic stone, so as to resemble the leaf of the mallow, from whence it has its name.

MA'LADY, S. [Fr.] a disease; a disorder in the body; sickness.

MALANDERS, S. [Ital.] a disease in horses, consisting of a dry scab on the pastern.

MALAPERT, Adj. saucy; quick in making replies, but impudent or saucy.

MALAPERTNESS, S. liveliness or quickness in making reply, attended with sauciness.

MALAPERTLY, Adv. saucily.

MALDON, [pron. *Maúldon*] a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 18, for toys. It is seated

seated at the mouth of the river Chelmer, is a very ancient place, and is governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, and 18 common-council. It is 9 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 39 E. N. E. of London.

MALE, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the he-sex, opposed to female.

MALE, S. the he of any species.

MALE, in composition, implies ill, and is derived from *male*, Lat. *male*, old Fr.

MALE-ADMINISTRATION, S. bad conduct, or management of affairs.

MALE-CONTENT, S. one dissatisfied with the measures of government; a fomentor of sedition in a state.

MALE-CONTENTED, Adj. discontented; dissatisfied.

MALE-CONTENTEDLY, Adv. in a dissatisfied or discontented manner.

MALE-CONTENTEDNESS, S. discontentedness; disaffection to a government.

MALEDICTED, Adj. [Lat.] accursed; execrated.

MALEDICTION, S. [Lat.] a curse; execration; the act of denouncing or wishing evil to a person.

MALEFACTION, S. [Lat.] a crime. Not in use.

MALEFACTOR, S. an evil doer, offender against the law; criminal.

MALE-PRACTICE, S. any practice contrary to settled rules or customs.

MALEVOLENCE, S. [Lat.] ill will; an inclination to hurt.

MALEVOLENT, Adj. [Lat.] ill disposed towards another; inclined to do another a mischief.

MALEVOLENTLY, Adv. after a manner which shews an inclination to hurt.

MA'LLHAM, a village in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on June 25, and Oct. 4, for sheep.

MA'LLICE, S. [Lat.] deliberate mischief; a long continued desire of hurting others.

MALICIOUS, [*malisbious*] Adj. [Lat.] preserving a continual propensity and resolution towards revenge, or injuring others.

MALICIOUSLY, [*malisbiously*] Adv. in a manner which shews an habitual thirst of revenge, or a deliberate intention of doing mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, [*malisbiousness*] S. the quality of brooding long upon injuries, and being obstinately bent for some time to do a person a mischief.

MAL'IGN, [pron. *malin*] S. [Lat.] ill disposed towards any one; strongly and obstinately bent to do a person mischief. In Medicine, infectious, pestilential, or fatal to the body.

TO MAL'IGN, [*malin*] V. A. to regard with envy or malice; to do a mischief; to revenge.

MAL'IGNANCY, S. malice; unfavourableness. In Medicine, a destructive tendency.

MAL'IGNANT, Adj. [Fr.] envious; unfavourable; malicious; revengeful. In Medicine, mortal, or endangering life.

MAL'IGNANT, S. a person of ill intentions, or maliciously disposed.

MAL'IGNANTLY, Adv. in a malicious or mischievous manner.

MAL'IGNER, [pron. *maliner*] S. one who is obstinately bent to do another a mischief; a person who censures in a sarcastic manner.

MAL'IGNITY, S. [Fr.] hurtfulness or evilness of nature; a disposition obstinately bad or malicious. In Physic, a quality which endangers and threatens life.

MAL'IGNLY, [pron. *malinly*] Adv. enviously; with malice, or an obstinate inclination to do ill.

MAL'KIN, [pron. *mal'kin*] S. [from *mal*, a contraction of *Mary*, and *kin*, a diminutive termination] a kind of mop made of clouts, with which bakers clean their ovens. Figuratively, a figure made up of rags; a dirty wench.

MALL, [pron. *maul*] S. [Lat.] a stroke or blow. "Gave that reverend head a mall." *Hudib.* A mallet. A walk where they formerly used to play with malls and balls [and then pronounced *mall*] whence the *mall* in St. James's park; and *Pall-mall* near his majesty's palace at St. James's. In this last sense the word is derived from *Mall*, *Mal*, a walk paved with shells.

TO MALL, [pfon. *maul*] V. A. to beat or strike with a mall. See **MAUL**.

MA'LLARD, S. [Fr.] the drake, or male of the species of wild ducks.

MALLEABILITY, S. the quality of bearing to be beaten, and spreading under the strokes of the hammer.

MA'LLLEABLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of enduring the strokes of a hammer, and being variously formed thereby.

MA'LLLEABLENESS, S. the quality of being hammered into various forms.

TO MA'LLLEATE, V. A. [Lat.] to hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

MA'LLET, S. [Lat.] a wooden hammer.

MA'LLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on August 12, October 2, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is 6 miles W. of Maidstone, and 29½ E. by S. of London.

MA'LLOWS, [pron. *mallow*] S. [Sax.] a plant so called from its emollient or softening qualities.

MA'LLMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on March 17, April 7, and May 26, for cattle and horses. It is 94 miles W. of London.

MA'LMSEY, S. [so called from *Malensis*, where it is produced] a luscious wine; sack.

MA'LPAS, [pron. *Maupas*] a town of Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and three

three fairs, on March 25, July 25, and Dec. 8, for cattle, linen, woollen-cloth, hardware, and pedlars ware. It is 12 miles S. E. of Chester, and 166 N. E. of London.

MALT, [*mault*] S. [Sax.] barley steeped in water till it sprouts, and then dried in a kiln.

MA'LTA, [pron. *Maulta*] an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but there have been brought from Africa such quantities of soil, that it is now become a fertile island. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pyrates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. It is about 60 miles S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

MA'LT-MAN, or MA'LTSTER, [*mault-man*, or *maultster*] S. one who makes or deals in malt.

MALTON, [pron. *Maulton*] a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; on the day before Whit Sunday, for sheep, brass, and pewter; and on Oct. 10, 11, for hardware, pots, small-ware and sheep. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a stone-bridge, and composed of two towns, the New and the Old, each containing three churches. It is 24 miles N. E. of York, and 217 N. by W. of London.

MALVERSA'TION, S. [Fr.] a mean, base, wicked, and fraudulent trick or shift.

MAM, or MAMMA', S. [*mam*, *mammog*, *mammy*, Brit. *mamma*, Lat. This word is used as an address to a mother in almost all languages, and is therefore by Skinner supposed to be the language of nature, and the first word a child pronounces] a mother.

MA'MMET, S. [a diminutive of *mam*] a puppet or doll. Obsolete.

MA'MMEATED, Adj. [Lat.] having paps or teats.

MA'MMIFORM, Adj. [Fr.] having the shape of a breast, pap, or dug.

MA'MMOCK, S. a large shapeless piece; an ossil or fragment of meat.

To MA'MMOCK, V. A. to tear; to pull into pieces in such a manner as to raise squeamishness in the beholder.

MA'MMON, S. [Syr.] the god of riches. Figuratively, riches.

MAN, S. [plural *men*. Sax.] a human being; a male, opposed to a woman. A person grown, opposed to a boy. A rational crea-

ture, opposed to a beast. Used in a loose sense for any one. "A man would expect to find."

Addj. A moveable piece of wood used in playing at chess or draughts. A male servant; of *mona*, Span. a slave. A man of war, is a ship of war.

To MAN, V. A. to furnish, supply, or guard with men. Figuratively, to fortify, or strengthen.

MAN, an Island in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 17 parishes, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, and produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. The duke of Athol is their governor, and is stiled KING IN MAN. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he is not a lord, nor has he a seat or voice in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow. Before the royalty was annexed to the Crown, this island was most noted for running of goods, which they disposed of either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; for it is only 12 miles S. of Scotland, 30 N. of Anglesea in Wales, 35 W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coast of Ireland.

To MA'NACLE, V. A. to chain the hands; to shackle.

MA'NACLES, S. [Fr.] chains for the hands; shackles.

To MA'NAGE, V. A. [Fr.] to conduct or carry on; to train a horse to graceful airs; to govern; to rule or make tractable; to husband, or make the best of. Neuterly, to superintend or transact.

MA'NAGEABLE, Adj. easy to be used, wielded, or moved; submitting to government; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS, S. the quality of being easily used or moved; the quality of submitting to instruction, government, or authority.

MA'NAGEMENT, S. [Fr.] conduct; the manner of transacting or conducting any thing; prudence. *SYNON.* Management respects only private things trusted to the care of some one, to be employed for the profit of another, to whom he is to render an account. *Direction* relates to certain affairs, where a distribution either of money, office, or whatever else, is committed to the care of another, to preserve necessary order. *Administration* refers to objects of greater consequence; such as those of justice, or the finances of a state. It supposes a pre-eminence of employ, which gives power, credit, and a kind of liberty, in the department in which the person is engaged. *Conduet* points out some knowledge and ability, with respect to things; and a subordination, with regard to persons. *Government* results from authority and depend-

ance; and indicates a superiority of office, with a particular relation to policy.

MA'NAGER, S. one who has the direction, conduct, or government of any thing, or person; a prudent or frugal person.

MA'NAGERY, S. conduct; direction; the manner in which any thing is transacted. Husbandry, or frugality.

MA'NCHE, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, a sleeve.

MA'NCHESTER, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Whit-monday, September 21, and November 6, for horses, horned cattle, bedding, cloth, and toys. It is a large flourishing town, very populous, and has several curious manufactures, known in London by the name of Manchester goods. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, and the collegiate church. It sends no members to parliament; but it has the title of a duchy; it is 182 miles N. N. W. of London.

MA'NCHE, S. a small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINE'EL, S. [Span.] a tree which grows in America, whose juice is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen.

To MA'NCIPATE, V. A. [Lat.] to enslave, bind, or tie, used with *to*. Seldom used.

MA'NCIPLE, S. [Lat.] the steward of a society; particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

MANDA'MUS, S. [Lat. we command] a writ granted by the king, usually directed to the head of a corporation, college, &c. commanding a thing to be done, as the restoring of a deposed officer, &c.

MA'NDATE, S. [Lat.] a command; a commission, charge, or precept.

MANDA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a director.

MA'NDATORY, Adj. [Lat.] containing a command, precept, or direction.

MA'NDIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] that may be chewed; eatable.

MA'NDRELL, S. [Fr.] a kind of wooden pulley, making a part of a turner's lathe.

MA'NDRAKE, S. [Gr.] a plant whose root is supposed to resemble the human form.

MANDUCA'TION, S. [Lat.] eating; chewing, or the action of the lower jaw.

MANE, S. [Belg.] the long hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals.

MA'NEGE, S. the exercise of riding the great horse.

MA'N-EATER, S. one that eats human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MA'NED, Adj. having a mane.

MA'NENDEN, a town in Essex, whose fair is on Easter-monday for toys.

MA'NES, S. [Lat.] a ghost; or that which remains of a person after death.

MA'NFUL, Adj. bold; stout; daring.

MA'NFULLY, Adv. in a bold, stout, or daring manner.

MA'NFULNESS, S. the quality of behaving in a manner that shews undaunted courage, and invincible resolution.

MA'NGANESE, S. [low Lat.] an iron ore of the poorer sort, of a dark iron grey colour, very heavy, but very brittle, used by glassmen for clearing glass.

MANGE, S. [Fr.] the itch or scab in cattle.

MA'NGER, S. [Fr.] a place or vessel in which the food of cattle is contained in a stable.

MA'NGINESS, S. the quality of having the mange.

To MA'NGLE, V. A. [Belg.] to cut and hack; to cut and tear piece-meal; to butcher.

MA'NGLER, S. one that hacks or destroys in a rude and butcherly manner.

MA'NGO, S. [Fr.] a fruit of the isle of Java, somewhat resembling a melon, brought pickled to Europe.

MA'NGY, Adj. infected with the mange. Scabby, applied to beasts.

MA'N-HATER, S. one that hates mankind; a misanthropist.

MA'NHOD, S. virility; the state or condition of a man; human nature. The state of a male, opposed to womanhood. The state of a person full grown, opposed to childhood. Courage; bravery; resolution.

MA'NIA, S. [Gr.] madness; a violent delirium without a fever.

MA'NIAC, or MANI'ACAL, Adj. [Lat.] raging with madness.

MA'NIFEST, Adj. [Lat.] plain; open; publicly known.

MA'NIFEST, S. [Fr.] a declaration; a public protest; a manifesto.

To MA'NIFEST, V. A. [Lat.] to make appear; to make public; to shew plainly; to discover. *SYNON.* Manifest seems to convey a proof of what is made known; meaning to shew incontestably; *Public* denotes only a simple declaration, but general; to *proclaim* is to make known by a formal and legal publication.

MANIFESTA'TION, S. [Fr.] a discovery; the act of publishing or making public; clear and undoubted evidence.

MANIFE'STIBLE, Adj. easy to be proved or made evident.

MA'NIFESTLY, Adv. clearly; plainly; evidently.

MA'NIFESTNESS, S. clearness of evidence; public notoriety.

MANIFE'STO, S. [Ital.] a public protestation, or declaration.

MA'NIFOLD, Adj. of different kinds; many in number; complicated.

MA'NIFOLDLY, Adv. in many respects.

MA'NIKIN, S. [Belg.] a little man. Not in use.

MA'NINGTREE, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on June 15, for toys; seated on the river Stour. It is 60 miles E. N. E. of London.

MA'NIPLE, S. [Lat.] a handful. Figuratively, a small band of soldiers.

MANKIND, S. the human race or species; resembling a male.

MA'NLIKE, Adj. strong; vigorous; resembling a man full-grown, and in his greatest perfection.

MA'NLESS, Adj. without men; not manned.

MA'NLINESS, S. the appearance of a man full grown, and arrived at years of discretion; bravery; stoutness; dignity.

MA'NLY, Adj. becoming a man; stout; brave, or with undaunted courage and resolution.

MANNA, S. [*mannab*, Heb. a gift] is properly a gum, and is a honey-like juice congealed into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers in handling. Its colour is whitish, yellowish, or brownish; its taste is as sweet as sugar, with a sharpness that renders it very agreeable. It is the product of two different trees, but both the varieties of ash; the finest manna is that which oozes out of the leaves of that tree in August. Manna is the mildest and softest of all purges, and may be given to children, women with child, and to persons of the most tender constitutions.

MANNER, S. [Fr.] form, method, custom, habit, fashion. In Painting, it is a habitude that a man acquires in the principal parts of painting, the management of colours, lights, and shadows; but the best painter is he who has no manner at all: The good or bad choice he makes is called *goût*. *Manners*, the plural, imports, in Poetry, the inclination, genius, and humour, which the poet gives to his persons, and whereby he distinguishes his characters. Also, the general course of life a man leads, his morals or habits. Also, ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

MANNERLINESS, S. the quality of behaving with civility or complaisance.

MANNERLY, Adj. [Belg.] civil; complaisant; well-bred. Adverbially, in a civil or complaisant manner.

MA'NNIKIN, S. See **MANIKIN**.

MA'NNISH, Adj. having the appearance of, or becoming, a man. Figuratively, bold, masculine.

MA'NOR, S. [old Fr.] in common Law, signifies a rule or government which a man holds of such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *Manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass, or circuit of ground granted by the king to some men of worth, for them and their heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cowell*.

MANSE, S. [Lat.] a parsonage house.

MA'NSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on June 29, for horned cattle and hogs; and on the 2d Thursday in October, for horses and cheese. It drives a great trade, and is famous for malt. It is 138 miles N. by W. of London.

MA'NSION, [*mánshon*] S. [Lat.] a place of residence; an abode or house. In Law, the lord's chief dwelling house within his fee.

MANSLAU'GHTER, [*manslaúter*] S. in its primary signification, murder, or destruction of the human species. In Law, the killing of a person without malice prepense, as in a sudden quarrel, &c. See **HOMICIDE**.

MANSLA'YER, S. one that kills another.

MANSUE'TE, [*manswéet*] Adj. [Lat.] gentle, tractable, good-natured.

MA'NSUETUDE, [*mánswétude*] S. [Lat.] gentleness, mildness, clemency.

MA'NTEL, S. [old Fr.] work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELE'T, S. [Fr.] a short kind of a cloak worn by women. In Fortification, a kind of moveable pent-house, made of pieces of timber, about three inches thick.

MAN-TI'GER, S. a large monkey or baboon.

MA'NTLE, S. [Brit.] a kind of cloak, or loose cloth or silk thrown over the rest of the dress, worn formerly by generals, and at present used by nurses and midwives to carry infants abroad in.

To **MA'NTLE**, V. A. to cloak; to cover; to disguise.

To **MA'NTLE**, V. N. to spread the wing as a hawk in pleasure; to joy or revel; to be expanded, or spread luxuriantly. To froth, or ferment, applied to liquors.

MANTLE-TREE, S. in Carpentry, the piece of timber running across the head of the opening of a chimney, and commonly projected from the wall, to hold china, &c.

MA'NTUA, the duchy of, a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veronese; on the S. by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E. by the Ferrarese; and on the W. by the Cremonese. It is about 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the principal town is of the same name.

MA'NTUA, [*mántü*] S. [corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] a woman's gown.

MA'NTUA-MA'KER, [pron. *mántü-má-ker*] S. a person who makes gowns for women.

MA'NUAL, Adj. [Lat.] performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MA'NUAL, S. [Lat.] a small book, such as may be easily carried in the hand.

MANUDU'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of guiding or leading by the hand.

MANUFA'CTORY, S. [Lat.] a place wherein great numbers of people are assembled to work upon any particular sort of goods; a commodity, or any sort of work made by the hand.

MANUFA'CTURE, S. [Lat.] any sort of work made by the hand.

To **MANUFA'CTURE**, V. A. [Fr.] to produce or work upon any thing by the hands, or by art.

MANUFA'CTURER, S. one who performs any work by labour of the hands; or keeps great numbers of men to work on any particular commodity.

MANUMI'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of giving liberty to slaves.

To **MANUMI'ZE**, or **MANUMI'T**, V. A. [Lat.] to set free or deliver from slavery.

MANU'RABLE, Adj. capable of being rendered better by cultivation.

MANU'RANCE, S. agriculture or husbandry.

To **MANU'RE**, V. A. [Fr.] to cultivate or improve ground by husbandry or manual labour; to dung or fatten land.

MANU'RE, S. any thing laid on lands to enrich and fatten them.

MANU'REMENT, S. the improvement of land by manual labour, or covering it with dung and other composts.

MANU'RER, S. a person who enriches and improves land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, S. [Lat.] a written book or copy, generally applied to such books as have never been printed.

MA'NY, Adj. [comparat. *more*, superlat. *most*. Sax.] consisting of a great number; numerous; several. An indefinite number, preceded and followed by *as*; all that. "*As many as were willing.*" *Exod. xxxv. 20.*

MANY-CO'LOURED, Adj. having various and different colours.

MANY-HE'ADED, Adj. having several or a great number of heads.

MANY-TI'MES, Adv. often, or frequently.

MAP, S. [Lat.] a geographical picture, or a projection of the globe, or part thereof, on a plain surface, representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries, rivers, and seas, with the situation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their respective longitude and latitude.

To **MAP**, V. A. to make a map; to delineate a country, &c. on paper, &c.

MA'PLE, S. [Sax.] a tree whose wood is used for many purposes, especially for ornament.

To **MAR**, V. A. [Sax.] to injure; to spoil, hurt, or damage.

MAR, a district of the shire of Aberdeen in Scotland, bounded on the N. by the river Don, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the river Dee, and on the W. by Badenoch and Athol.

MARANA'THA, S. [Syr.] a form of

threatening, cursing, and anathematizing among the Jews.

MARA'SMUS, S. [Cr.] in Medicine, extreme wasting or consumption of the whole body.

MARA'UDING, [pron. *mar'iding*] Adj. ranging about for plunder.

MAR'BLE, S. [Fr.] a kind of stone found in great masses, and dug out of quarries, of so hard and compact a substance, and so fine a grain, that it readily takes a beautiful polish, and is used in statues, chimney-pieces, &c. Small round stones played with by children. Figuratively, applied to a stone remarkable for sculpture or inscription. "The Arabian *delian marbles.*"

MAR'BLE, Adj. made of marble; variegated, or of different colours, like marble.

To **MAR'BLE**, V. A. [Fr.] to paint with veins, clouds, or different colours, in resemblance of marble.

MAR'bled, Adj. something veined or clouded in imitation of marble.

MAR'CASITE, S. [Fr.] a solid hard fossil, of an obscurely and irregularly foliaceous structure, a bright glittering appearance, and found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone.

MARCH, S. [from *Mart*, Lat.] the name of the third month of the year, reckoning January as the first. Till the alteration of stile in '564 among the French, and in 1752, in England, it was esteemed the first month, and the year began on the 25th day of it. March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, and a helmet on his head.

To **MARCH**, V. N. [Fr.] to journey, applied to an army. To walk in a grave; solemn, and deliberate manner. Actively, to put in motion, or make an army advance; to bring on in regular procession.

MARCH, S. a motion, walk, or journey of soldiers; a grave and solemn walk; a tune played on instruments during the march or progress of an army; signals for an army to move. In the plural, borders, limits or confines of a country.

MAR'CHER, S. [Fr.] a president of the marches or borders.

MAR'CHIONESS, [in pron. the *i* is mute] S. the wife of a marquis.

MAR'CID, Adj. [Lat.] lean; pining. Withered, applied to plants.

MAR'COUR, S. [Lat.] leanness; the state of withering; a consumption, or wasting flesh.

MAR'DEN, a village in Kent, with one fair, on October 10, for pedlars-ware.

MARE, S. [Sax.] the female of a horse. A kind of stagnation which seems to press the stomach with a weight when asleep: derived from *Mara*, the name of a spirit, supposed by the northern nations to torment persons asleep: it is called the *night mare*.

MAR'ESCHAL, S. a chief commander of an army.

MAR'S-

MA'RESFIELD, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Sept. 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MA'RGARITE, S. [Lat.] a pearl.

MA'RGATE, a sea-port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. It has neither markets nor fairs; but is of late much frequented in the summer-time for bathing in the salt-water. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, and 73 E. by S. of London.

MARGE, MA'RGENT, or MA'RGIN, S. [the last is most in use; from *margo*, Lat.] the border; a brink, edge, or verge; the border of paper in a book, which furrounds the page; the edge of a wound or fore.

MARGINAL, Adj. [Fr.] placed, or writ on the blank space or border of a book.

MARGINATED, Adj. [Lat.] having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE, S. [Teut.] a title of sovereignty in Germany, which signifies, literally, a keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIGOLD, S. a yellow flower, so called, from being devoted, perhaps, to the Virgin.

TO MA'RINATE, V. A. [Fr.] to salt fish, and afterwards preserve it in oil or vinegar.

MARINE, [pron. *mareén*] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the sea.

MARINE, [pron. *mareén*] S. [from *la marine*, Fr.] sea affairs or forces; a soldier taken on board a ship to be employed in descents on land.

MARINER, S. [Fr.] a seaman or sailor. MARJORAM, S. [Lat.] a fragrant plant. In Physic, it is an attenuant and detergent, and recommended in nervous cases, in diseases of the lungs, and in epileptic cases.

MARITAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging or incident to a husband.

MARITIMAL, or MA'RITIME, Adj. [Lat.] performed at, or belonging to, the sea; bordering on the sea; naval.

MARK, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on September 15, and Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

ST. MARK'S GOSPEL, S. a canonical book of the New Testament, the second of the four gospels. St. Mark wrote his gospel at Rome, where he accompanied St. Peter, in the year of Christ, 44. He suffered martyrdom at Alexandria in Egypt, in the year 68. Some assert, that his remains were afterwards translated with great pomp from Alexandria to Venice. However, he is the tutelar saint and patron of that republic, who have erected a very stately church to his memory.

MARK, S. [Brit.] a token by which a thing is known and distinguished from another; an impression; a proof or evidence; any thing which a gun or other missile weapon is directed towards; the sign by which a horse's age may be discovered; a character made by those who cannot write their names; a piece of money valued at 13s. 4d. A letter

of mark, or *marque*, a licence given by a king or state, whereby private persons are authorized to fit out ships, and make reprisals on the subjects of another state.

TO MARK, V. A. [Fr.] to make an impression, character, or sign, by which a thing may be known or distinguished from others; to note, observe, or take notice of; Neuterly, to observe, or take notice of; to work letters or figures on linen, &c.

MARKER, S. [Fr.] one that makes some sign, character, or impression on a thing; one that takes notice of a thing.

MARKET, S. [anciently written *mercato*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] a public time or place wherein things are bought or sold; purchase or sale. Figuratively, price; rate.

TO MARKET, V. N. to deal at market either in buying or selling; to make bargains.

MARKETABLE, Adj. such as may be sold commonly in a market.

MARKET BO'SWORTH. See BOSWORTH.

MARKET-CROSS, S. a cross formerly set up where a market was held.

MARKET-DA'Y, S. a day on which things are bought and sold in a market.

MARKET-DEE'PING. See DEEPING.

MARKET-DRA'YTON. See DRAYTON.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH. See HARBOROUGH.

MARKET-JE'W, a town in Cornwall, 284 miles from London; whose fairs are held three weeks before Easter-eve, and Sept. 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and hops.

MARKET-MAN, S. a man that goes to the market to buy or sell; one that understands dealing at a market.

MARKET-PLACE, S. a place where a market is held.

MARKET-PR'ICE, or MARKET-RATE, S. the price at which any thing is commonly sold in or out of a market.

MARKET-RAISIN, a town in Lincolnshire, whose fair is Oct. 6, for horned cattle; the market is on Tuesday; distant from London 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

MARKET-TOWN, S. a town that has the privilege of a stated market.

MARKET-WE'STON, in Suffolk, has a small pedling fair, Aug. 15.

MARKMAN, or MARKSMAN, S. a person skilled in hitting a mark.

MARL, S. [Brit.] a kind of clay, become fatter and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth, as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product.

TO MARL, V. A. to manure with marl.

TO MARL, V. A. [from *marline*] to bind untwisted hemp dipped in pitch round a cable, in order to guard it from friction.

MARLBOROUGH, [pron. *Maúlboro'*] a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Sat. and 2 fairs;

2 fairs; on July 10, and Nov. 22, for horses, cows, and sheep. It sends two members to parliament, and had a castle, and once a parliament was held here. It is governed by a mayor, &c. is 40 miles E. of Bristol, and 74 W. of London.

MARLINE, S. [Sax.] a long wreath of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded, to preserve them from friction.

MARLINE-SPIKE, S. a small piece of iron, used in fastening ropes together, or in opening the bolt of a rope, when a sail is to be sewed to it.

MA'RLow, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on May 5, 6, and 7, for horses and cattle; and on October 29, for cattle, cheese, and hops. It sends two members to parliament; and is 31 miles W. of London.

MARLY, Adj. abounding in marl; having the qualities of marl.

MARMALADE, or MA'RMALET, S. [Fr.] a confection of plums, oranges, quinces, &c. cut and boiled with sugar.

MA'RMOSSET, S. [Fr.] a small monkey.

MA'RMOT, or MARMO'TTO, S. Ray says, that this is the *mus Alpinus*, which absconds all the winter, and lives upon its own fat.

MA'RNHAM, a village in Nottinghamshire, with one fair, on Sept. 1, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and merchandize.

MA'RQUETRY, S. [Fr.] chequered work; work inlaid with various colours.

MA'RQUIS, S. [Fr.] a title of honour next to a duke. It was introduced into England by Richard II. who created Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and was only a titular dignity: those who had the care of frontiers, as the word imports, being stiled *marchers*, not *marquises*.

MA'RQUISATE, S. [Fr.] the seignior or province of a marquis.

MA'RRER, S. [from *mar*] one who spoils, damages, or hurts any thing or person.

MARRIAGE, [pron. *márrij*] S. [Fr.] the act or ceremony by which a man and a woman are lawfully united for life. This word is very often joined with others in composition, and then takes the nature of an adjective.

MARRIAGEABLE [*márrijable*] Adj. fit for marriage; of an age to be married.

MARROW [*márró*—the *v* is mute at the end of this word, and its derivatives] S. [Sax.] an oleaginous or fat substance contained in the hollow of a bone. Figuratively, the quintessence, or best part, of any thing.

MARROW-BONE, S. any hollow bone of an animal containing marrow.

MARROWFAT, S. a large kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, Adj. without marrow.

TO MA'RRY, V. A. [Fr.] to join a man and woman together, so that they may cohabit lawfully during life; to dispose of in mar-

riage; to take for a husband or wife. Neuterly, to enter into the state of marriage.

MARS, in Astronomy, one of the superior planets, moving round the sun in an orbit between those of the Earth and Jupiter. Among Chemists, it denotes iron, as supposed to be under the influence of that planet.

MARS, MARSH, or MAS, in the names of places, are derived from *merse*, Sax. a fen, or watery place.

MARSH, S. [Sax.] a fen, bog, swamp, or tract of land abounding in water.

MARSH, a village of Cambridgeshire, in the isle of Ely, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Whit-Monday for household goods, on June 2 for horses, and October 27 for cheese.

MA'RSFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on May 24, and October 24, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese. It is distant 104 miles W. of London.

MA'RSHAL, S. [Fr.] the chief officer of an army. See MARESCHAL. An officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates the rank or order at a feast or other assembly; one who puts things or persons in proper order; an harbinger, or one who goes before a prince, to give notice of his coming, and prepares for his reception.

TO MA'RSHAL, V. A. to place in proper ranks or order; to lead as an harbinger.

MA'RSHALLER, S. a person that puts things in order.

MA'RSHALSEA, S. a prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP, S. the office of marshal.

MA'RSHY, Adj. boggy; wet; produced in marshes. SYNON. *Marshy* lands are those that lie low, and are watery; *boggy* lands are those where there are many quagmires.

MART, S. [contracted from *market*] a place of public traffic or trade. Figuratively, a bargain, whether purchase or sale. *Letters of mart*, see MARK.

TO MART, V. A. to trade; to buy or sell.

MA'RTEN, or MA'TERN, S. [Fr.] a large kind of weasel, whose skin or fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses; from *marcelet*, Fr.

MA'RTIAL [*márrshial*] Adj. [Lat.] warlike; brave; given to war; having a warlike shew; used in war. In Chemistry, having particles or properties of iron; from *Mars*, the chemical word for iron. Borrowing qualities from the planet *Mars*, applied to astrology.

MARTINET, or MA'TLET, S. [Fr.] a kind of swallow. In Heraldry, they are represented without feet, and used as a difference or mark of distinction for younger brothers, to put them in mind that they are to trust to the wings of virtue and merit, in order to raise themselves, and not to their feet, they having little land to set their feet on.

MAR.

MARTINETS, *S.* small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring that part of the leech next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled.

MARTINGAL, *S.* [Fr.] a broad leather thong or strap fastened at one end to the girths under the belly of a horse, from whence it passes between his fore-legs, and is fastened at the other end to the nose-band of the bridle, to hinder a horse from rearing.

MARTINMAS, *S.* the feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November.

MARTIN'S TOWN, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on November 22, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

MARTOCK, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 21, for hogs and pedlars ware.

MARTYR, *S.* [Gr.] in its primary sense, a witness; in its secondary sense, a witness of the truth of Christianity; but as the witnessing of its truth was, at first, generally attended with persecution and death, the word is now applied to such persons only as die in attesting the truth of any doctrine.

To **MARTYR**, *V. A.* to put to death for resolutely maintaining any opinion.

MARTYRDOM, *S.* the act of putting to death for resolutely and immoveably maintaining any opinion; the act of enduring death in attestation of the truth of an opinion, or fact.

MARTYRO'LOGY, *S.* [low Lat.] a register or catalogue of martyrs: an history of martyrs.

MARVEL, *S.* [Fr.] a wonder; any thing that raises wonder or astonishment.

To **MARVEL**, *V. N.* to wonder or be astonished.

MARVELLOUS, *Adj.* [Fr.] capable of exciting wonder or astonishment; strange; surpassing credit. Used substantively to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, *Adv.* in a strange, extraordinary, and wonderful manner.

MARVELLOUSNESS, *S.* the quality which excites wonder or astonishment.

MARY, daughter of Hen. VIII. succeeded to the throne of England, on the death of Edw. VI. which happened July 6, 1553. There were great struggles made at first by the dukes of Northumberland, Suffolk, and others, in favour of lady Jane Grey; but that party being quashed, Mary was crowned Oct. 1. And the parliament which the court had taken care, by all manner of artifices, and even violence in managing the elections and returns, to have at their devotion, met on the 10th. As to the lords, though they had most of them professed the protestant religion, in the reign of Edward, the greatest part of them appeared zealous catholics under queen Mary. This parliament immediately repealed the divorce of the queen's mother,

by which they a second time declared the princess Elizabeth illegitimate. Then they made void all the laws concerning religion, restored the mass, and brought all things back to the state they were in at the latter end of Hen. VIII's reign; Gardiner not thinking it adviseable as yet to proceed any further. But the queen was impatient to have the pope's full power, and the nation re-united to the holy see. A marriage being in treaty between the emperor's son, Philip of Spain, and queen Mary, the house of commons addressed the queen upon it; at which being offended, she dissolved the parliament. When the parliament was sitting, the convocation decided in favour of transubstantiation, after a sham disputation between the Protestant and Popish clergy; in which the former, who were but six in the house, were run down with numbers and noise, for want of argument. The treaty of marriage between Philip and Mary, was signed Jan. 12, 1554. As soon as it was published, murmurs and complaints were every where heard against it; and an insurrection soon broke out, of which the marriage was either the real or the pretended cause. It was concerted between the duke of Suffolk, Sir Tho. Wyatt, and Sir Peter Carew; but it was soon quelled. On Feb. 12, lady Jane Grey was beheaded, behaving with the utmost resignation and fortitude; after she had seen the headless body of her husband carried along by her from the same execution. And nine days after, the duke of Suffolk, her father, underwent the same fate. In the mean time, Bret, one of Wyatt's captains, was hanged, with 38 of his men. After which, 600 prisoners were brought before the queen, with ropes about their necks, and received their pardon. Wyatt on his trial accused princess Elizabeth, as an accomplice in his conspiracy; but finding he must die, he cleared her of all on his second examination; as also at the place of execution. However, his accusation occasioned the princess to be sent to the Tower, where she endured a long and severe confinement, and was afterward removed a prisoner to Woodstock. A parliament was now to be procured, which should approve of the queen's intended marriage, and restore the pope's authority; both of which the major part of the nation was against; and a great many of those, who were for the Roman Catholic religion, thought that the pope's authority was by no means necessary to the church. The parliament meeting on April 2, approved the treaty of marriage between the queen and Philip, who arrived at Southampton, July 19, and they were married by Gardiner on the 25th, Philip being 29 years old, but Mary 38. The same day they were proclaimed king and queen of England, France, and Naples, with other titles. Care was taken by the articles of marriage, that Philip should have no share in the government of England. The parliament

ment

ment meeting again, Nov. 11, Pole was at last sent for over, in quality of the pope's legate, and arrived the 24th. He opened his legation before the king, queen, and both houses of parliament, telling them the design of it was, to bring back the straying sheep to the fold of Christ. On Nov. 29, the grand work of reconciling the kingdom to the pope was effected. Popery being now fully established, the spirit of it soon appeared, in the most violent and bloody persecution against the Protestants. Pole was for reducing them by gentle means, without any force or corporal punishments; but Gardiner's violent counsels were most agreeable to the court, and the rest of the bishops. It was therefore resolved to leave to him the business of extirpating heresy, which he afterwards transferred to Bonner, bishop of London, who was, if possible, more furious and bloody than himself. The first sacrifice to Popish zeal and bigotry was Hooper, who had been bishop of Gloucester; and before the end of the year, no less than 67 persons were burnt. The so-much-expected deliverance of the queen, which had elated the Romish party to the highest degree, proved only a false conception, which cast them down as much. And king Philip now despairing of issue by his queen, whereby he hoped to have united the monarchies of Spain and England, and growing weary of her, as she was neither young nor handsome, left England on Sept. 4, to the no-small mortification of the queen. Soon after, Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, died. On March 21, 1556, Cranmer was burnt; and 85 perished in the flames under Bonner's management, who discovered on these occasions more than brutal cruelty. Pole succeeded Cranmer in the archbishopric of Canterbury. The following year, 79 Protestants underwent the same fiery trial; nor could the dead escape the effects of Popish malice. The bones of Fagius and Bucer were dug up and burnt at Cambridge, after they had been ridiculously cited before the commissioners to give an account of their faith. Whilst the queen and court were wholly intent upon these violent methods for suppressing heresy, they suffered themselves to be seduced by Spanish counsels to a rupture with France. They gained a great victory over the French, at St. Quintin; but at the same time they lost Calais, which this nation had been in possession of ever since the reign of Edward III. the duke of Guise making himself master of it the beginning of the year 1558; as also of Guisnes, and the castle of Hames, which were the only remains of the English conquests in France. The loss of Calais occasioned great uneasiness and murmurings among the people, and the queen herself was so sensibly touched with it, that she told those about her, "That she should die; and if they would know the cause, they must dissect her after her death, and they should

find Calais at her heart." She died Nov. 17, 1558, in the forty-third year of her age, when she had reigned five years, four months, and eleven days. In the four years in which the persecution lasted, near 300 persons were put to death; viz. one archbishop; four bishops; 21 divines; eight gentlemen; 84 artificers; 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers; 26 wives; 20 widows; nine virgins; two boys; and two infants; besides which, several died in prison, and many were whipped, or otherwise cruelly treated. The characteristics of Mary were bigotry and revenge: add to this, she was proud, imperious, froward, avaritious, and wholly destitute of every agreeable qualification.

MARY-HILL, S. T. a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 15, for cattle.

MARYLAND, an English settlement in N. America, lying at the N. end of Chesapeake-bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eastern and western shores. It is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania; on the E. by another part of Pennsylvania and the sea; on the S. by Virginia; and on the W. by the Allegany mountains. It is 140 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The governor and proprietor of this country is — Harford, Esq. (now a minor) natural son of the late lord Baltimore, and the council is appointed by him; but the house of representatives is chosen by the freeholders. There are more Papists here than in any of the other settlements, because the first proprietors were of that religion.

MA'SCULINE, Adj. [Lat.] male; resembling a man; bold. In Grammar, the gender appropriated to the male kind, though not always expressing sex.

MA'SCULINELY, Adv. like a man; boldly.

MA'SCULINENESS, S. the quality by which a person resembles a man, applied by way of reproach to women. The figure or behaviour of a man.

MASH, S. [Belg.] the space between the threads of a net, generally written *mesh*. Any thing mingled or confused together; from *mischen*, Belg. A mixture for a horse.

To MASH, V. A. [Fr.] to beat or bruise into a confused mass; to mix water and malt together in brewing.

MA'SHAM, a village in Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, and one fair, on Sept. 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware. Distant 219 miles from London.

MASK, S. [Fr.] a cover over the face to disguise it; a pretext, or subterfuge. A dramatic piece in a tragic style, without attention either to rule or probability.

To MASK, V. A. [Fr.] to disguise or cover with a mask. Figuratively, to cover or hide under some pretence.

MA'SKED, Adj. covered or concealed.

MA'SKER,

MA'SKER, S. one who exhibits in a mask.
MA'SON, S. [Fr.] one who builds in stone.
MA'SONRY, S. [Fr.] the craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE, S. [Arab.] a diversion or public assembly, wherein the company is masked and disguised; a disguise.

To MASQUERA'DE, V. N. to go in disguise; to assemble in masks and other disguises.

MASS, S. [Fr.] a body; a lump; a large quantity; bulk; a vast body; an assemblage of several things, forming one confused and distinct body; a gross body; the general. In Divinity, this word originally implied only a festival, and was in this sense used in the word *Christmas*, long before the introduction of the sacrament of the mass; but at length it was used to signify the Eucharist, and is at present appropriated to the office of public prayers, used by the Romish church in the celebration of the Eucharist.

To MASS, V. N. to celebrate mass. Actively, to thicken; to strengthen.

MASSACHUSET-CO'LO'NY, a subdivision of New-England in N. America, bounded on the N. by New Hampshire, on the E. and S. by the Sea, and on the W. by Connecticut and New York, being about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp; they have manufactories of leather, linen and woolen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish. This is the most powerful colony in N. America. With regard to religion, they are Independants.

MA'SSACRE, S. [Fr.] the crime of killing great numbers of persons without any distinction, and not in a condition to defend themselves; carnage; murder.

To MA'SSACRE, V. A. [Fr.] to butcher; to destroy great multitudes.

MA'SSINESS, S. weight, bulk, or solidity.

MA'SSINGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on Tuesday before Easter, and November 8, for horses, &c.

MA'SSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] heavy; bulky; solid.

MA'SSIVENESS, S. the quality of being weighty, bulky, and solid.

MA'SSY, Adj. weighty; bulky; solid.

MAST, S. [Fr.] the post standing upright in a ship or vessel, to which the yards and sails are fixed; the fruit of the oak or beech-tree.

MASTED, Adj. carrying a mast.

MA'STER, S. [Lat.] a person who has servants under him; a ruler; a chief or head; a possessor; the commander of a trading vessel; an officer on board a ship of war; a person subject to no controul; a teacher, or instructor; a young gentleman; a title of respect; a person eminently skilled in any trade or science; a title of dignity at the universities.

To MA'STER, V. A. to rule, govern, or keep in subjection; to conquer; to perform with skill; to overcome any difficulty, or accomplish any design.

MA'STERDOM, S. dominion or rule.

MA'STER-HAND, S. one eminently skilled in any profession.

MA'STER-JEST, S. a principal jest.

MA'STERKEY, S. a key which can open many locks that have different wards.

MA'STERLESS, Adj. wanting a master or owner; not to be governed; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS, S. eminent skill.

MA'STERLY, Adj. suitable to or becoming a master; artful; shewing great skill; imperious: with the sway of a master.

MA'STER-PIECE, S. a capital performance; a chief or eminent excellence.

MA'STERSHIP, S. dominion; rule; power; a perfect work; a curious and capital performance; skill; knowledge; superiority or pre-eminence.

MA'STER-STROKE, S. a stroke or performance that shews great skill.

MA'STER-WORT, S. a plant, whose root is used in medicine.

MA'STERY, S. dominion; rule; superiority, or pre-eminence; skill.

MA'STFUL, Adj. abounding in mast or fruit, applied to the oak or beech trees.

MASTICA'TION, S. [Lat.] chewing.

MA'STICATORY, S. [Fr.] a medicine to be chewed, but not swallowed.

MA'STICH, [*mástik*] S. in the *Materia Medica*, is a solid resin, of a pale yellowish white colour, brought principally from the island of Chios, in drops and tears as it naturally forms itself in exuding from the tree, about the bigness of a pea. It is detergent, astringent, and stomachic; very good in inveterate coughs, and against spitting of blood; assists digestion, and stops vomiting. Externally, it is used in plasters to the regions of the stomach and intestines.

MA'STIFF, S. [plural *masstives*; for all nouns ending in *s*, or *se* in the singular, change into *ves* in the plural. Fr.] a large-sized dog, generally used as a guard in houses and yards.

MA'STLESS, Adj. without masts.

MA'STLIN, S. [Fr.] mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

MAT, S. [Sax.] a texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. In a ship, planks made of fine net and thrums, to keep the cordage fast.

To MAT, V. A. to cover with mats; to twist, interweave, or join together like a mat.

MA'TADORE, S. [*matador*, Span.] a murderer; the three chief cards at quadrille, so called from the advantage they have over the contrary party, and winning such a number of pieces out of the pool, which on that account are called *matadores* likewise.

MATCH, S. [Fr.] a small piece of deal dipt in brimstone; any thing that catches fire, particularly applied to a kind of rope slightly twisted, and prepared to retain fire, used in discharging guns, &c. A game; any mutual contest; from μάχη, Gr. a fight.

One equal to contest or fight with another.
One that suits or tallies with another, from *mata*, Sax. A marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, V. A. to equal; to shew any thing equal or like to; to suit or proportion; to marry, or give in marriage. Neuterly, to be married; to suit, to tally.

MATCHABLE, Adj. suitable; resembling perfectly.

MATCHLESS, Adj. without an equal; not admitting comparison.

MATCHLESSLY, Adv. in a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, S. the quality of not admitting an equal, or a comparison.

MATCH-MAKER, S. one who is instrumental to a person's marriage; one who makes matches to burn.

MATE, S. [Belg.] a husband or wife; a companion, whether male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; one that is the second in rank.

To MATE, V. A. to match or marry; to be equal to; to crush; to confound.

MATERIA-MEDICA, S. comprehends all the substances either used in medicine in their natural state, or which afford preparations that are so; these belonging partly to the animal, partly to the vegetable, and partly to the fossil kingdom.

MATERIAL, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of matter, opposed to spiritual. Important; momentous; essential.

MATERIALS, S. [not used in the singular. Fr.] the substance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, S. one who denies the existence of spirit.

MATERIALLY, Adv. in the state of matter; essentially or importantly.

MATERIALNESS, S. the state of consisting of matter. Figuratively, the quality of being important or essential.

MATERIATE, or MATERIATED, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of matter.

MATERIATION, S. [Lat.] the act of forming matter.

MATERNAL, Adj. [Lat.] motherly; becoming or belonging to a mother.

MATERNITY, S. [Fr.] the character or relation of a mother.

MATHEMATICAL, or MATHEMATICAL, Adj. [Lat.] according to the rules of mathematics; belonging to mathematics.

MATHEMATICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of mathematics.

MATHEMATICIAN, S. [Fr.] a person skilled in the mathematics.

MATHEMATICS, S. [Gr.] the science which considers quantity either as computable, or measurable: it is divided into *pure* and *mixed*; the pure considers quantity in the abstract, *i. e.* without any relation to matter; and the mixed, as subsisting in material beings; as, length in a road, &c.

MA'THESIS, S. [Gr.] the doctrine or science of mathematics.

MA'THRY, a village of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

MA'TIN, Adj. [Fr.] used in, or belonging to, the morning.

MA'TIN, S. the morning. In the plural, applied to the prayers used at morning worship.

MA'TLOCK, in Derbyshire, whose fairs are held Feb. 25, May 9, July 16, and Oct. 24, for horned cattle and sheep.

MA'TRASS, S. [Fr.] in Chemistry, a glass vessel for digestion or distillation, sometimes belled, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure; a kind of hand bed put under a softer.

MA'TRICE, S. [Lat.] the womb; a mould which gives form to something inclosed.

MA'TRICIDE, S. [Lat.] the crime of murdering a mother; a person who kills a mother. To MATRICULATE, V. A. to enter as a member at an university; to enlist; to enter into any society by setting down a person's name.

MATRICULATE, S. a person entered in an university.

MATRICULATION, S. the act of entering a person as a member of an university.

MATRIMONIAL, Adj. [Lat.] suitable to marriage; belonging to marriage.

MATRIMONY, S. [Lat.] marriage; the solemn contract between a man and woman to be faithful to each other during life; the state of a married person.

MA'TRIX, S. [Lat.] the womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MA'TRON, S. [Lat.] an elderly lady, or old woman.

MA'TRONAL, Adj. [Lat.] suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

MA'TRONLY, Adj. suitable to a matron; elderly; ancient.

MATRO'SS, S. in the train of artillery, a soldier next below a gunner, who assists in traversing, spunging, loading, and firing the guns; they carry firelocks, and march along with the store waggons, both as a guard, and to assist in case of accidents.

MA'TTER, S. [Lat.] a solid, hard, massy, impenetrable, divisible, moveable, and passive substance; the first principle of natural things, from the various arrangements and combinations of whose particles arise the different bodies that appear in the universe. Body, opposed to spirit. The materials of which any thing is composed. A subject or thing treated of. An affair or business. The cause of any disturbance. "What's the matter?" Shak. Import; consequence; moment, or importance, generally preceded by *no*. "No matter, now 'tis past." *Granov*. The thing or object which is under particular relation. A purulent running, or corruption in a sore.

SYNON. *Matter* is that which we see in the work; *subject* is that on which we work. To

To **MA'TTER**, V. N. used impersonally, to signify; to import, or be of importance. In Surgery, to generate or produce corruption or pus. Actively, to regard; to look upon, or consider as of any importance.

MA'TTERY, Adj. full of matter, or pus, applied to wounds.

St. **MA'TTHEW's** GOSPEL. St. Matthew wrote his gospel in Judea, at the request of those he had converted, and it is thought he began it in the year 41, eight years after Christ's resurrection. It was written, according to the testimony of the antients, in the Hebrew and Syriac language, which was then common in Judea; but the Greek version of it, which now passes for the original, is as old as the apostolical times. The most general opinion of both antients and moderns is, that he preached and suffered martyrdom in Persia, or among the Parthians, or in Caramania, which then was subject to the Parthians.

MA'TTINGLY, a town in Hampshire, whose fair is July 29, for cattle.

MA'TTISHALL, in Norfolk, whose fair is Tuesday before Holy Thursday, for toys, commonly called the Gant.

MA'TTOCK, S. [Sax.] a kind of toothed instrument used to grub up trees and weeds, and to pull up wood.

MA'TTRESS, S. [Fr.] See **MATRASS**.

MATURA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. In Medicine, the supuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MA'TURATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] ripening or conducing to ripeness. In Surgery, promoting the supuration of a sore.

MATU'RE, Adj. [Lat.] ripe; perfected by time; brought near to completion; fit for execution; well digested; arrived at full age, or years of discretion.

To **MATU'RE**, V. A. [Lat.] to ripen.

MATU'RELY, Adv. ripely; completely; with deliberation, or in a well digested manner.

MATURITY, S. [Lat.] ripeness; completion.

MAU'DLIN, Adj. drunk; intoxicated with liquor.

MAUGRE, [maüger] Adj. [Fr.] in spite of; notwithstanding: seldom used.

To **MAUL**, V. A. to beat. See **MALL**.

MAUND, S. [Fr.] a hand basket.

To **MAUNDER**, V. N. [Fr.] to grumble; to murmur.

MAUNDERER, S. one that uses murmuring and provoking words.

MAUNDAY-THU'RSDAY, S. [derived by Spelman, from *manda*, Sax. a hand-basket, from which the king was formerly accustomed to give alms to the poor] the Thursday before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, S. [Lat. a name given by queen Artemisia, of Caria, to a monument she erected in honour of her husband

Mausolus] a pompous tomb or monument, erected in honour of a person that is dead.

MAW, S. [Sax.] the stomach of beasts, applied with contempt to that of mankind; the craw or first stomach of birds.

MAWES ST. or **ST. MAU'DITS**, a small borough in Cornwall, that sends two members to parliament. Distant 267 miles from London.

MA'WKISH, Adj. [perhaps from *maw*] apt to produce satiety or loathing.

MA'WKISHNESS, S. the quality of cloying, or producing satiety and loathing.

MA'WMET, S. [See *Mammet*] a puppet or doll: formerly an idol.

MA'WMISH, Adj. foolish; nauseous.

MA'XILLAR, or **MA'XILLARY**, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the jawbone.

MA'XIM, S. [Lat.] an axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

MAY, [an auxiliary verb, by which we form the English potential mood; its preter is *might*, from *mag*, Goth. *mag*, Sax.] to be possible; to have power. In the imperative mood, or when it is at the beginning of a sentence, it implies a wish that a person should have something in his power. *May be*, used adverbially, implies perhaps, or it is possible.

MAY, S. [so called from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, who was sacrificed to on the first day] the fifth month in the year, reckoning January the first. *May* is usually drawn with a sweet, and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. Figuratively, the early, gay, and most pleasant part of life.

To **MAY**, V. N. to gather flowers on the first of May.

MA'YFIELD, a town in Suffex, whose fairs are held May 30, for pedlars wares, and Nov. 13, for cattle and ditto.

MA'Y-GAME, S. a diversion or sport; the object of ridicule.

MA'Y-POLE, S. a long erect pole, round which persons dance on the first of May.

MA'YOR, S. [Brit.] the chief magistrate of a city, town, or corporation. In London and York, he is called *Lord Mayor*.

MA'YORALTY, S. the office of a mayor.

MA'YORESS, S. the wife of a mayor.

MA'ZARD, S. a jaw: a low word.

MAZE, S. [Belg.] a labyrinth, or place whose passages are so intricate, that it is not easy to get out of them. Figuratively, perplexity, confusion, applied to the mind.

To **MAZE**, V. A. to perplex, bewilder or confuse.

MA'ZY, Adj. having winding and intricate passages; perplexed; confused.

M. A. an abbreviature for *magister artium*, or master of arts.

M. B. an abbreviature for *medicinæ baccalaureus*, or bachelor of physic.

M. D. an abbreviation for *medicinae doctor*, or doctor of physic.

ME, the oblique case of the pronoun *I*. It is used sometimes ungrammatically for *I*; as, *metbinks*, instead of *I think*.

MEAD, [*mēd*] *S.* [Brit.] a drink made of honey and water, called likewise *metbeglin*.

MEAD, or **ME'ADOW**, [*mēd* or *mēdō*] *S.* [Sax.] ground somewhat watery, not plowed, and covered with grass and flowers.

ME'AGER, [*pron. me'ger*, with the *g* hard] *Adj.* [Fr.] lean; wanting flesh. Thin, poor, or hungry, applied to ground. **SYNON.** *Meager, lean*. In that sense, in which these two words are reputed synonymous, *meager* signifies want of flesh; *lean*, want of fat.—*Meagerness* supposes a waste of body, owing either to a bad constitution or a scarcity of food. *Leanness* supposes no want of flesh, being opposed only to corpulency or fatness.

ME'AGERNESS, [*me'gerness*] *S.* leanness; want of flesh; scantiness; smallness.

MEAL, [*mēl*] *S.* [Sax.] the act of eating at a certain time; a repast; a part or fragment; the flour of corn.

To **MEAL**, [*mēl*] *V. A.* [Fr.] to sprinkle, mingle, or spot.

ME'ALMAN, [*mēl'man*] *S.* one that deals in flour or meal.

ME'ALY, [*mēly*] *Adj.* having the taste or other qualities of meal; besprinkled or spotted as with meal. *Mealy-mouthed* implies soft-mouthed; unable to speak through bashfulness.

MEAN, [*mēn*] *Adj.* [Sax.] wanting dignity; of low birth or rank; low-minded; contemptible, or despicable; middle; moderate, or without excess, from *moyen*, *Fr.* Intervening; intermediate; coming or happening between any two periods of time.

MEAN, [*mēn*] *S.* [Fr.] mediocrity; a middle state between two extremes; a medium; an interval; any thing used to effect an end. Method or manner; used in the plural, and by the best writers, though ungrammatically, with an adjective singular. "Employed as a means of doing good," *Atterbury*. By all means, signifies without doubt, hesitation, or fail. By no means, not in any degree or respect; not at all. Means are likewise used for revenue, or fortune; probably from *demesnes*. *Mean time*, or *mean while*, signifies in the intervening time: sometimes an adverbial mode of speech.

To **MEAN**, [*mēn*] *V. N.* [preter and participle *meant*, *pron. ment*. *Belg.*] to have in the mind; to intend; to design; to hint at.

MEAN'DER, *S.* [from *Meander*, a river in Phrygia, remarkable for its winding course] a maze; labyrinth; a winding course.

MEAN'DROUS, *Adj.* having many turnings or windings.

ME'ANING, [*mēning*] *S.* purpose, or intention; the sense, or thing understood by any expression.

ME'ANLY, [*mēnly*] *Adv.* moderately;

in a low degree; in a poor or base manner; without wealth, dignity, or respect.

ME'ANNESS, [*mēinness*] *S.* want of perfection, or excellence; defect; want of dignity, birth or fortune; sordidness; lowness of mind.

MEANT, [*pron. mēnt*] the perfect and part. passive of **MEAN**.

ME'ASLED, [*mēzled*] *Adj.* infected with the measles.

ME'ASLES, [*mēzles*] *S.* [*Belg.*] a cutaneous disease, consisting in a general appearance of eruptions, not tending to a suppuration, of the nature of flea-bites, which come out the fourth day after a person is taken, and disappear the fourth day after their coming out; so that the distemper bears a near resemblance to the small-pox. A disease in swine, appearing in red spots upon their skin.

ME'ASLY, [*mēzly*] *Adj.* scabbed with the measles.

ME'ASURABLE, [*mēzurable*] *Adj.* such as may be measured or computed. Figuratively, moderate, or in small quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS, [*mēzurableness*] *S.* the quality of being capable of measure.

ME'ASURABLY, [*mēzurably*] *Adv.* in such a manner as may be measured; moderately.

ME'ASURE, [*mēzbure*] *S.* [Fr.] that by which the quantity or extent of any thing is found; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, or settled quantity; a sufficient quantity; motion regulated by musical time; the cadence or time observed in poetry or dancing; syllables limited to certain numbers composing a verse; metre; a tune. To have hard measure, is to be hardly dealt by.

To **ME'ASURE**, [*mēzbure*] *V. A.* [Fr.] to compute the quantity or extent of any thing by some settled rule. To comprehend "Great are thy works," *Jerobab*—What "thought can measure thee?" *Pari. Loff*. To adjust; or proportion; to allot or distribute.

ME'ASURELESS, [*mēzbureless*] *Adj.* not to be measured, or comprehended.

ME'ASUREMENT, [*mēzburement*] *S.* the act of finding the quantity or extent of any thing.

ME'ASURER, [*mēzburer*] *S.* one that distributes things in proper quantities.

MEAT, [*mēt*] *S.* [Sax.] flesh to be eaten; food in general. **SYNON.** By *meat* is understood any kind of food; but *flesh* signifies only the natural composition of an animal.

ME'ATED, [*mēted*] *Adj.* fed; foddered, applied to cattle.

MECHA'NIC, or **MECHA'NICAL**, [*mēk'ānik*, or *mēk'ānikal*] *Adj.* [Lar.] mean; servile; of mean employ; constructed by the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics.

MECHA'NIC, [*mēk'ānik*] *S.* a manufacturer, or person engaged in handicraft employment.

MECHA'NICS, [*mēk'āniks*] *S.* [Lar.] the geometry of motion, or a mathematical science;

science, which shews the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrate the laws of motion. *Mechanic powers* are commonly reckoned six, viz. the *balance*, the *lever*, the *pully*, the *screw*, the *wedge*, the *wheel*, and the *axle*.

MECHANICALLY, [*mekanikally*] Adv. according to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANICALNESS, [*mekanikalness*] S. agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.

MECHANICIAN, [*mekanishian*] S. [Fr.] a man professing and studying the science of the mechanic powers, or the construction of machines. Not in use.

MECHANISM, [*mekanism*] S. action according to mechanic laws; the construction of the parts depending on each other in any engine, or complicated machine.

MECHLENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in Lower-Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic-Sea; on the E. by Pomerania; on the S. by Brandenburg; and on the W. by the duchies of Holstein, Lunenburg, and Lauenburg; being about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is subject to a duke, who, by a decree of the Aulic council, is not permitted to tax his subjects above a certain sum.

MECONIUM, S. expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.

MEDAL, S. [Fr.] an ancient coin; a piece of metal stamped in honour of some extraordinary action or person.

MEDALLIC, Adj. belonging to medals.

MEDALLION, S. [Fr.] a large antique stamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, S. [Fr.] a man skilled or curious in collecting medals.

To **MEDDLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to have to do; to concern one's self about; to interpose or interfere officiously.

MEDDLER, S. one who interposes, or busies himself with things that do not concern him.

MEDDLESOME, Adj. officiously interposing in affairs that do not concern one; intermeddling.

MEDIASTINE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the fimbriated membrane, round which the guts are convolved.

To **MEDIATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to interpose as an equal friend between two parties; to be between two. Actively, to limit by something in the middle.

MEDIATE, Adj. [Fr.] interposed; coming between; placed between two extremes.

MEDIATELY, Adv. by a secondary or intervening cause.

MEDIATION, S. [Fr.] interposition or intervention; agency, or a power of acting between; intercession or intreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, S. [Fr.] one who acts between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation; an intercessor in favour of another.

MEDIATORIAL, or **MEDIATORY**, Adj. belonging to a mediator.

MEDIATORSHIP, S. the office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, S. a female mediator.

MEDICAL, Adj. [Lat.] physick; relating to medicine, or the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, Adv. after the manner of medicine; according to the art of physick.

MEDICAMENT, S. [Lat.] any thing used in healing; generally applied to external remedies.

MEDICAMENTAL, Adj. relating to medicines.

MEDICAMENTALLY, Adv. after the manner, or with the power of medicine.

To **MEDICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to tincture, or impregnate, by infusion of medicines.

MEDICATION, S. the act of tincturing, or impregnating, with medical ingredients.

MEDICINABLE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of physick.

MEDICINAL, Adj. [at present it is accented on the second syllable; but it is used in the best authors with the accent on the third or last syllable but one; from *medicinalis*, Lat.] having the power of healing; belonging to physick.

MEDICINALLY, Adv. physically.

MEDICINE, [usually pron. *medsin*.] S. [Lat.] physick; any drug given to cure a disorder; the art of healing.

MEDIOCRITY, S. [Fr.] a small degree; a middle rate or state; moderation.

To **MEDITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to plan, scheme, or contrive; to think on or revolve in the mind. Neuterly, to think, or contemplate with intense thought.

MEDITATION, S. [Lat.] deep thought; intent application of the mind.

MEDITATIVE, Adj. addicted to intense thought; expressing any intention.

MEDITERRANE, **MEDITERRANEAN**, **MEDITERRANEOUS**, Adj. [Lat.] surrounded with land; inland, remote from the sea.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Ocean by the Straights of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea, by those of the Dardaneis. No description of it can be so clear, as that gained by viewing a map thereof. There is no tide in it, or at least so small, that it is scarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themselves by endeavouring to find out the cause of its keeping to the same level; but the evident reason is its evaporation by the sun, and the particles carried off by the blowing of the winds.

MEDIUM, S. [Lat.] any thing that intervenes or comes between; the middle place or degree. In Mechanical Philosophy, that space or region which a body passes in its motion towards any point. In Arithmetic, a number equally distant from each extreme.

MEDLAR

MEDLAR, S. [Lat.] the fruit of the medlar-tree, which is not fit for eating till it begins to decay.

MEDLEY, or **MEDLY**, S. a mixture; a miscellany; a confused mass.

MEDLEY, Adj. mixed; confused.

MEDULLAR, or **MEDULLARY**, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the marrow.

MEED, S. [Sax.] an old word for reward, recompence, present, gift.

MEEK, Adj. [Sclav.] not easily provoked to anger; bearing insults without resentment.

MEEKLY, Adv. in a mild or gentle manner.

MEEKNESS, S. a temper of mind not easily provoked to resentment; mildness.

MEER, Adj. simple; unmixed. See **MERE**.

MEER, S. a lake or boundary. See **MAAR**, S.

MEET, Adj. proper; qualified; adapted to any use.

To **MEET**, V. A. [preter *I met*, or *have met*, particip. *met*, Sax.] to light on; to close or touch; to come face to face; to encounter; to join another in the same place from different parts; to find. Neuterly, to encounter, or come face to face; to assemble; to join. **SYNON.** We find things unknown, or which we sought after; we meet with things that are in our way, or which present themselves to us unthought for.

MEE'TER, S. one that accosts, finds accidentally, or comes up to a person face to face.

MEE'TING, S. an assembly; a congress; the congregation in a place of worship belonging to the dissenters.

MEE'TING-HOUSE, S. a place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEE'TLY, Adv. in a fit or proper manner.

MEE'TNESS, S. fitness or propriety.

ME'GRIM, S. [Fr.] a disorder of the head, with a sensation of turning round.

MELANCHOLIC, [melankolik] Adj. afflicted with melancholy; fanciful; gloomy, or sad.

MELANCHOLY, [melanköly] S. [Gr.] a disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile, but really arises from too heavy and viscid blood. A gloomy, pensive temper.

MELANCHOLY, [melanköly] Adj. gloomy; dismal; habitually pensive and dejected.

MELASSSES, or **MOLASSSES**, S. the dregs or sediment left by the refining of sugar, and is the common treacle.

MEL'COMB-RE'GIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, but no fairs. It is joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and there is a handsome bridge of timber, over which they pass from one into the other. The united towns have a church, and about 400 houses, and in Weymouth the chapel stands on a steep rock, and there are

60 steps to go up to it. They are governed by a mayor, several aldermen, and a recorder; and each sends two members to parliament. It is 13½ miles W. S. W. of London.

MEL'FORD, a town in Suffolk, whose fair is on Whit-Tuesday, for toys.

MELICE'RIS, S. [Gr.] a tumor inclosed in a cystis or bag, consisting of a matter like honey, whence it derives its name.

To **MELIORATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to make better or improve.

MELIORATION, S. [Fr.] the act of rendering a thing better.

MELIO'RITY, S. [Lat.] the state of being better.

MELLIFICA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of making honey; production of honey.

MELLI'FLUENCE, S. a honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

MEL'LOW, [méllo] Adj. soft with ripeness; soft in sound. Fat, applied to ground. Figuratively, drunk.

To **MEL'LOW**, [méllo] V. A. to ripen; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age; to bring to maturity. Neuterly, to grow ripe.

MEL'LOWNESS, [mellöness] S. the state of fruits made soft by ripeness or time; maturity; full age.

MELO'DIOUS, Adj. sounding grateful to the ear; harmonious; musical.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, S. harmoniousness; sweetness of sound.

MEL'ODY, S. [Gr.] the agreeable effect of different musical sounds ranged or disposed in a proper succession, and caused only by one single part, voice or instrument; whence it is distinguished from harmony; though both words are used in discourse and writing as if they were synonymous. Music; an agreeableness of sound that raises pleasure in the mind.

MEL'ON, S. [Lat.] a plant which runs along the ground, and produces a fruit resembling the cucumber, but far more bulky, and more rich in taste.

MELPO'MENE, one of the nine Muses, to whom the invention of tragedy is ascribed.

MELRO'SS, a town of Scotland, where there are the ruins of a very fine abbey, in the county of Merse; seated on the S. side of the river Tweed, 27 miles S. of Edinburgh.

To **MELT**, V. A. [Sax.] to dissolve and make liquid, either by fluids or heat; to dissolve or break in pieces. Figuratively, to soften to love or tenderness. Neuterly, to become liquid, or be made fluid. Figuratively, to be softened to pity; to grow tender, mild, or gentle; to be dissolved.

MEL'TER, S. one that dissolves metals or other solid substances by heat.

MEL'TINGLY, Adv. in a tender or affectionate manner.

MEL'TON-MO'WBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on the first Tuesday after January 17, for horses and horned cattle; on Whit-

Whit-Tuesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; and on August 21, for horses, horned cattle, and hogs. Its market is considerable for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, and provisions; and it is the best place in the county, next to Leicester. It is 106 miles N. by W. of London.

MEMBER, S. [Lat.] a limb or joint of an animal body; a part of a discourse; a head; a clause; a single person belonging to a society or community.

MEMBRANE, S. [Lat.] a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together, serving to wrap up some parts in the fabric of an animal.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS, MEMBRA'NEOUS, or MEMBRANOUS, Adj. [Fr.] consisting of membranes.

MEMBURY, in Devonshire, whose fair is August 30, for horned cattle, &c.

MEMENTO, S. [Lat. remember] a hint, or notice to recall a thing into the memory.

MEMOIR, S. [Fr.] an account of some transactions written in a familiar manner; a hint, notice, or account of any thing.

MEMORABLE, Adj. [Lat.] worthy of being remembered.

MEMORABLY, Adv. in a manner worthy of being remembered.

MEMORANDUM, S. [Lat.] a note to assist the memory.

MEMORIAL, Adj. [Lat.] preserving the memory or remembrance of a thing; contained in the memory.

MEMORIAL, S. a monument, or something erected to preserve the memory of some great person or action; a hint to assist the memory; the representation of a transaction, by way of remembrance or complaint from one prince, or his ambassador, to another.

MEMORIALIST, S. one who makes remembrances, or sets forth any particular circumstance.

MEMORY, S. [Lat.] the power of reviving those ideas in our minds, which have disappeared or have been laid aside for a time; the act of recollecting things past; the time or period of a person's knowledge.

MEN, the plural of MAN.

To MENACE, V. A. [Fr.] to threaten.

MENACE, S. a threat, or positive assurance of mischief on certain conditions.

MENACER, S. one who threatens or denounces mischief to another.

MENAGE, [pron. menawje] S. [Fr.] a collection of animals.

MENCHINOT, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; viz. on June 11, and July 28, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hogs.

To MEND, V. A. [Lat.] to repair or make good any breach or decay; to correct or alter for the better; to help or advance; to improve or increase. Neuterly, to grow better; to be changed for the better.

ME'NDER, S. one that repairs breaches or decays; one that alters for the better.

ME'NDICANT, Adj. [Lat.] begging.

ME'NDICANT, S. [Fr.] a beggar; a religious that subsists by alms acquired by begging.

ME'NDLESHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Holy-Thursday, for cattle. It is 82 miles N. E. of London.

ME'NIAL, Adj. [from *many* or *many*; *meni*, Sax. or *mesnie*, old Fr.] belonging to the number of servants; of a low or base employ.

ME'NSES, S. the monthly evacuations from the uterus of women not with child, and not giving suck.

ME'NSTRUAL, Adj. [Lat.] monthly; happening every month; lasting a month; belonging to a *menstruum*.

ME'NSTRUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having a monthly flux.

ME'NSTRUUM, S. a liquor used to dissolve any thing, or to extract the virtues of any ingredients by infusion or boiling.

MENSURABILITY, S. [Fr.] capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being measured.

MENSURAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to measure.

To MENSURATE, V. A. to measure or take the dimensions of any thing.

MENSURA'TION, S. the act or practice of measuring; the dimensions or quantity found out by means of a measure.

ME'NTAL, Adj. [Fr.] existing in the mind; belonging to the mind; internal.

ME'NTALLY, Adv. in the mind; in thought and meditation.

ME'NTION, [menfion] S. [Lat.] a hint; an expression in writing or speaking; a recital of a thing.

To MENTION, [menfion] V. A. [Fr.] to express in words or writing.

MENTZ, the archbishoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N. by Wetteravia and Hesse, on the S. by Franconia, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers; is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, very fertile, especially in good wines, and well peopled. We must not confound the archbishopric of Mentz with the electorate; for this is much more extensive, and the greatest part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Mentz is the capital town.

MEPHI'TICAL, [mesfital] Adj. [Lat.] ill-favoured; stinking; poisonous.

MERCANTANT, S. [Ital.] a foreigner, or foreign trader.

MERCANTILE, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to trade; belonging to a merchant; commercial.

ME'RC-

MERCENARINESS, S. a low and sordid respect to gain or lucre.

MERCENARY, Adj. [Lat.] acting only for hire, or from a low and sordid prospect of gain; hired; sold for money.

MERCENARY, S. [Fr.] a hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

MERCER, S. [Fr.] one who sells silks and stuffs.

MERCERY, S. [Fr.] the trade of selling silks and stuffs.

MERCHANDISE, [the *e* in this and next word is usually pron. like *a*] S. [Fr.] traffic, commerce, or trade; ware; any thing bought or sold.

To **MERCHANDISE**, V. N. to trade or traffic.

MERCHANT, S. [Fr.] one who trades with persons in foreign countries.

MERCHANT-MAN, S. a trading ship.

MERCHANTABLE, Adj. fit or likely to be bought or sold.

MERCIFUL, Adj. willing to pity, spare, or pardon an offence, or offender; unwilling to punish.

MERCIFULLY, Adv. with pity, or an inclination to spare an offender.

MERCIFULNESS, S. the quality of pitying or sparing offenders.

MERCILESS, Adj. without pity or compassion; cruel; severe.

MERCILESSLY, Adv. in such a manner as neither to pity nor spare an offender.

MERCILESSNESS, S. the quality of punishing without pity or pardon.

MERCURIAL, Adj. [Lat.] formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; volatile. In Medicine, consisting of quick-silver.

MERCURIFICATION, S. the act of mixing or incorporating with quick-silver.

MERCURY, S. [*Mercurius*, Lat.] in Mythology, a deity held to be the messenger of the other gods, to preside over eloquence and trade, to be the inventor of music, the interpreter of the will of the other deities, and the son of Jupiter by Maia. In Chemistry, quick-silver. In Heraldry, purple. In Astronomy, the least and lowest of the planets next the moon; its mean motion is 59 minutes 8 seconds; but sometimes it is so swift as to go a whole degree and 40 minutes in a day. In Botany, a plant. Figuratively, sprightliness; a news-paper; a carrier of news-papers.

MERCY, S. [Fr.] the act of passing by crimes without punishing them; unwillingness to punish; the act of pitying and pardoning offenders; pardon.

MERE, Adj. [Lat.] entire; only; exclusive of all other persons or things; simple.

MERE, or **MER**, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of the names of places, is derived from *merz*, Sax. a pool or lake.

MERE, S. [Sax.] a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERE, or **MEER**, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs; viz. on May 6, August 24, and September 29, for cattle, hogs, cheese, and pedlary; seated near large hills, on one of which there is a beacon; is 104 miles W. by S. of London.

MERELY, Adv. simply; only; barely; exclusive of any other thing.

MERETRICIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] used by, or belonging to harlots; seducing or alluring by false shew.

MERETRICIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a harlot; with false allurements.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, S. the quality of using false allurements, like those of harlots.

MERIDIAN, S. [Fr.] noon, or mid-day. In Geography, a line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. Figuratively, the highest point of glory or power. Applied to an artificial globe, the brazen circle, in which the globe hangs and turns.

MERIDIAN, Adj. at the point of noon; southern, or extended to the north and south. Figuratively, raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, Adj. [Fr.] southern; situated towards the south; looking towards the south.

MERIDIONALITY, S. situated in the south; position of a place, so as to look towards the south.

MERIDIONALLY, Adv. with a southern aspect.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire on the N. by Montgomeryshire on the S. E. and by the Irish Sea on the W. It contains 2590 houses, 17,100 inhabitants, 37 parishes, 5 market-towns, and sends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Dee and the Douay. The air is sharp, on account of the high barren mountains, which are extremely steep: however, this county feeds large flocks of sheep, many goats, and large herds of cattle; besides which, there is plenty of fish of several sorts.

MERIT, S. [Fr.] desert; excellence; deserving honour or reward.

To **MERIT**, V. A. [Fr.] to deserve; to have a right to claim somewhat on account of one's excellencies; to earn.

MERITORIOUS, Adj. [Fr.] deserving reward; of great desert.

MERITORIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, S. the quality of a thing, action, or person, which gives them a right to approbation and reward.

MERMAID, S. [from *mer*, the sea, and *maid*] a sea-monster, supposed to have a woman's face and shape, but a fish's tail.

MERNS, or **Kinkardineshire**, a county of Scotland, bounded by Mar on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and

and by Cowry on the W. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and the place of chiefest note formerly was the castle of Dunotter.

MERRILY, Adv. in a gay, joyous, or mirthful manner.

MERRIMAKE, S. a festival; a meeting to be joyous.

To MERRIMAKE, V. A. to feast; to be jovial or merry.

MERRIMENT, S. mirth; gaiety; sport that causes laughter; laughter.

MERRINESS, S. the quality of being cheerful, or promoting mirth among others.

MERRY, Adj. [Sax.] full of mirth, joy, and laughter; causing laughter; prosperous, or making cheerful. To make merry, to junket, drink, and give a loose to laughter and joy with a friend.

MERRY-ANDREW, S. a buffoon, of person who endeavours to raise laughter in others by odd gestures and comical expressions.

MERRY-THOUGHT, [*merry-thought*] S. a forked bone on the upper part of the breast of fowls, so called because pulled on each side by young persons, from a traditionary opinion, that the person who has the longest side, shall be married first.

MERS, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by Northumberland and Thiriotdale, and on the W. by Tweeddale. It is very fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with flocks of persons of quality. The chief place is Duns.

MERSHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Friday in the Whitsun-Week, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

MESERATIC, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the mesentery.

MERSION, [*meserion*] S. [Lat.] the act of sinking or plunging over head.

MESENTERIC, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the mesentery.

M'ENTERY, S. [Fr.] in Anatomy, a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almost of a circular figure, with a narrow production, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied; the intestines are fastened like a border on its circumference.

MESH, S. [Belg.] the space or interstice between the threads of a net. See MASH.

To MESH, V. A. to catch in a net; to ensnare. "The flies by chance *mesht* in the net." Drayton.

MESHY, Adj. made of net work.

MESLIN, S. [Fr.] mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

MESNE, [pron. *mēne*] S. in Law, signifies him who is lord of a manor, and so hath tenancy holding of him, yet himself holding of a superior lord.

MESS, S. [old Fr.] a dish; a quantity of food sent to table at once.

To MESS, V. N. to eat or feed.

ME'SSAGE, S. [Fr.] an errand; any thing told to another to be related to a third person.

ME'SSENGER, S. [Fr.] one who is sent on an errand; one who is sent to a third person; a person paid by the government to carry dispatches relating to affairs of state, and is likewise employed by the secretaries warrants to apprehend and keep in custody persons suspected of high-treason; a forerunner or harbingers.

MESSIAH, S. [Heb. anointed] the title given by way of eminence to our Saviour, meaning the same in Hebrew as Christ in the Greek, and alludes to the authority he had to assume the characters of king, priest, prophet, and that of Saviour of the world.

ME'SSIEURS, S. [plural of *monseigneur*, Fr.] sirs, or gentlemen.

ME'SSING, a town in Essex, whose fair is the first Tuesday in July, for toys; the market is on Tuesday.

ME'SSINGHAM, in Lincolnshire, whose fair is on Trinity-Monday, for merchandizing goods.

ME'SSMATE, S. one who eats at the same table with another.

ME'SSUAGE, S. [Lat.] in Law, a dwelling-house, with lands adjoining.

MET, Participle of MEET.

METACARPUS, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, the wrist, or that part behind the hand and the fingers.

METAL, S. [Lat.] a firm, heavy, opaque, and hard substance, fusible by fire, when cold growing solid again, malleable under the hammer, and of a bright, glossy, glittering substance when newly cut or broken. Figuratively, courage or spirit. In the last sense more properly written *mettle*, which see.

METALLIC, or METALLICAL, Adj. [Fr.] partaking, consisting of, or containing metal; made of metal.

METALLINE, Adj. impregnated with, or containing metal; consisting or made of metal.

METALLIST, S. a worker in metals; a person skilled in metals.

METALLURGIST, S. [Lat.] a worker in metals.

METALLURGY, S. the art of working metals, and separating them from their ores.

To METAMORPHOSE, [*metamorphose*] V. A. [Gr.] to change the form or shape of any thing; to change into a different shape or animal.

METAMORPHOSIS, [*metamorphosis*] S. [Gr.] change of shape; the change an animal undergoes both in its formation and growth; the various shapes some insects assume in the different stages of their existence, as the silkworm, &c.

METAPHOR, [*metaphor*] S. is the application of a word to an use, to which, in its original

original import, it cannot be put: As, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A *Meta*, *ber* is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORIC, or **METAPHORICAL**, [*metaforik*, or *metaforikal*] Adj. [Fr.] belonging to a metaphor. Figuratively, not according to the primary and literal sense.

METAPHRA'SE, [*metafráze*] S. [Gr.] a close and verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRA'ST, [*metafráß*] S. [Gr.] one who translates literally, or word for word, out of one language into another.

METAPHY'SIC, or **METAPHY'SICAL**, [*metafyzik*, or *metafyzikal*] Adj. versed in metaphysics; abstracted.

METAPHY'SICS, [*metafyziks*] S. ontology, or the science which treats of being in the abstract, or without being confined to any species. Some extend this word to comprehend the science of immaterial beings, which is properly *pneumatics*.

METAPLASM, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, the changing or transposing a letter or syllable in a word. In Rhetoric, the placing of words, syllables, or letters, contrary to the natural order.

METATARSUS, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, that part of a human skeleton which consists of five bones, and reaches from the heel to the toes, containing the middle of the foot.

META'THESIS, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, the transposition of the letters or syllables of a word; as, *Evandre* for *Evander*.

To **METE**, V. A. [Sax.] to measure; to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, [*metempsychósis*] S. [Gr.] the transmigration of souls after death to other bodies.

METEOR, S. [Gr.] a mixt, changeable, moveable, and imperfect body, appearing in the atmosphere, formed out of the common elements by the action of the heavenly bodies. *Igneous meteors* consist of fat sulphureous smoke set on fire; such are lightning, thunder, falling stars, &c. *Aerial* or *airy meteors* consist of air and spirituous exhalations; such are winds, &c. *Aqueous* or *watery meteors* are composed of vapours, or watery particles condensed by cold or heat; such are clouds, rainbows, hail, snow, &c.

METEOROLOGICAL, Adj. belonging to the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, S. a person skilled in the nature and causes of meteors.

METEOROLOGY, S. [Gr.] the doctrine of meteors; a discourse treating of the cause and nature of meteors.

MET'ER, S. a measurer.

METHU'GLIN, S. [Brit.] a drink made of honey boiled in water, to which are added ginger, cloves, and mace: after which it is fermented with yeast, and bottled.

METHUNKS, V. Imperf. [compounded

of *me* and *think*] I think, imagine, or suppose.

METHOD, S. [Fr.] the placing of several things or ideas, or performing several operations in such an order, as is most convenient and proper to attain some end; the manner, in which a thing is done.

METHODICAL, Adj. [Fr.] ranged or placed in proper and just order; performing things in a regular and orderly manner.

METHODICALLY, Adv. in a manner consistent with regularity and order.

METHODIST, S. a physician who prescribes from theory. "Our warriest physicians, not only chemists, but *methodists*."

Boyle. A new sect of religious, which arose about 1738, so called from their affectation of being more strict observers of rule, and pretending to greater lights than the regular clergy. See *Gibson Bp. of London's fourth Pastoral Letter*.

To **METHODIZE**, V. A. to regulate, or dispose in just and proper order.

METHWOLD, a town in Norfolk, distant 86½ measured miles from London. Its fair is April 25, for cattle and toys; the market is on Tuesday.

METONYMY, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is used instead of another, as the effect for the cause; the thing containing for the thing contained, &c. Thus we say, the *kettle* boils, for the water contained in the kettle.

METRE, [*metér*] S. [Gr.] a collection of words disposed in lines consisting of a certain number of syllables, so as to appear harmonious to the ear; measure; verse.

METRICAL, Adj. [Lat.] confined to metre; measured or limited to a certain number of syllables.

METROPOLIS, S. [Lat.] the mother city; or chief city of any country.

METROPOLITAN, S. [Lat.] a bishop of a mother church, or of the chief church in the chief city; an archbishop.

METROPOLITAN, Adj. belonging to, or situated in the metropolis.

METROPOLITICAL, Adj. belonging to the chief city. "*Metropolitical* city." *Raleigh*.

METTLE, S. [corrupted from *metal*, but not without reason written thus, when used in a metaphorical sense] spirit; sprightliness; courage.

METTLED, Adj. sprightly; courageous; full of spirits or fire.

METTLESOME, Adj. sprightly; lively; gay; courageous; full of spirits; fiery.

METTLESOMELY, Adv. with sprightliness; vigour; ardour, or courage.

MEW, S. [Fr.] a cage; an inclosure; a place wherein any thing is confined.

To **MEW**, V. A. to inclose in a cage; to shut up; to confine, or imprison. To shed the feathers; from *mue*, of *muer*, Fr. to moult. To make a noise like a cat; from *miauler*, Fr.

MEWS,

MEXICO, S. a prince's or nobleman's stables.
MEXICO, a large country of N. America, otherwise called New-Spain; bounded on the N. by New Mexico, on the E. by the gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, and on the S. and W. by S. America and the S. Sea, being above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico, and contains many mines of gold, silver, iron, and allum; besides Indian corn, cabbage-trees, chocolate nuts, vanillas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, and several other fruits, gums and drugs, proper to the climate. It is governed by a Spanish viceroy, who is changed every five years, and all the people are Papists, or at least profess to be so, on account of the Inquisition.

MEZZOTINTO, S. [Ital.] a kind of gravure upon copper, invented by prince Rupert, which receives its name from resembling printing, and is performed by marking the plate in furrows or cross lines; after which they are rubbed down, with a burnisher or scraper, according to the depth or lightness of the shades required.

MI'ASM, S. [Gr.] particles or atoms, supposed to arise from disordered persons, and to infect others with the same disorders at a distance.

MICE, the plural of **MOUSE**.

MICHAELMAS, [*Mikelmás*] S. the festival of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

ST. MICHAEL'S, or **MITCHEL**, a borough in Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament; distant from London 247 miles. To **MICHE**, [*mike*] V. N. to be secret, to be hid.

MITCHER, [*miker*] S. a lazy loiterer, who walks about in corners and bye-places out of sight.

MICROCOSM, S. [Gr.] the little world. Man, so called by some fanciful philosophers.

MICROGRAPHY, [*mikrôgráfy*] S. [Gr.] the description of the parts of such objects as are visible only by means of a microscope.

MICROMETER, S. [Gr.] an astronomical instrument, which by means of a very fine screw, serves to measure extremely small distances in the heavens.

MICROSCOPE, S. [Gr.] a dioptrical instrument by which very small objects are magnified or shewn very large.

MID, Adj. [contracted from *middle*. Sax.] middle; equally between two extremes.

MID-DAY, S. noon.

MIDDLE, Adj. [Sax.] in the centre; equally distant from the two extremes. **SYNON.** A thing is in the *middle*, when it stands at an equal distance from the two extremes: it is in the *midst* when it stands in the center of a great many.

MIDDLE, S. the centre, or part equally

distant from two extremes; any thing between two extremes.

MIDDLE-AGED, Adj. of a moderate age; arrived to an equal distance between childhood and old age.

MIDDLEHAM, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, distant from London 228 measured miles. Its fair is on Nov. 6 and 7 for sheep, and its market on Monday.

MIDDLEMOST, Adj. superlative of *middle*; most near to the middle or center.

MIDDLESEX, an English county, 20 miles in length, and 14 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the E. by Essex; on the S. by the river Thames, which separates it from Surry; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the least counties in England, but much the richest, and pays more taxes to the government than any ten besides. It contains 11,000 houses, 126 parishes, besides London, and 4 market-towns. It sends 8 members to parliament, 4 for London, 2 for Westminster, and 2 for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the soil fertile, which can hardly be otherwise, considering that they never want dung to manure the land. See **LONDON**.

MIDDLEWICH, a town in Cheshire, distant from London 166½ miles, and sends two members to parliament. Its fairs are St. James's-day July 25, and Holy Thursday, for cattle; the market is on Tuesday.

MIDDLING, Adj. [Sax.] of the middle rank; of moderate size, or qualities.

MIDGE, S. [Sax.] a gnat.

MIDHURST, a town in Sussex, distant from London 52 measured miles, and sends two members to parliament. Its fairs are March 25, Whit-Tuesday, July 20, and October 18, for horned cattle and horses; the market is on Thursday.

MIDLAND, Adj. remote, or at a distance from the sea coasts; in the midst of the land.

MIDNIGHT [*midnî*] S. [Sax.] the depth of night; twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, [Sax.] the diaphragm.

MID-SEA, the Mediterranean Sea.

MIDSHIPMAN, S. a sort of under officer on board a ship, whose station is on the quarter deck; his business is to mind the braces, look out, give the word of command from the captain and superior officers, and assist on all occasions in sailing the ship, and rummaging the hold.

MIDST, S. the middle.

MIDST, Adj. [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*] midmost; situated in the middle, or nearest to the center.

MIDSTREAM, S. the middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, S. the summer solstice, generally reckoned to fall on the 24th of June; the festival of St. John the Baptist.

MIDWAY, S. that part of a way which is equally distant from the beginning and ending.

MIDWAY, Adv. in the middle of the way.

MIDWIFE, S. a woman who delivers women in childbed.

MIDWIFERY, S. assistance given in child-birth; the act of production; help in producing; the trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER, S. the winter solstice, or depth of winter, reckoned to fall on the 21st of December.

MIEN, [pron. *meen*] S. [Fr.] air; look; manner.

MIGHT, [*mī*] S. [Sax.] power; strength; force.

MIGHTILY, [*mītily*] Adv. with great power; powerfully; with efficacy; violently; vigorously; in a great degree.

MIGHTINESS, [*mītness*] S. [Sax.] the quality of possessing or exercising power, greatness, or dignity; a title given to princes, but peculiarly applied to the states of Holland.

MIGHTY, [*mīty*] Adj. [Sax.] powerful; strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, [*mīty*] Adv. in a great degree. "*Mighty* thoughtful." *Prior*. Not to be used but in low language.

MIGRATION, S. [Lat.] the act of changing places or abode.

MILAN, the duchy of, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Swiss and Grisons; on the E. by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Piedmont and Montserrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. The Milanese had dukes of their own, whose house is extinct above two centuries ago. The French and Spaniards have had bloody wars about this duchy; it is now in possession of the Emperor and King of Sardinia.

MILBOURN, a town in Dorsetshire, whose fair is Dec. 30, for bullocks, horses, and cheese.

MILBOURN-PORT, a borough town in Somersetshire, with two fairs on June 5, and Oct. 28, for cattle and toys; distant from London 11; measured miles.

MILCH, Adj. [Teut.] giving milk.

MILD, Adj. [Sax.] kind; tender; indulgent; compassionate; not easily provoked to anger; gentle; void of acrimony; free from sharpness or acidity.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, distant from London 69½ measured miles. Its fair is Oct. 10, for wood; the market is on Friday.

MILDEW, S. [Sax.] a disease that happens to plants, caused by a dewy moisture falling upon them, and continuing for want of the sun's heat to draw it up; spots made in linen, metals, &c. by the dampness of the air.

To **MILDEW**, V. A. to spot or infect with mildew.

MILDLY, Adv. with tenderness and gentleness.

MILDNESS, S. gentleness, tenderness, or clemency, applied to persons. Softness or mellowness, applied to taste.

MILE, S. [Sax.] a common measure of roads in England, containing 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

MILESTONE, S. a stone set up on the road, marked with the number of miles from any chief town.

MILIARY, Adj. [Lat.] small; resembling a millet seed. *Miliary fever*, in Medicine, is a malignant fever, receiving its name from the skin's being then sprinkled all over with little purple spots, resembling grains of millet seed.

MILITANT, Adj. [Lat.] fighting, or acting in the character of a soldier. In Divinity, engaged in warfare with hell and the world, applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to that which is triumphant in heaven.

MILITARY, Adj. [Lat.] professed or engaged in the life of a soldier; belonging to the army; becoming a soldier; warlike.

MILITIA, [*militia*] S. [Lat.] the standing force of a nation; the inhabitants of a country trained to arms, and acting in their own defence.

MILK, S. [Sax.] a white juice, liquor, or humpur, prepared by the Deity in the breasts of women, and dugs of beasts, for the nourishment of their young; any white fluid or liquor resembling milk; an emulsion made by almonds blanched, and bruised in a mortar.

To **MILK**, V. A. [Sax.] to draw milk from the teats of a beast, or the breast of a woman, with the hand; to give suck.

MILKEN, Adj. consisting of milk.

MILKER, S. one that draws milk from animals.

MILKINESS, S. the quality of a thing in which it resembles milk.

MILK-LIVERED, Adj. cowardly or timorous. "*Milk-liver'd* man," *Shak*.

MILK-MAID, S. a woman employed in milking cattle.

MILK-PAIL, S. a vessel into which cattle are milked.

MILK-POTTAGE, S. a kind of food made by boiling milk with water and oat-meal.

MILKSHAM, in Wiltshire, whose fair is July 16, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

MILK-SOP, S. a soft, effeminate, or timorous person.

MILKWHITE, Adj. white as milk.

MILK-WOMAN, S. a woman who sells milk.

MILKY, Adj. made of or resembling milk; yielding milk. Figuratively, soft; gentle; timorous.

MILKY-WAY, S. See *GALAXY*.

MILL, S. [Sax.] an engine or machine.

in which corner any other substance is ground; any machine, whose action depends on a circular motion; or a machine which, being put in motion, gives a violent impression on things.

To **MILL**, V. A. to divide into small particles; to grind or divide into small particles in a mill; to beat up or make chocolate froth, by putting its particles into a circular motion, with a stick rubbed between the hands; to full, scour, and cleanse woollen stuffs in a mill. In Coinage, to stamp the rim of money, to prevent clipping it.

MILL-COG, S. the teeth on the edges of the wheels belonging to a mill, by means of which they lock into each other.

MILL-DAM, S. the mound, or bank by which water is kept up to a proper height for working a mill.

MILLENA'RIAN, S. [Lat.] one who believes or expects the millennium.

MILLE'NARY, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of a thousand.

MILLE'NIST, S. [Lat.] one that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM, S. [Lat.] in Divinity, the space of a thousand years, which the righteous, as supposed by some, shall pass with Christ upon earth, at his second coming.

MILLE'NNIAL, Adj. belonging to the millennium.

MILLER, S. one who looks after a mill.

MILLET, S. [Lat.] a plant brought originally from the east, which produces a very small grain, used in puddings.

MILLINER, S. [Johnson derives this word from *Milano*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a Banker] one who sells ribbands, caps, and other coverings belonging to a woman's dress.

MILLINERY, Adj. belonging to or sold by a milliner. Used substantively, for goods or dress sold by a milliner.

MILLION, S. [Fr.] the number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. Proverbially, any very great number.

MILLIONTH, Adj. the ten hundredth thousandth.

MILLIPES, S. [Lat.] the common wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet.

MILL-REE, S. [Port.] a Portuguese gold coin, in value 6s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

MILL-STONE, S. [Sax.] the stone of a mill by which corn is ground.

MILT, S. [Sax.] in Natural History, the soft roe in fish, so called, because it yields a white or milky juice when pressed.

MILTHORP, a town in Westmoreland, whose fair is May 12, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.

MILTON, a town in Kent, distant from London 41 measured miles, whose fair is July 24, for toys; the market is on Saturday.

MILTON, a town in Dorsetshire, distant from London 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles. It has no fair, but a market on Tuesday.

MILVERTON, in Somersetshire, whose fairs are held Tuesday in Easter week, St. James's day July 25, and Oct. 10, for cattle.

MIME, S. [Gr.] a buffoon, who, by mimicking the action or manner of some other person, endeavours to create mirth.

To **MIME**, V. N. to mimic the gestures or manners of another so as to cause laughter.

MI'MIC, Adj. [Lat.] imitating or copying the actions of a person so as to render them ridiculous, and to excite laughter.

MI'MIC, S. a person who imitates the actions or manner of another so as to excite laughter. Figuratively, a servile imitator.

To **MI'MIC**, V. A. to imitate the actions of another so as to make them ridiculous, and to excite laughter; to imitate.

MI'MICAL, Adj. copying like a mimic.

MI'MICALLY, Adv. in imitation.

MI'MICRY, S. the quality or art of assuming the air, looks, manner of expression, and action of another.

MI'NATORY, Adj. containing threats.

To **MINCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to cut into very small bits or pieces; to mention any thing scrupulously, or by a little at a time; to palliate or extenuate. Neuterly, to walk with short steps in an affected manner; to speak with effeminacy, or so as to omit syllables.

MINCINGLY, Adv. in small parts; not fully; with palliation or extenuation.

MIND, S. [Sax.] the rational soul; the understanding; affection, choice; thoughts or sentiments; opinion; memory; remembrance.

To **MIND**, V. A. to take notice of, or observe; to regard; to excite in the mind; to recal to a person's mind, or revive in his memory; to admonish, from *minder*, Belg. Neuterly, to incline or be disposed to.

MIND'ED, Adj. disposed; inclined; affected.

MINDFUL, Adj. attentive; heeding; retaining in the memory.

MINDFULLY, Adv. attentively.

MINDFULNESS, S. attention; heed, or regard.

MINDLESS, Adj. inattentive; regardless; inanimate; not endued with a rational soul.

MINE, Pronoun possessive [Sax.] *Mine* was formerly used always before a vowel; at present, if a substantive precedes we use *mine*; but when it follows, *my*; as, "This is my book." Or, "This book is mine." Belonging to me.

MINE, S. [Fr.] a place or cavern in the earth containing metals, stone, or coal; a hollow dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support, or that powder may be lodged in it, by means of which every thing upon it may be blown up.

To **MINE**, V. N. to dig mines; to form any hollows or cavities under ground by digging. Actively, to sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by secret means or slow degrees.

MINNE

MINEHEAD, S. an antient borough in Somersetshire, distant from London 166 miles, and sends two members to parliament; its fair is Wednesday in Whitsun-week for pedlars wares; the market is on Wednesday.

MINER, S. [Fr.] one that digs in caverns for metals, stones, or coals; one who is a maker of military mines.

MINERAL, S. [Lat.] any body dug out of the earth. Though all metals are minerals, yet all minerals are not metals.

MINERAL, Adj. consisting of bodies dug out of the earth; consisting of metalline particles.

MINERALIST, S. one skilled or employed in extracting ores, or minerals.

MINERALOGIST, S. one that writes upon minerals.

MINERALOGY, S. [Fr.] the doctrine of minerals.

To MINGLE, V. A. [Teut.] to mix; to join; to unite with something else; to compound. Neuterly, to be mixed or united with.

MINGLE, S. a mixture; a medly or confused mass.

MINGLER, S. one who mixes different things together.

MINIATURE, S. [Fr.] the representation of a thing in a very small size. Gay improperly uses it as an adjective.

MINIKIN, Adj. [See *Manikin*] small; diminutive; used in contempt.

MINIM, S. [Lat.] a small being or person. Applied in the northern counties to a very small fish.

MINIMUS, S. [Lat.] a being of the least size.

MINION, S. [Fr.] a favourite or darling. Generally applied to a person who has the chief place in a prince's or great man's favour, on account of his servile compliances and flattery.

MINIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

To MINISH, V. A. [a contraction from *diminish*] to lessen; to lop or impair.

MINISTER, S. [Lat.] any person employed as an agent, or to transact affairs for another; one employed by a sovereign in the administration of public affairs; an instrument or means applied to accomplish any end; a person who performs the public service in divine worship; an agent from a foreign power, who has not the dignity and credentials of an ambassador.

To MINISTER, V. A. to serve or attend on God, the public, or a private person.

MINISTRY, S. [now contracted into three syllables, as *ministry*; from *ministerium*, Lat.] office; service; the discharge of any office or performance of the orders and employment of another. "With *ministeries* due and solemn rites." *Par. Lost*. It is used by this author as a word of four syllables.

MINISTRAL, Adj. belonging to a dele-

gate; one employed by another, or a clergyman.

MINISTRANT, Adj. [Lat.] attending upon; acting as subordinate, dependant, or at command.

MINISTRATION, S. [Lat.] the office of a person commissioned by, or acting at the command of, another; attendance; intervention; service; office; the employ of a clergyman.

MINISTRY, S. [contracted from *ministry*] office; service; agency; business; persons employed in state affairs.

MINIUM, S. [Lat.] lead calcined in a reverberatory furnace till it is of a red colour.

MINNOCK, S. [perhaps from *mignon*, Fr.] a favourite, or darling. Johnson thinks it synonymous with *minx*.

MINNOW, S. [Fr.] a small fresh-water fish.

MINOR, Adj. [the comparative of *parvus*, Lat.] petty or inconsiderable; less; smaller.

MINOR, S. one not arrived at full age; one under age; one younger than another, when used comparatively. In Logic, the least term in a proposition, or the second proposition in a regular syllogism.

To MINORATE, V. A. [Lat.] to lessen or diminish.

MINORITY, S. [Fr.] the state of a person who is under age, or not arrived to years of discretion and maturity; the state of being less; the smaller number opposed to majority.

MINOTAUR, S. [Lat.] a monster supposed to be half man and half beast, as described by the ancients.

MINSTER, S. [Sax.] a monastery; a cathedral church.

MINSTER, in the isle of Sheppey, in Kent, has a fair on the Monday before Easter, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

MINSTREL, S. [Span.] a musician; one that plays upon musical instruments.

MINSTRELSEY, S. instrumental music; a band or number of persons playing on musical instruments.

MINT, S. [Sax.] a plant; a place where money is coined, from *mint*, Dan.

To MINT, V. A. [see the noun] to coin or stamp money. Figuratively, to invent or forge.

MINTAGE, S. that which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, S. a coiner, or stamper of money.

MINTMASTER, S. a person who has the management and care of the coinage. Figuratively, one who invents.

MINUET, S. [Fr.] a stately regular dance, performed generally by two persons, consisting of a sink, boree, and two strait steps: the figure resembles a capital Z.

MINUM, S. in Music, a note of slow time, two of which make a semi-brief.

MINUTE,

MINUTE, Adj. [Lat.] small, either in bulk or consequence; little; slender.

MINUTE, S. [distinguished from the adjective, by being accented on the first syllable] in Geometry, the 60th part of a degree of a circle. Minutes are denoted by one accent, thus ('); as the second, or 60th part of a minute, is by two such accents, thus (''); and the third by three ('''), &c. Minute in Time is the 60th part of an hour. In Architecture, it usually denotes the 60th, sometimes the 30th part of a module. In Writing, it is used for a short memoir, or sketch of a thing.

To **MINUTE**, V. A. [Fr.] to set down in short hints.

MINUTE-BOOK, S. a book of short hints or memoranda.

MINUTELY, Adv. with great exactness; without omission of the least circumstance.

MINUTENESS, S. excessive smallness; extreme accuracy or circumstantialness; inconsiderableness.

MINX, S. a young, pert, wanton, or affected girl.

MIRACLE, S. [Lat.] a sensible effect, either in itself or its circumstances supernatural; or that which is, in some respect or other, beside or contrary to the fixed laws of nature, and course of common providence, which not being to be accounted for in a natural way, must be ascribed to the occasional interposition of God himself, or of some invisible, intelligent agent.

MIRACULOUSLY, Adv. beyond the known powers or laws of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, S. the state of being effected beyond the laws or power of nature.

MIRE, S. [Belg.] mud; dirt moistened with rain or water.

To **MIRE**, V. A. to daub with mud; to whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, S. the quality of being muddy.

MIRROR, S. [Fr.] a looking-glass, or any thing which represents objects by reflection; a pattern or exemplar, as being that on which the eye ought to be fixed to transcribe its perfections.

MIRTH, S. [Sax.] merriment; gaiety; laughter; a jest which excites laughter.

MIRTHFUL, Adj. full of joy and gaiety.

MIRTHLESS, Adj. sorrowful.

MURY, Adj. deep in mud; consisting of mud.

MIS, [Sax. from *missa*, Goth.] is an inseparable particle, and in composition denotes defect, error, deprivation, corruption, &c.

MISACCEPTATION, S. the act of taking any thing in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, S. [Fr.] ill luck; bad fortune. In Law, manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED, Adj. unfortunate.

MISADVICE, S. wrong or mistaken advice; bad counsel.

MISADVISED, [misadvised] Adj. wrongfully counselled.

MISANTHROPIST, S. [Gr.] a hater of mankind; one that flies the society of mankind from a principle of discontent.

MISANTHROPY, S. [Gr.] the act of hating or avoiding the society of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, S. an improper application; the act of applying a thing to a wrong use.

To **MISAPPLY**, V. A. to apply improperly, or to wrong purposes.

To **MISAPPREHEND**, V. A. to mistake a person's meaning; to understand a thing in a wrong sense.

MISAPPREHENSION, S. a mistake.

To **MISBECOME**, V. A. [preter *misbecame*] to be inconsistent with a person's character; to disgrace; to be unsuitable.

MISBEGOTTEN, Adj. unlawfully begotten.

To **MISBEHAVE**, V. N. to act ill, or inconsistent with a person's character.

MISBEHAVED, Adj. ill bred; uncivil.

MISBEHAVIOUR, S. want of decency to others; ill conduct; want of civility or breeding.

MISBELIEF, [pron. *misbelief*] S. an erroneous or wrong belief.

To **MISBELIEVE**, [misbelieve] V. N. to distrust.

MISBELIEVER, [misbeliever] S. one that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To **MISCALL**, [miscall] V. A. to call by a wrong name.

To **MISCALCULATE**, V. A. to be wrong in a computation or reckoning; to reckon wrong.

MISCARRIAGE, [miscarriage] S. want of success; ill conduct; abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time.

To **MISCARRY**, V. N. to fail; to fail of success in an undertaking; to be brought to bed before due time.

MISCELLANEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] mingled; consisting of different kinds.

MISCELLANY, S. [sometimes accented on the second syllable] a book containing a collection of different pieces, sometimes containing the works of different authors.

To **MISCAST**, V. A. to add up or compute wrong.

MISCHANCE, S. ill luck; a thing happening amiss, but neither intended nor foreseen.

MISCHIEF, [mischief] S. any thing done to harm or injure another; an ill-consequence, or vexatious affair.

MISCHIEF-MAKER, [mischief-maker] S. one who promotes quarrels between others, and causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, [*mischevous*] Adj. [sometimes accented on the second syllable] hurtful; injurious; spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, [*mischevously*] Adv. maliciously; spitefully; hurtfully.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, [*mischevousness*] S. the quality of delighting in doing harm and injury to others.

MISCIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being mixed.

MISCITATION, S. a wrong quotation.

To **MISCITE**, V. A. to quote the words of an author wrong.

MISCLAIM, S. an erroneous or mistaken claim.

MISCOMPUTATION, S. false reckoning.

To **MISCONCEIVE**, [*misconceive*] V. A. to have a wrong idea.

MISCONCEPTION, S. a false notion.

MISCONDUCT, S. ill behaviour.

MISCONJECTURE, S. a wrong guess.

MISCONSTRUCTION, S. the act of ascribing a wrong sense to words or actions.

To **MISCONSTRUE**, V. A. to interpret wrong.

To **MISCOUNSEL**, V. A. to advise wrong.

To **MISCOUNT**, V. A. [Fr.] to reckon wrong.

MISCREANCE, or **MISCREANCY**, S. [Fr.] adherence to a false religion; false faith.

MISCREANT, S. [Fr.] in its primary sense, one that holds a false faith, or believes in false gods. Secondly, a vile and wicked wretch.

MISDEED, S. a vile action.

To **MISDEMEAN**, [*misdemean*] V. A. to behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, [*misdeemeanor*] S. a slight offence; something less than a crime.

To **MISDO**, V. A. [preter, *I have misdone*] to do wrong, or commit a crime. Neuterly, to commit faults.

MISDOER, S. an offender.

To **MISDOUBT**, [*misdout*] V. A. to suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, [*misdout*] S. suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution.

To **MISEMPLOY**, V. A. to apply to a wrong use.

MISEMPLOYMENT, S. the act of applying to an improper use.

MISER, [*mizer*] S. [Lat.] formerly used for a person in wretchedness or calamity; or for a base and mean person; but at present to one who, though possessed of riches, endures all the hardships of indigence, either to encrease or avoid spending them.

MISERABLE, [*miserable*] Adj. [Lat.] unhappy; calamitous, or wretched; very bad; saving to excess.

MISERABLENESS, [*miserableness*] S. the quality which denominates a person wretched, or an object of pity; excessive pangs.

MISERABLY, [*miserably*] Adv. in such a manner as to become an object of compassion; desperately; shockingly. "Miserably stabbed to death." South. Wretchedly; meanly; covetously, or like a miser.

MISERY, [*mizery*] S. [Lat.] such a state of wretchedness, unhappiness, or calamity, as renders a person an object of compassion.

MISFORTUNE, S. want of success; calamity; ill luck, or poverty, not happening by a person's own fault.

To **MISGIVE**, V. A. to suspect; to pre-
sage something ill; to suspect something amiss.

To **MISGOVERN**, V. A. to govern ill.

MISGOVERNED, Adj. under no restraint; rude; ill-bred.

MISGOVERNMENT, S. ill administration of affairs; ill management; irregularity; or immodest behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, S. a false direction.

To **MISGUIDE**, V. A. to direct wrong.

MISHAP, [pron. *mis-hap*] S. any evil that happens unexpectedly.

MISHMASH, S. [Belg.] a hodge-podge; a low word.

To **MISINFERR**, V. A. to draw a wrong inference.

To **MISINFORM**, V. A. to deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, S. a false intelligence, or account.

To **MISINTERPRET**, V. A. to explain in a wrong sense.

MISINTERPRETATION, S. explaining in a bad sense.

To **MISJOIN**, V. A. to join in an improper manner.

To **MISJUDGE**, V. A. to form false opinions.

To **MISLAY**, V. A. to lay in a wrong place; to put away, so as not to be able to find again.

MISLAYER, S. one who puts a thing in a wrong place.

To **MISLE**. See **MIZZLE**.

To **MISLEAD**, [*mislead*] V. A. [preter and part. pass. *misled*] to guide in a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake, under a pretence of guiding.

MISLEADER, [*misleader*] S. one that seduces or leads to ill.

To **MISMANAGE**, V. A. to conduct or manage wrongly.

MISMANAGEMENT, S. defect of conduct or behaviour.

To **MISMARK**, V. A. to mark or distinguish wrong.

To **MISMA'TCH**, V. A. to mistake in matching.

To **MISNAME**, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

MISNOMER, S. [Fr.] in Law, the mistaking a man's name, or the using of one name for another, which is the cause of abatements of writs.

To MISOBSERVE, [*misobzerve*] V. A. to make a wrong remark.

MISO'GAMIST, S. [Gr.] one that hates marriage.

MISO'GYN, S. [Gr.] the act of hating woman kind.

To MISORDER, V. A. to conduct or manage ill.

To MISPE'L, V. A. [preter and part. pass. *mispe'l*.] This word and its derivatives should, according to analogy, be written *mis-spel* to spell wrong.

To MISPE'ND, V. A. [preter and part. pass. *mispe'nt*.] This word should, according to its analogy, be written *mis-spēnd* to spend ill, waste to no purpose, or throw away. To waste or decay, used with the reciprocal pronoun. "*Mispe'nds itself*." *Philips*.

MISPE'NDER, S. one who applies to a wrong purpose.

MISPE'SUA'SION, [*mispe'swāzibon*] S. a wrong notion or false opinion.

To MISPLA'CE, V. A. to put in a wrong place.

To MISPOINT, V. A. to set a wrong point or stop after a sentence.

To MISPRISE, [*misprize*] V. A. sometimes it signifies to mistake, from *misprendre*, Fr. and sometimes to undervalue, slight, or disdain, from *mespriser*, Fr. Obsolete.

MISPRI'SION, [*misprizibon*] S. scorn, slight, or contempt. In Common Law, a neglect or oversight; as where a person is privy to some treason or felony committed by another, and neglects to reveal it to the king or his council, or to a magistrate; but entirely conceals it: This is called *Misprision* of those crimes. In cases of *Misprision* of treason, the offender is to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and to forfeit his goods and chattels, with the profits of his lands, &c. But in *Misprision* of felony, the offender is only to be punished with fine and imprisonment, and to remain in prison till the fine is paid.

To MISPROPORTION, V. A. to join in an unsuitable proportion.

To MISQUOTE, V. A. to cite an author's words wrong.

To MISRECITE, V. A. to quote or recite wrong.

To MISREPORT, V. A. to give a false account of; to give an account which is both disadvantageous and false.

MISREPORT, S. a false account; a false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESENT, [the *f* is pron. like *z*] V. A. to represent falsely.

MISREPRESENTATION, S. the act of wilfully representing a thing otherwise than it is.

MISRU'LE, S. tumult; confusion.

MISS, S. [contracted from *mistress*] a term of compliment used in addressing a young and unmarried lady. Figuratively, a prostitute.

To MISS, V. A. [preter *missed*, particip. pass. *miss*] to mistake; to fail hitting a mark; to fail of obtaining; to discover something unexpectedly wanting; to omit; to perceive the want of. Neuterly, to fly wide from; not to hit a mark; to prove unsuccessful; to fail or mistake; to be lost or wanting.

MISS, S. loss; want; failure; mistake, or error.

MI'SSAL, S. [Lat.] the mass-book.

To MISSHA'PE, V. A. [part. *misshaped*, or *misshapen*] to shape or form ill; to deform.

MI'SSILE, Adj. [Lat.] thrown by the hand or from an engine. Striking at a distance, applied to weapons.

MISSION, [*misibon*] S. [Lat.] commission; the state of a person employed by another persons sent on any account; usually applied to those sent to propagate the gospel in foreign parts. Dismissal or discharge: not in use.

MISSIONARY, or MISSIONER, [*missionary*, or *missioner*] S. [Fr.] one sent to propagate religion in foreign parts.

MI'SSIVE, Adj. such as may be sent; such as are flung at a distance by the hand, or from an engine, applied to weapons.

To MISSPE'AK, [*mispeék*] V. A. [pret. *misspoke*, part. *misspoken*] to speak wrong or amiss.

MIST, S. [Sax.] a meteor, consisting of a low thin cloud, or small rain, whose drops are not to be distinguished. Figuratively, any thing that darkens, or obscures, applied to the understanding.

To MIST, V. A. to cloud; to cover with a steam or moist vapour.

To MISTA'KE, V. A. to conceive a wrong idea of; to take a thing for that which it is not, or to take one thing for another. Neuterly, to err; to form a false judgment or idea.

MISTA'KE, S. the act of forming a wrong idea, or taking a thing for what it is not.

MISTA'KEABLE, Adj. liable to be mistaken.

To be MISTA'KEN, V. N. to err, or to form a wrong opinion or judgment.

MISTA'KINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to form a wrong judgment or idea.

To MISTA'TE, V. A. to state wrong; to represent in a false light.

To MISTE'L, V. A. to relate falsely; to reckon wrong.

To MISTE'RM, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

MISTERY, S. [Fr.] in Law, an art, trade, or occupation. This word is generally, but improperly, written *mystery*.

To MISTIME, V. A. to do unseasonably.

MISTINESS, S. cloudiness; the state of being overcast, applied to the sky.

MIS'TION, [pron. as spelt] S. [Lat.] the state of being mixed.

MI'ST-LIKE, Adj. resembling a mist; like a mist:

MISTRESS,

MI'STRESS, S. [Fr.] a woman who manages a house, and keeps servants; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman who is the object of a person's love, in a good sense. A prostitute; used as an address of contempt.

MISTRU'ST, S. suspicion; diffidence.

To **MISTRU'ST, V. A.** to doubt.

MISTRU'STFUL, Adj. suspicious.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, S. the quality of suspecting the fidelity of another.

MISTRU'STFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as betrays suspicion.

MISTRU'STLESS, Adj. confident.

MI'STY, Adj. cloudy; overcast, applied to the sky; obscure; dark.

To **MISUNDERSTAND, V. A.** [preter and part. *misunderstood*] to take any person's meaning wrong; to mistake.

MISUNDERSTANDING, S. a difference, or disagreement, implying that the parties do not understand each other; an error; a false judgment or conception of the meaning of words or sentences.

MISU'SAGE, [misúxage] S. abuse, or bad treatment.

To **MISU'SE, [misúxe]** V. A. [Fr.] to treat or use in an improper manner; to abuse.

MISU'SE, S. a bad use or treatment.

MI'SY, S. a very beautiful mineral, much resembling golden marcasites.

MITCHELDE'AN, a town in Gloucestershire, 116 miles from London, whose fairs are held Easter-Monday, and Oct. 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses; the market is on Monday.

MITE, S. [Fr.] a very small insect which breeds in cheese. In weights, the twentieth part of a grain. In money, the third part of a farthing. Proverbially, any thing very small; a very small pittance or atom.

MI'THRIDATE, S. [Fr.] a kind of electuary; one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and receiving its name from Mithridates, king of Pontus, its inventor.

MI'TIGANT, Part. [Lat.] lenient, or lenitive.

To **MI'TIGATE, V. A.** [Lat.] to abate or lessen, applied to rigour or severity. To soften, lessen, or make less, applied to pain. To assuage or calm, applied to the heat and turbulence of factions.

MITIGATION, S. the act of lessening any punishment, severity, or pain.

MI'TRE, [pron. miter] S. [Lat.] a round cap, pointed and cleft a-top, with two pendants hanging down on the shoulders, worn on the head by bishops and abbots on solemn occasions, and in Heraldry, borne as a crest by a bishop and archbishop.

MI'TTENS, S. [Fr.] gloves that cover the arms, but not the fingers.

MITTIMUS, S. [Lat.] in Law, a writ for transferring records from one court to another.

Likewise a writ under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace, directed to the gaoler or keeper of a prison, for receiving and safe keeping an offender, till he be delivered by due course of law.

To **MIX, V. A.** [Belg.] to unite different bodies into one mass; to compose of different things.

MIXEN, S. [Sax.] a dunghill; a lay-stall.

MI'XTION, [pron. as spelt] S. [Fr.] mixture; confusion of one body with another.

MIXTURE, S. [Lat.] the act of joining or adding different things together; the state of different things united or added together; a mass or liquor formed by uniting different ingredients; any thing added or mixed.

MI'ZZEN, S. [Belg.] in the Sea Language, is a particular mast or sail. The *Mixzen-mast* stands in the sternmost part of a ship. The sail which belongs to the *Mixzen-mast*, is called the *Mixzen-sail*; and whenever the word *Mixzen* is used at sea, it always means the sail.

To **MI'ZZLE, V. A.** [from *miff*] to rain in small drops, like a thick mist.

MNEMO'NICS, [pron. nemíniks] S. [Gr.] the art of memory.

To **MOAN, [mōn]** V. A. [Sax.] to lament; deplore. Neuterly, to shew sorrow by the looks, a mournful tone of voice, and dismal complaints.

MOAN, [mōn] S. lamentation; sorrow expressed by words and actions.

MOAT, [mōt] S. [Fr.] a canal or collection of water which runs in a ditch or channel round a building.

To **MOAT, [mōt]** V. A. [Fr.] to surround any building with a canal or water.

MOB, S. [contracted from *mobile*, Fr.] the croud; the vulgar; a tumultuous rout or multitude. In dress, a woman's cap.

To **MOB, V. A.** to harraßs or overbear by a mob or tumult.

MOBILE, [mobél] S. [Fr.] the populace or vulgar; a tumultuous assembly of the common and lower order of people.

MOBILITY, S. [Lat.] the power of being moved. Figuratively, quickness of motion. In low language, the vulgar or populace. Fickleness or inconstancy, applied to the mind.

MO'CHA-STONE, [mōka-stōne] S. [from *Mocha*, the place whence it is brought] a stone somewhat of the agate kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations or figures, representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone.

To **MOCK, V. A.** [Fr.] to deride, scoff or laugh at; to defeat; to elude; to disappoint a person's expectations; to beguile or delude with words. Neuterly, to scoff or jest at.

MOCK, S. ridicule; a sneer; an act of contempt.

contempt; an object of ridicule; a contemptuous imitation or mimicry.

MOCK, Adj. counterfeit; false; not real.

MOCKABLE, Adj. exposed to derision.

MOCKER, S. one that ridicules another; a deceiver; an impostor.

MOCKERY, S. derision; scorn; ridicule; contemptuous mimicry of a person's actions or words; sport; a vain shew or counterfeit appearance; disappointment.

MOCKINGLY, Adv. insultingly.

MOCKING-STOCK, S. the subject of derision, or object of ridicule.

MODAL, [*mōdal*] Adj. [Lat.] relating to the form only, opposed to essence.

MODALITY, S. an accidental difference; the quality of an accident.

MODBURY, a town in Devonshire, distant from London 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its fair is on April 23; for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes; the market is on Thursdays.

MODE, S. [Lat.] form. In Logic, that which cannot subsist in, and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to, and subsisting by the help of, some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. Gradation or degree. "What *modes* of sight." Manner or method. State or appearance. Fashion or custom, from *mode*, Fr.

MODEL, S. [Fr.] a representation in miniature of some building, &c. a copy to be imitated; a mould; a standard by which any thing is measured. See **MODULUS**. **SYNON.** *Model* is used for relief; *copy*, for painting. A *copy* ought to be faithful; a *model*, just.

To **MODEL**, V. A. [Fr.] to plan; to shape; to form, mould, or delineate.

MODELLER, S. a planner or schemer.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E. by the Bolognese, and a part of the Ferrarese, and on the S. by part of Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds.

MODERATE, Adj. [Lat.] temperate, or between the two extremes. Not hot, applied to temper. Not extravagant, applied to expence, Of the middle rate.

To **MODERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to keep within due bounds and limits; to repress, regulate, or restrain.

MODERATELY, Adv. temperately; mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, S. the quality of keeping within any two extremes.

MODERATION, S. [Lat.] the state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes; calmness, temperance, or equanimity.

MODERATOR, S. [Lat.] a person or thing which calms, or keeps from flying into excesses; a person who presides at a disputa-

tion, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, confine them to the point in question, and shew the conclusiveness or inconclusiveness of their arguments and responses.

MODERN, [*mōdern*] S. [Fr.] late; not long done or existing.

MODERNISM, S. any thing formed according to the taste of the present age, opposed to that of the ancients. A word coined by Dean Swift.

MODERNS, S. those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

To **MODERNIZE**, V. A. to form any thing according to the taste of the present age; to translate or alter any thing ancient to the present taste.

MODERNNESS, S. a novelty.

MODEST, Adj. [Lat.] humble in opinion of one's own excellencies; free from boasting; reserved or backward in doing any thing for fear of incurring censure; chaste; free from, and avoiding every appearance of vice without being carried to excess; moderate. "By a *modest* conversation. *Addis.*

MODESTLY, Adv. in an humble, chaste, reserved, and moderate manner; without excess, forwardness, boasting, or impudence.

MODESTY, S. a virtue which includes an humble opinion of one's own abilities, an utter abhorrence of the least appearance of vice, and a fear of doing any thing which either has or may incur censure.

MODESTY-PIECE, S. a narrow lace or border, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and is part of a woman's tucker.

MODICUM, S. a small portion or pittance.

MODIFIABLE, Adj. capable of receiving a difference with respect to all its modes or accidents.

MODIFICATION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving a thing new accidental differences of form or mode; that which gives a thing any particular manner of being.

To **MODIFY**, V. A. [Fr.] to change the form, accidents, or qualities of a thing.

MODILLON, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, consisting of little inverted consoles or brackets in form of an S, seeming to support the projecture of the larmier.

MODISH, [*mōdish*] Adj. agreeable to the fashion or reigning custom.

MODISHLY, Adv. fashionably.

MODISHNESS, S. a strict observance of the fashion.

To **MODULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] in Music, to change the key, and to return to it again, without giving offence to the ear.

MODULATION, S. [Fr.] in Music, the art of keeping in, and on occasion changing the key, and returning to it again without giving offence to the ear; sound modulated; agreeable harmony.

MODULATOR, S. one that forms sounds to a certain key.

MODULE, S. [Lat.] a model; an empty representation, or mere shadow. In Architecture, a certain measure, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or distribution of the whole building.

MODUS, S. [Lat.] in Law, the giving money or land to a minister, instead of his tithes in kind.

MOHAIR, S. [Fr.] thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

MOIDORE, S. [Port.] a Portugal gold coin, valued at 27 shillings sterling.

MOIETY, S. [Fr.] one of two equal parts; a part or portion.

To **MOIL**, V. A. [Fr.] to dawb with dirt; to fatigue or weary. Neuterly, to labour in the mire; to toil, drudge, or labour hard.

MOIST, Adj. [Fr.] wet in a small degree, so as not to be liquid; juicy.

To **MOIST**, or **MOISTEN**, V. A. to make wet in a small degree.

MOISTENER, S. the person or thing which moistens.

MOISTNESS, S. the quality of being wet in a small degree.

MOISTURE, S. a small quantity of water or liquid; dampness.

MOLD, or **MOULD**, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, five miles S. of Flint, with five fairs; on Feb. 13, March 21, May 12, Aug. 2, and Nov. 22, for cattle. Its market is on Wednesday, and is distant from London 203½ miles.

MOLE, S. [Lat.] in Physic, a shapeless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh, and is called a false conception; a natural spot on the skin, sometimes having hair growing in it; a little animal or beast, which casts up the earth in hillocks, formerly thought to be blind, but by modern naturalists proved to have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, about the size of a pin's head; a mound, dyke, or port, from *moles*, Lat.

MO'LEHILL, S. an hillock thrown up by a mole.

To **MOLEST**, V. A. [Lat.] to disturb, trouble or vex.

MOLESTATION, S. [Lat.] disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, S. one who disturbs.

MO'LLIENT, Part. [Lat.] softening or making soft.

MO'LLIFIABLE, Adj. capable of being softened, or appeased.

MOLLIFICATION, S. the act of making soft. Mitigation, or pacification, applied to anger.

MO'LLIFIER, S. that which makes soft or calm.

To **MO'LLIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to soften.

To **appease**, applied to anger. To moderate, applied to any thing harsh or rigorous.

MOLO'SSES, or **MOLA'SSES**, S. See **MELASSES**.

MO'LTEN, Part. passive of **MILT**.

MOME, S. a dull, stupid, drowsy fellow.

MO'MENT, S. [Lat.] consequence, importance, or weight; force, or acting power; an indivisible particle of time. **SYNON.**

Moment, instant. A *moment* is not long; but an *instant* is still shorter. The word *moment* has a signification more extended. It is taken, sometimes, for time in general; and is used in a figurative sense. That of *instant* is more contracted: it marks the shortest duration of time, and is never used but in the literal sense.

MO'MENTALLY, Adv. for a moment.

MOMENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] lasting but a moment.

MO'MENTARY, Adj. done in, or lasting a moment.

MOME'NTOUS, Adj. [Lat.] of weight, consequence, or importance.

MO'NACHAL, [*monakal*] Adj. [Lat.] monastic; relating to monks.

MO'NACHISM, [*monakizem*] S. [Fr.] the state of monks; a monastic life.

MO'NAD, or **MO'NADE**, S. [Gr.] an indivisible thing.

MO'NARCH, [*mönark*] S. [Gr.] a king; a governor invested with absolute authority; any thing superior to others of the same kind.

MONA'RHCHAL, [*monárkal*] Adj. governed by a single person or king; suiting a king.

MONA'RHICAL, [*monárkikal*] Adj. [Gr.] belonging to a single ruler or king.

MO'NARCHY, [*mönarky*] S. [Gr.] the government of a single person; a kingdom.

MO'NASTERY, S. [Lat.] a house for persons to retire to on a religious account; a convent.

MONA'STIC, or **MONA'STICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] religiously reclusive; belonging to a monk.

MONA'STICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a monk.

MO'NDAY, [pron. *Munday*] S. [Sax.] the second day of the week, so called because dedicated to the moon.

MONEY, [the *o* is pron. like *u* in this word and its following compounds and derivatives; as, *minny*, *münnyed*, &c.] S. [Brit.] a piece of metal stamped with some mark or image, whose value is fixed by public authority.

MONEY-CHANGER, S. a broker in money; one who changes one piece of coin for more of less value, or several pieces for one of more value.

MO'NEYED, Adj. rich in coin, opposed to wealth in lands.

MONEY-SCRIVENER, S. one who raises money for others.

MO'NEYSWORTH, S. something worth money; something that will bring money.

MO'NGER,

MONGER, [pron. *múnger*] S. [Sax.] a dealer, or seller. After the name of any commodity, it implies a person who deals in it, or sells it; thus *fishmonger* is one who sells or deals in fish. Sometimes indeed it signifies one conversant with; as, a *whoremonger* is one who is conversant with whores.

MONCHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on October 29, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MONGREL, [pron. *múngrel*] Adj. [Sax.] of a mixed breed.

MONITION, S. [Lat.] an information or hint; instruction or advice.

MONITOR, S. one who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. In Schools, applied to a scholar commissioned by the master to take notice of the behaviour of his school-fellows.

MONITORY, Adj. [Lat.] conveying useful instructions or admonition.

MONITORY, S. an admonition. Not in use.

MONK, [the *o* is pron. like *u* in this word and its derivatives; as, *munk*, *munkish*, &c.] S. [Sax.] a person who retires from the world to give himself wholly up to devotion, and to live in abstinence and solitude.

MONKERY, S. a monastic life.

MONKEY, [pron. *munkey*] S. [from *mon*, a man, and *kin*, a diminutive termination] an ape, or animal bearing a great resemblance to a man.

MONKHOOD, S. the condition, state, or profession of a monk.

MONKISH, Adj. taught or professed by monks.

MONKTON, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on July 22, for hogs, and on October 11, for toys,

MONMOUTH, the county-town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and September 4, for horned cattle, and on November 22, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese. At present it contains two parish-churches, and that called Monk's-church is a very curious structure. It sends only one member to parliament, and is 25 miles W. of Gloucester, and 129 W. by N. of London.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, an English county, 53 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. E. by Herefordshire; on the S. E. by the river Severn, which separates it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; and on the W. by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 6490 houses, 38 340 inhabitants, 127 parishes, and 7 market-towns. It sends only three members to parliament, one for Monmouth, and two for the county. The principal rivers are, the Rimney, the Ebwith, the Usk, and the great river Wye. The air is healthy and temperate, and the soil fruitful, especially in the valleys, and

the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats. Monmouth is the principal town.

MONOCHORD, [*monokord*] S. [Gr.] an instrument having but one string.

MONOCULAR, or **MONOCULOUS**, Adj. [Lat.] one-eyed.

MONODY, S. [Gr.] a poem or song sung by a single person, and expressive of grief.

MONOGAMIST, S. [Gr.] one who disallows of second marriages.

MONOGRAM, S. [Gr.] a cypher or character compounded of several letters; a sentence in one line; an epigram in one verse.

MONOLOGUE, [*monológ*] S. [Gr.] a soliloquy.

MONOPETALOUS, Adj. [Fr.] in Botany, having but one leaf, applied to flowers.

MONOPOLIST, S. [Gr.] one who by engrossing, or patent, has the sole power of vending any commodity.

To **MONOPOLIZE**, V. A. to have the sole power of making or selling any commodity.

MONOPOLY, S. [Fr.] the sole privilege of making and selling any thing.

MONOPTOTE, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, a noun having only one case.

MONOPYRENEOUS, Adj. such fruit as contains only one seed, or kernel.

MONOSTICH, [*monóstik*] S. [Gr.] a composition consisting of a single verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL, Adj. consisting of but one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, S. [Gr.] a word only of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, Adj. consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOTONY, S. [Gr.] a fault in pronunciation, wherein a long series of words are delivered with one unvaried tone, and without any cadence.

MONSOON, S. a species of trade wind, in the East Indies, which for six months blows constantly the same way, and the contrary way the other six months.

MONSTER, S. [Lat.] a production or birth, wherein the parts differ from the general figure or form of its species; something horrible for deformity, or mischief.

To **MONSTER**, V. A. to represent so as to make appear monstrous.

MONSTROSITY, or **MONSTRUOSITY**, S. [*monstrosity* is most analogous] the state of being out of the common order of nature.

MONSTROUS, Adj. [Lat.] deviating from the stated order of nature; strange or wonderful, including dislike; irregular or enormous. "No monstrous height." Pope. Shocking; hateful. "The monstrous scorn." Bacon.

MONSTROUSLY, Adv. in a manner that is out of the common order of nature; terribly; horribly; to a great degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, S. the quality which

which renders any thing or action shocking, irregular, or enormous.

MONTACUTE, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on May 6, for leather, sheep, and cattle.

MONTETH, S. [from the name of the inventor] a vessel in which glasses are washed.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs; viz. on March 26, June 7, September 4, and November 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated in a healthful air, on the ascent of a hill, and in a fertile soil; had once a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It sends a member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 161 miles N. W. of London.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by Shropshire; on the S. by Radnor and Cardigan shires; and on the W. by another part of Merionethshire. It contains 5660 houses, 33,960 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and six market-towns. It sends but two members to parliament; viz. one for the county, and the other for Montgomery. It is watered by several small streams, which run into the Severn, whose head is at a small lake on the top of Plinlimon-hill, and the rivers Rhydel and Wye have their sources in the same mountain. This county is full of high hills, with a few valleys and meadows fit for corn and pastures. The air is sharp and cold, on account of the mountains; but in the valleys it is more mild. Montgomery is the capital town.

MONTH, [pron. *munt*] S. [Sax. the moon] a space of time measured by the revolution of the sun or moon, and reckoned the 12th part of the year. A *lunar month* is the space between two conjunctions of the moon with the sun, or between two moons. A *solar month*, the space of time wherein the sun revolves through one entire sign of the ecliptic. The *calendar months* consist unequally of thirty and thirty-one days, except February, which in leap years has twenty-nine, but in other years twenty-eight days. *Blunt's wind*, a phrase used to express longing desire.

MONTHLY, [*muntbly*] Adj. continuing or performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, [*muntbly*] Adv. once in a month.

MONTROSS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated at the mouth of the river Esk, on the German Ocean. It is a trading place, and has a harbour for ships of a considerable burden, and an hospital for the poor inhabitants. It is 68 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

MONUMENT, S. [Lat.] any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved.

MONUMENTAL, Adj. preserving the memory or remembrance; belonging to a tomb raised in honour of the dead.

MOOD, S. [Lat.] in Logic, the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity or quality, i. e. their universal or particular affirmation or negation. In Music, manner or stile. In Grammar, the different changes a word undergoes, to signify the various intentions and affections of the mind. Temper of mind; state of the mind as affected by passion; anger; rage; from *mod*, Sax, *moed*, Belg. *moed*, Goth. An habitual temper of the mind.

MOODY, Adj. angry, or out of humour; mental; intellectual; belonging to the mind.

MOON, S. [Sax.] in Astronomy, one of the heavenly bodies, a satellite or secondary planet attendant on the earth, which she moves round, as a centre, performing her revolution in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, in which time she likewise moves round her own axis. Figuratively, a month. In Fortification, something resembling a crescent or half-moon: this word is generally used in composition, either in the last sense, or for something belonging to the moon.

MOON-BEAM, S. a ray of light darting from the moon.

MOON-CALF, S. a monster; a false conception; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, Adj. having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Figuratively, dim-sighted; purblind.

MOONLESS, Adj. not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, [*moonlit*] S. the light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, [*moonlit*] Adj. enlightened by the moon. "The moonlight shade." Pope.

MOONSHINE, S. the light or lustre of the moon. In Burlesque, a month.

MOONSHINE, or **MOONSHINY**, Adj. [both from a corruption of *moonshining*] during the shining of the moon; by means of moonlight. "You moonshine revellers." Spak.

MOONSTRUCK, Adj. lunatic; affected by means of the moon.

MOOR, S. [Belg.] a marsh, fen, or tract of low, watery land. A negro, or black; from *maurus*, Lat.

To **MOOR**, V. A. [*morer*, Fr.] to fasten a vessel by anchors or other means. Neuterly, to be fixed or stationed.

MOORCOCK, S. a fowl found on moors, and male of the **MOORHEN**.

MOORISH, Adj. fenny; marshy; watery.

MOOR-KIRK, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on June 24, for leathern ware, **MOOR**.

MOORLAND, *S.* a marsh, or watery ground.

MOOR-LINCH, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 20, for all sorts of cattle.

MOO'RY, *Adj.* marshy; fenny; watery.

MOOSE, [*moos*] *S.* the large American deer.

To **MOOT**, *V. A.* [*Sax.*] in Law, to plead a mock cause; to state a point of law, or argue a case, by way of exercise, for a degree of barrister in the inns of court, called to argue a moot. *A moot case or point*, such as may admit dispute.

MOOTER, *S.* one that argues a moot.

MOP, *S.* [*Brit.*] an instrument used in washing floors.

To **MOP**, *V. A.* to rub with a mop.

To **MOPE**, *V. N.* to be stupid; to be drowsy, spiritless, inactive, or dull. *Active-ly*, to make one spiritless or delirious.

MOPE-EYED, *Adj.* blind of one eye.

MO'PPET, or **MO'PSEY**, *S.* a doll made of rags; a fond name for a child.

MO'PUS, *S.* [*a cant word from mope*] a drone; a dull or inactive person.

MORAL, *Adj.* [*Fr.*] relating to the actions or conduct of life, or that which determines an action to be good or virtuous; reasoning, so as to promote or instruct in virtue; popular, or generally admitted in the usual occurrences of life. *A moral impossibility* is a very great or insuperable difficulty, opposed to a natural impossibility. *A moral certainty or assurance* implies a very strong probability, and is used in contradistinction to mathematical probability. In Logic, a *moral universality* is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars, contained under the universal subject.

MORAL, *S.* morality, or practice of the duties of life, doctrine, or instruction, drawn as a corollary from a fable.

To **MORAL**, *V. N.* to moralize; to make moral reflections.

MORALIST, *S.* one who teaches the duties of life.

MORA'LITY, *S.* [*Fr.*] the doctrine of morals, or the art of living well and happily; ethics.

To **MORALIZE**, *V. A.* [*Fr.*] to apply to the conduct or regulation of our actions; to explain in such a manner as to convey some practical truths. *Neuterly*, to speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER, *S.* one who moralizes.

MORALLY, *Adv.* in an ethical sense; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the rules of virtue.

MORALS, *S.* [*without a singular*] the practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

MORA'SS, *S.* [*Fr.*] a fen; a bog or tract of land abounding in water.

MOR'BATH, a village in Devonshire,

with one fair, on Monday after August 24, for cattle.

MO'RBID, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] diseased, opposed to healthy.

MO'RBIDNESS, *S.* the state or quality of being diseased.

MORBI'FIC, or **MORE'IFICAL**, *Adj.* [*the last word is seldom used. Fr.*] causing diseases; injurious to health.

MORBO'SE, [*morbóse*] *Adj.* [*Lat.*] proceeding from disease; unhealthy.

MORDA'CITY, *S.* [*Lat.*] of a biting, stinging quality.

MO'RDICANT, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] biting; acrid.

MORE, *Adj.* [*the comparative of Some, Many, or Much, whose superlative is Most*] greater in number, quantity or degree.

MORE, *Adv.* to a greater degree. Longer, applied to time. Again, or a second time. Used as a particle to form the comparative degree before adjectives, which, for the length of their syllables, or want of harmony, would not admit the addition of *er*.

MORE'L, *S.* a plant; likewise a species of large cherry.

MO'RELAND, *S.* [*Sax.*] a mountainous or hilly country.

MOREO'VER, *Conj.* besides, or beyond what has been mentioned. *SYNON.* *Furthermore* is properly used, when there is need only to add one more reason to those before-mentioned. Its intent is to multiply, and it has no relation but to number. *Moreover* is in its right place, when used to add a reason of a different kind to those that went before. Its chief office is to add, with a particular respect to diversity. *Besides* is used, with propriety, when we would strengthen, by a new reason, the force of those that were sufficient of themselves. Its principal office is to enhance by abundance.

MORE'SK-WORK, *S.* in Carving or Painting, consisting of several pieces in which there is no perfect figure, but a wild representation of birds, beasts, &c.

MO'RETON, a town in Gloucestershire, which has a market on Tuesday, and two fairs, on April 5, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the Fosse-way, 29 miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 82½ W. N. W. of London.

MO'RETON-HA'MSTED, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the first Saturday in June, July 18, and November 30, for cattle; seated on a hill, near Dartmore, and is a pretty large place, with a noted market for yarn. It is 12 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 182½ W. by S. of London.

MORI'GEROUS, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] dutiful, obedient, complaisant.

MOR'ION, *S.* [*Fr.*] a helmet, or armour for the head.

MOR'KIN, *S.* in Hunting, a wild beast that has died through sickness or mischance.

MO'RM,

MORMO, S. [Gr.] a bugbear, or something used to frighten persons.

MORN, S. [Sax.] the first part of the day from sunrise to noon. Seldom used but by poets.

MORNING, S. [Sax.] the first part of the day, from the appearance of light till twelve o'clock at noon. Used in composition for any thing belonging to, or used in the morning; as,

MORNING-GOWN, S. a loose gown.

MORNING-STAR, S. the planet Venus, so named when she appears in the morning.

MOROCCO, a large empire of Africa, in the western part of Barbary. It comprehends the kingdoms of Morocco, Fez, Tafilet, Sus, and the large province of Dara, being 625 miles in length from N. to S. and 650 from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the S. by Toffet; and on the E. by Segelmessa and the kingdom of Algiers. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others, and the fruits so good, as well as the pastures, that it would be a delightful country, if properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawney complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance. However, they are unpollished, jealous, shameless, liars, superstitious, hypocrites, cheats, and of a cruel disposition. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises very great cruelties. Morocco is the capital city, whose lon. is 6. 45. W. and lat. 30. 32.

MOROSE, Adj. [Lat.] sour of temper; not easily pleased, and soon disgusted.

MOROSEL, Adv. sourly, peevishly.

MOROSENESS, S. sourness; peevishness.

MOROSITY, S. [Lat.] sourness or peevishness.

MORPETH, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se'nnight before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses; and on Wednesday before July 22, for a few horned cattle. The market is very large for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 28½ miles N. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London.

MORRIS, or **MORRIS-DANCE**, S. [for *Moorish* or *Morisco-dance*] a kind of dance in which the person gingles bells sewed to his cloaths, practised by the Moors, and resembling the Pyrrhic dance mentioned by classic authors.

MORPHEW, [*môrsew*] S. [Fr.] a scurf on the face.

MORROW, [*môrro*] S. [Sax.] the day after the present day. *To-morrow*, an adverbial expression, implying on the day after

the present. It is sometimes used as a substantive. "*To-morrow* is the time." *Spelt.*

MORSE, S. a sea horse.

MORSEL, S. [Lat.] a small piece; a piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a meal; a small quantity.

MORSURE, S. [Lat.] the act of biting.

MORT, S. [Fr.] in Hunting, a tune sounded at the death of game. A great quantity, from *morget*, Ill. great: a low word.

MORTAL, Adj. [Lat.] subject to death; destructive or causing death; human, or belonging to man. "*Mortal* car." *Par. Lost.* Excessive; violent. "*Amortal* fright." *Dryd.* The last sense is low.

MORTAL, S. a man or human being.

MORTALITY, S. the state of a being subject to death. Figuratively, death. "*Mortality* my sentence." *Par. Lost.* Human nature. "*Mortality* cannot bear it." *Dryd.*

MORTALLY, Adv. irrecoverably; so as to be doomed to death; extremely; excessively.

MORTAR, S. [Fr.] a strong vessel, in which things are pounded with a pestle. In Gunnery, a short piece of ordnance, out of which bombs or carcasses are thrown. In Architecture, a preparation of lime and sand with water, used as a cement in building walls, &c. from *morter*, Belg.

MORTGAGE, [the *r* is usually not pron. in this word and its derivatives] S. [Fr.] a pledge or pawn of lands, &c. for money borrowed.

To MORTGAGE, V. A. to pledge, pawn, or make over to a creditor, as a security.

MORTGAGEE, S. the person who receives lands, &c. as a pawn for money lent.

MORTGAGER, S. a person who mortgages or pawns his lands.

MORTIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] destructive.

MORTIFICATION, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, a disease wherein the natural juices lose their proper motion, ferment, and destroy the texture of the parts; a gangrene; a destruction of active qualities. The act of keeping in a state of subjection, applied to the passions. The act of subduing the body by abstinence or hardships, in a religious view, in order to lessen the strength of lusts. Any thing or occurrence that fills the mind with vexation or uneasiness.

To MORTIFY, V. A. [Fr.] to rob of all the vital qualities. In Pharmacy, to destroy the active and essential qualities, applied to the killing of quicksilver, so as to unite it with turpentine or spittle. To destroy active powers. To subdue inordinate passions; to keep the body low by labour and abstinence, in order to render its affections more compliant to reason, and to atone for former sins; to humble, deject, or vex. Neuterly, to corrupt or

or turn to a gangrene; to be subdued; to die away.

MORTIMER, a village in Berkshire, with two fairs, on April 27, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and pedlary, and Nov. 6, for horses and Welch cattle.

MORTISE, [*mórtis*] S. [Fr.] in Carpentry, a hole cut in wood for another piece to be let into it, and form a joint.

To **MORTISE**, [*mórtis*] V. A. to cut or join with a mortise.

MORTLACK, a pleasant village in Surry, seated on the river Thames, 6 miles W. of London.

MORTMAIN, S. [Fr.] in Law, such a state of possession as makes it unalienable, and therefore said to be in dead hand, because it cannot be restored to the donor, or to any common or temporal use: the word is generally applied to such lands as are given to any religious house, corporation, &c.

MORTRESS, S. a dish composed of meats of various kinds pounded together.

MORTUARY, S. [Fr.] in Law, a gift left by a person at his death to his parish church, in lieu of personal tythes neglected to be paid in his life-time; in some places, a head, or other moveable chattel, as are, by custom, due on the death of a person, and filled by this name.

MOSAIC, or **MOSAIC WORK**, S. [Fr.] an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, shells, and precious stones of various colours, cemented on a ground of stucco, and imitating pictures in form, natural colours, and the shades used in paintings.

MOSQUE, [*mosk*] S. [Fr.] a temple, wherein the Mahometans perform their devotion.

MOSS, S. [Sax.] though formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seed by any art.

To **MOSS**, V. A. to cover with moss.

MOSSINESS, S. the state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSY, Adj. overgrown with moss.

MOST, Adj. [the superlative of *some*, *many*, *much*. Such words as consist of many syllables, or would sound harsh with the addition of *est*, receive this word before them in the superlative; as, *pitiful*, *more pitiful*, *most pitiful*] consisting of the greatest number, quantity, or degree.

MOST, Adv. [Sax.] in the greatest degree. Sometimes used as a substantive, and is either singular or plural. Followed by *of*, and used participatively, signifies the greater number, and is plural. "*Most of the churches.*" *Addis.* Used with *make*, it signifies the greatest value, or advantage, and is singular. "*Makes the most of what he has.*" *L'Estrange.* When preceded by *at*, it signifies the greatest degree

or quantity. "*Some months at the most.*" *Bac.*

MO'STICK, S. [Teut.] a painter's stick, on which he leans his hand when he paints.

MO'STLY, Adv. for the greatest part; generally.

MOTE, S. [Sax.] a small particle of matter; an atom; any thing very small. In Law-books, it signifies a court or convention, as a *ward-mote*, *burgh-mote*, *swan-mote*, &c.

MOTH, S. [Sax.] a small winged insect which eats clothes or hangings; a winged insect of divers colours, distinguished from a butterfly by its horns, which run tapering from their root.

MO'THER, [the *o* is pron. like *u* in this word and its derivatives and compounds; as, *mütber*, *mütberly*] S. [Sax.] a term of relation, denoting a woman who has borne a child. Used figuratively, it denotes whatever gives origin to other things of the same kind: thus we say a *Mother-church*, a *Mother-tongue* or language, &c. In Medicine, it signifies hysteric fits or passions. A familiar term of address to an old woman. Also, a thick substance concreting in liquors, or the scum, from *modder*, Belg. mud.

MO'THER, Adj. native; that which a person receives at his birth.

MO'THER OF PEARL, S. a kind of coarse pearl made of the shell of such fishes as generate pearls.

MOTHERHOOD, S. the office, condition, state, or quality of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, Adj. having no mother; orphan of a mother.

MOTHERLY, Adj. belonging to, or becoming a mother.

MO'THERLY, Adv. after the manner of a mother.

MO'THERY, Adj. full of dregs; having white concretions: applied to liquors.

MO'THY, Adj. full of moths.

MOTION, [*móshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of changing place; the manner of moving the body; gait; change of posture, or action; thought or tendency of mind; a proposal; an impulse communicated. *Natural motion* is that which has its moving force or principle within the moving body. *Violent motion* is that whose principle acts from without. *Absolute motion* is the change or absolute space in any moving body, whose celerity is measured by the quantity of absolute space, which the moveable body runs through. *Relative motion* is the change of a relative or vulgar space of the human body, whose celerity is measured by the quantity of relative space run through.

MOTIONLESS, [*móshonless*] Adj. without motion.

MO'TIVE, Adj. [Lat.] causing motion; having the power to move or change place.

MO'TIVE, S. [Fr.] that which fixes the choice, or incites to action; a mover.

MO'TLEY, Adj. [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*] of various colours.

MO'TOR, S. [Lat.] a mover.

MO'TORY, Adj. [Lat.] causing motion.

MO'TTO, S. [Ital.] a sentence added to a device, or any writing.

To **MOVE**, [the *o* in this word and its derivatives and compounds is pron. like *oo*; as *move*, *moveables*, *moveur*, *moving*, &c.] V. A. [Lat.] to put out of one place into another; to put in motion. To give an impulse to. To propose; to recommend. To persuade or prevail on, applied to the mind. To affect; to excite tenderness or any passion. To make angry. To put into commotion. "All the city was *moved*." *Ruth* i. 9. Neuterly, to go from one place to another; to walk; to go forward.

MOVEABLE, Adj. capable of being moved, or carried from one place to another. Changing, or not always happening on the same day of the month or year, applied to the feasts observed by the church.

MOVEABLES, S. [it has no singular] [Fr.] goods or furniture; distinguished from lands, or other hereditary possessions.

MOVEABLENESS, S. the quality of being possible to be moved.

MOVEABLY, Adv. so as it may be moved.

MOVELESS, Adj. unmoved; not to be put out of its place.

MOVEMENT, S. [Fr.] the manner of moving; motion; any thing which moves: generally applied to the parts of a watch, or other machine.

MOVENT, Part. [Lat.] in motion.

MOVENT, S. that which puts any thing into motion.

MO'VER, S. the person or thing that gives motion; something in motion; a proposer.

MOVING, Part. in motion. Figuratively, pathetic, or causing pity and compassion.

MOVINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause pity and compassion.

MOULD, [the *ou* in this word and its following derivatives is usually pron. like *o* in *cold*; as, *möld*, *mölder*, *möldy*, &c.] S. [Swed.] a kind of concretion on the top of such things as are damp, and without motion, at present discovered by microscopes to be a perfect plant. Earth, in which any thing grows, from *molde*, Sax. Matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast or shaped, from *molde*, Span. *moule*, Fr. Cast, form, or disposition. The future of the skull, wherein the several bones meet.

MOULDABLE, Adj. capable of being formed or shaped; liable to be mouldy.

MOULDER, S. one that shapes, or fashions.

To **MOULDER**, V. N. [Sax.] to turn to dust; to crumble.

MOULDINESS, S. the state of being

mouldy, or contracting a whitish concretion on account of being in a damp place.

MOULDING, S. an ornamental cavity cut in wood or stone. In Architecture, the jettings or projectures beyond the level of a wall, &c. the assemblage of which forms cornices, door-cases, and other decorations.

MOULDY, Adj. covered with a kind of white down by standing in a moist place.

To **MOULT**, [molt] V. N. [Belg.] to shed or change feathers, applied to birds.

MOUND, S. [Sax.] a bank, rampart, or other fence of earth. In Heraldry, a ball or globe with a cross upon it; from *monde*, Fr.

To **MOUND**, V. A. to fortify or defend with a rampart or bank of earth.

MOUNT, S. [Fr.] a mountain, or small hill; an artificial hill in a garden; the painted paper or leather glued to the sticks of a fan.

To **MOUNT**, V. N. [Fr.] to ascend, or rise upwards; to tower, or be built to a great height; to get on horseback. To come to, when added together, from *amount*. "See to what they *mount*." *Pope*. Actively, to raise in the air; to lift or force upwards; to ascend or climb; to place on horseback; to ornament. To *mount guard*, to do duty or watch at any particular place. To *mount cannon*, to set a piece on its wooden frame.

MOUNTAIN, S. [Fr.] a part of the earth, rising to a considerable height above its surface.

MOUNTAIN, Adj. built on a mountain; growing or situated on mountains; belonging to a mountain.

MOUNTAINEER, S. one who lives on a mountain; a savage rustie or free-booter.

MOUNTAINET, S. a hillock, or small mountain. Johnson recommends this word as elegant, though not in use.

MOUNTAINOUS, Adj. hilly, or full of mountains. Figuratively, large; huge; in bulk as big as a mountain.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being full of mountains.

MOUNTANT, Adj. [Fr.] rising or swelling upwards.

MOUNTEBANK, S. [Ital.] a person who vends medicines in public places, and harangues the mob from a bench or stage. Figuratively, any vain pretender.

MOUNTING, S. in Mechanics, is something that serves to raise or set off a work: thus the frame and its dependencies make the *mounting* of a looking-glass; the hilt, the *mounting* of a sword; the fust, or butt, the *mounting* of a carbine, musquet, &c.

MOUNTER, S. one who climbs or ascends.

MOUNT-SORREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town, of a sorrel-coloured stone. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair on July 10, for pleasure and toys. It is 105 miles N. W. by N. of London.

MOUNTY,

MOUNTY, S. [Fr.] the ascent of a hawk.

To MOURN, [the diphthong *ou* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like the *o* in *hold*; as, *mürner*, *mürning*, &c.] V. N. [Sax.] to grieve or be sorrowful; to wear the dress of sorrow; to preserve an appearance of grief. Actively, to grieve for or lament.

MO'URNER, S. one that shews grief or sorrow; one that follows a funeral in black.

MO'URNFUL, Adj. causing sorrow; feeling sorrow; having the appearance of sorrow; dismal, or expressive of grief.

MO'URNFULLY, Adv. in a sorrowful manner.

MO'URNFULNESS, S. sorrow; the appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING, S. sorrow, grief; a dress worn by persons when they have lost a relation, &c. by death. *Mourning*, among the ancients, was expressed by very different signs, as by tearing their cloaths, wearing sackcloth, laying aside crowns, and the ensigns of honour, &c. The colours of the mourning dress are different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is black; in China, it is white; in Turkey, blue, or violet; in Ethiopia, brown; in Egypt, it is yellow; and kings and cardinals mourn in purple.

MO'URNINGLY, Adv. in a sorrowful manner.

MOUSE, S. [plural *mice*. Sax.] a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.

To MOUSE, [*mouse*] V. N. to catch mice; to be sly, insidious, or upon the catch.

MOUSE-HOLE, S. a small hole.

MOUSER, [*müzer*] S. one that catches mice.

MOUTH, S. [Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of the face which consists of the lips, gums, and the inside of the cheeks, at which the food is received; an opening, or that part of the vessel by which it is filled or emptied; that part of a river by which it is entered from the sea. Figuratively, a speaker or orator. *To make mouths*, is a distortion of the features; a *downy face* made in contempt. *Down in the mouth*, implies dejected.

To MOUTH, [the *th* is pron. harder in this and the next word than in the substantive] V. A. to utter with a voice affectedly big, applied to speech. To chew or grind in the mouth, applied to eating. To seize in or with the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MO'UTHED, Adj. having a mouth; decorated with an affected bigness of voice. In composition, *foul-mouthed* implies using abusive language; *mealy-mouthed*, basifal.

MO'UTH-FULL, S. as much as the mouth can contain; any small quantity.

MO'UTHLESS, Adj. without a mouth.

MOW, [the *ow* in this and next word is pron. as in *now*] S. a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. Hay in *mow* properly signifies hay laid in a house. Hay in *rick*, which is heaped together in a field.

To MOW, V. A. to heap together or put in a mow. Neuterly, to gather the harvest.

To MOW, [pron. *mō*] V. A. [preter *mooved*, participle passive *moown*; from *marwan*, Sax.] to cut with a scythe. Figuratively, to cut down with speed or violence.

MO'WER, [*müer*] S. one who cuts with a scythe.

MUCH, Adj. [Span.] large, applied to quantity; long, applied to time; many, applied to number.

MUCH, Adv. in a great degree; by far; to a certain degree. Often or long, applied to time. Nearly.

MUCH, S. a great deal. Multitude, applied to number; abundance, applied to quantity. Something strange, uncommon, or deserving notice. "It is *much* that one," &c." *Bac.* To make *much* of, signifies to treat with great respect, fondness, or tenderness. *Much at one* means, of equal value; of equal influence.

MUCH-HA'DHAM, in Hertfordshire whose fair is June 24, for toys.

MU'CID, Adj. [Lat.] slimy, musty.

MU'CIDNESS, S. sliminess or mustiness.

MU'CILAGE, S. [Lat.] a slimy or viscous matter.

MUCILA'GINOUS, Adj. [Fr.] slimy; viscous. *Mucilaginous glands*, are a numerous set of glands in the joints.

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being slimy or viscous.

MUCK, S. [Sax.] dung used for improving lands; any thing mean, or base. *As wet as muck*, or to be *muck wet*, implies being wet with water or rain. *To run a muck*, to attack all in the way.

To MUCK, V. A. to dung.

MU'CKENDER, S. a handkerchief.

MU'CKINESS, S. nastiness; filth.

MU'CKSWEAT, [*múckswē*] S. a profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM, S. a worm that lives in dung; a miser; a curmudgeon.

MU'CKY, Adj. nasty, or filthy.

MU'COUS, Adj. [Lat.] slimy, or viscous.

MU'COUSNESS, S. the quality of being slimy or viscous.

MU'CRO, S. [Lat.] a point.

MU'CRONATED, Adj. pointed.

MU'CUS, S. a mucilaginous liquor, separated by the mucous glands and the nostrils; it is likewise used for any other slimy liquor or moisture.

MUD, S. [Brit.] the slime, or moist earth at the bottom of water; the dust or dirt of roads made wet with rain or water.

To MUD, V. A. to bury in slime or mud; to make the water foul by disturbing the mud; to dash or daub with mud.

MU'DDILY, Adv. with foulness, or disturbed mud and sediment.

MU'DDINESS, S. foulness caused by mud; dregs or sediment.

To MU'D-

To MU'DDLE, V. A. to make foul or muddy; to make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

MU'DDY, Adj. soiled or daubed with mud; dark; cloudy or dull.

To MU'DDY, V. A. to make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

MU'DSUCKER, S. a sea fowl, with two toes joined, so called from its manner of life.

To MUE, V. A. [Fr.] to moult or change the feathers.

MUFF, S. [Swed.] a covering of hair or feathers, to keep the hands warm in winter.

MUFFETE'E, [a diminutive of *muff*] S. a kind of short muff, worn upon the wrist to keep that part of the shirt clean.

MU'FFIN, S. a kind of light cake, made of the best flour, mixed with milk, &c.

To MU'FFLE, V. A. [Fr.] to cover from the weather; to blindfold; to fasten up the mouth of a dog with leathern thongs to prevent his biting; to hide, conceal, or involve.

To MU'FFLE, V. N. [Belg.] to speak inwardly; to speak inarticulately.

MU'FFLER, S. a cover for the face; a cover made of thongs, put over a dog's mouth to prevent his biting.

MU'FTI, S. [Turk.] the high-priest of the Mahometan religion.

MUG, S. a vessel to drink in.

MUGGLETONIAN, S. a professor of the principles of Ludowic Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who lived about 1657, and with his associate Reeves set up for great prophets, pretending to an absolute power of saving and damning whom they pleased, and asserting that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world.

MU'GGY, Adj. moist; dampish; mouldy; gloomy.

MU'GIENT, Part. [Lat.] bellowing.

MULA'TTO, S. [Span.] one that has a black and a white for his parents.

MULBERRY-TREE, S. [Sax.] a tree bearing a fruit formed somewhat like a pineapple, and affording a delicious juice.

MULCT, S. [Lat.] a fine, or sum of money which a person is sentenced to pay.

To MULCT, V. A. to sentence a person to pay or forfeit a sum of money.

MULE, S. [Lat.] an animal generated by an ass and a mare, or by a horse and a she-ass.

MULETEER, S. [Fr.] one that drives mules.

MULIEBRITY, S. [Lat.] womanhood; the condition of a woman.

MU'LIER, S. [Lat.] in Law, a person begotten before, but born after marriage; and reckoned lawful or legitimate.

MULL, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

To MULL, V. A. [Lat.] to soften or dissipate, as wine is when heated or sweetened.

"*Mull'd* deaf, sleepy, &c." *Shak.* To warm any liquor, but especially wine.

MULLAR, S. [Fr.] a stone flat at the bottom, and roundish at the top, with which any powder is ground on a marble: at present, improperly called a *mullet*. An instrument used by glass-grinders.

MULLET, S. [Fr.] a sea-fish. In Heraldry, a bearing in form of a flat rowel spear, having five points.

MULLYGRUBS, or MULLGRUBS, S. a twisting of the guts: a low word.

MULSE, S. [Lat.] a liquor made of wine or water, and honey boiled together.

MULT, a syllable used in composition, contracted from *multus*, Lat. much.

MULTANGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having many angles or corners.

MULTANGULARLY, Adv. with many corners or angles.

MULTANGULARNESS, S. the quality of having many angles or corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having many capsules or cells.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] various; complicate.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a complicate manner.

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, S. multiplicity, diversity, or variety.

MULTIFID, or MULTIFIDOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having many partitions; divided into many branches.

MULTIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] having various shapes, forms, or appearances.

MULTILATERAL, Adj. [Lat.] having many sides.

MULTINO'MIAL, or MULTINO'MIAL, Adj. [Lat.] having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPARTITE, Adj. [Lat.] divided into many parts.

MULTIPLE, or MULTIPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] manifold. In Arithmetic, applied to a number which contains another several times: thus, two is the multiple of six, because it contains it three times.

MULTIPL'ABLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPL'ABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being multiplied in arithmetic.

MULTIPLICAND, S. [Lat.] the number given to be multiplied.

MULTIPLICATE, Adj. [Lat.] multiplied; consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of increasing any number by adding more of the same kind. In Arithmetic, the increasing any one number by another, as often as there are units in the number by which it is increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, S. [Lat.] the number given to multiply another by.

MUL

MULTIPLICIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] manifold.
"Multiplicious or many." *Brown*.

To MULTIPLY, V. A. [Fr.] to increase in number by the addition or production of more of the same kind; to work a sum in multiplication. Neuterly, to propagate, or increase in number.

MULTIPOTENT, Adj. [Lat.] having a manifold power, or power to perform many different things.

MULTIPRESENCE, S. [Lat.] the power or act of being in several places at one and the same time.

MULTISCIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having a variety of knowledge.

MULTISILICOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having many pods. In Botany, applied to such plants as have, after each flower, many distinct pods, or seed-vessels.

MULTYSONOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having many sounds.

MULTITUDE, S. [Lat.] a great number; a crowd or throng of several persons assembled together; the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, Adj. having the appearance of a great number or multitude; manifold.

MULTIVIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having many ways.

MULTOCULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having many eyes.

MUM, Interj. [when pron. it leaves the lips closed, and may, on account of that circumstance, be used to command silence] silence! hush!

MUM, S. [Teut.] a strong pleasant liquor, brewed at Brunswic, from wheat, oats, and ground beans.

To MUMBLE, V. N. [Belg.] to speak inwardly; to mutter; to chew in an awkward manner for want of teeth; to bite softly; to eat with the lips closed. Actively, to mutter with a low indistinct voice.

MUMBLER, S. one that chews awkwardly for want of teeth; one that grumbles or mutters.

MUMBLINGLY, Adv. in an inarticulate or muttering manner.

To MUMM, V. A. [Dan.] to mask; to frolic or play tricks in masquerade.

MUMMER, S. a masker; one who performs frolics in masquerade.

MUMMERY, S. [Fr.] masquerade; frolics at a masquerade; foolery; mimicry.

MUMMY, S. [Fr.] a dead body embalmed, and preserved after the Egyptian manner. In Medicine, the flesh of a body that has been embalmed, or the liquor running from embalmed bodies when newly prepared. *To beat to mummy*, is to beat so as the flesh shall appear much bruised.

To MUMP, V. A. [Belg.] to nibble, bite quick, or to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick. *To go a begging*, in cant language.

MUMPER, S. [a cant word] a beggar.

MUMPS, S. [Belg.] fullness; silent anger or discontent. In Medicine, the squintancy.

To MUNCH, V. A. [Fr.] to chew by great mouthfuls. Neuterly, to chew ravenously.

MUNCHER, S. one that eats greedily.

MUND, in proper names, is derived from *mundt*, Sax. peace; thus *mundbrech*, is what lawyers make use of for a breach of the peace. Eadmund, now written Edmund, signifies happy peace: from *ead*, Sax. happy, and *mundt*, Sax. peace.

MUNDA'NE, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the world.

MUNDATORY, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to cleanse.

MUNDIC, S. a kind of marcasite found in tin mines, and so named in Cornwall.

MUNDIFICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of cleansing any body from dross.

MUNDIFICATIVE, Adj. having the power to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, V. A. to cleanse, purify, or make clean.

To MUNERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to reward.

MUNERATION, S. a reward.

MUNGREL, Adj. generated between animals of different species; base-born; degenerate. See **MONGREL**.

MUNICH, [múnik] a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate and duchy of Bavaria, where the elector commonly resides. It is surrounded by thick walls, bulwarks, and deep ditches, but otherwise is not a very strong place. The houses are high, and the streets large and spacious, canals running through many of them. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 48. 2. N.

MUNICIPAL, Adj. [Lat.] in the Roman Civil Law, is an epithet which signifies invested with the rights and privileges of Roman citizens. Thus the *municipal* cities were those whose inhabitants were capable of enjoying civil offices in the city of Rome. Among us, it is applied to the laws that obtain in any city or province. And those are called *municipal* officers, who are elected to defend the interests of cities, to maintain their rights and privileges, and to preserve order and harmony among the citizens.

MUNIFICENCE, S. [Lat.] the act of giving money and presents, or doing acts of liberality.

MUNIFICENT, Adj. [Lat.] liberal; generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, Adv. liberally; generously.

MUNIMENT, S. [Lat.] a fortification or strong-hold; support, or defence.

To MUNITE, V. A. [Lat.] to fortify; to strengthen; to defend.

MUNITION, S. [Lat.] a fortification or strong-hold; ammunition, or stores for carrying on a war.

MUN-

MU'NNION, S. the upright post that divides the several lights in a window-frame.

MUNSTER, the bishopric of, lies in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, and is very considerable, being 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Ems runs through the middle of it, from E. to W. The capital town is of the same name.

MURAGE, S. [Lat.] money paid for keeping walls in repair.

MURAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a wall. *Mural crown*, was an honorary reward given by the ancient Romans to the soldiers who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city.

MURDER, S. [Sax.] the act of wilful and feloniously killing a person upon malice or forethought.

To **MURDER**, V. A. to kill a man wilfully, feloniously, and of malice forethought; to destroy, or put an end to.

MURDERER, S. one who murders.

MURDERESS, S. a woman who commits murder.

MURDEROUS, Adj. guilty of murder; cruel; bloody; addicted to shedding blood.

To **MURE**, V. A. [Fr.] to build a wall; to inclose or confine within or by walls. "All the gates of the city were *mured* up." *Knolles*.

MURKY, Adj. darkish; obscure; cloudy.

MURMUR, S. [Lat.] a low rough noise; a complaint not openly expressed.

To **MURMUR**, V. N. [Lat.] to make a low, rough sound; to grumble, or to utter discontent.

MURMURER, S. one who repines, grumbles, or expresses discontent by muttering, or by some indirect manner.

MURRAIN, S. the plague in cattle.

MURRAY, or Elginshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Bamf, on the S. by Mar and Badenoch, and on the W. by Nairn. The principal rivers are, the Ness, the Spey, the Nairn, the Tindorn, and the Lossie. The chief town is Elgin. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon.

MUSCADEL, or **MUSCADINE**, S. [Fr.] a kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCLE, [pron. *músele*] S. [Lat.] a fleshy, fibrous part of the body of an animal, the organ or instrument of motion. In Natural History, a fish with two shells of a dirty bluish colour.

MUSCULAR, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the muscles; performed by the muscles.

MUSCULARITY, S. the quality which shews that a thing is of the nature of a muscle.

MUSCULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of muscles; having large and swelling muscles; brawny; belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a muscle.

MUSE, [*muze*] S. deep thought or study; a close and intense application of the mind to

any object. "With admiration and deep *muze*." *Milt*. A deity, supposed by the heathens to preside over works of genius, and to aid the writer in any particular branch of science, when addressed to; from *muza*, Lat. *mouza*, Gr. The *Muses* were certain fabulous divinities among the Pagans, supposed to preside over the arts and sciences. Some reckon no more than three of them, viz. Mneme, Aæde, and Melete; i. e. memory, singing, and meditation; but Homer and Hesiod reckon nine, viz. Clio, which means glory; Euterpe, pleasing; Thalia, flourishing; Melpomene, attracting; Terpsichore, rejoicing the heart; Erato, the amiable; Polyhymnia, a multitude of songs; Urania, the heavenly; and Calliope, sweetness of voice. To Clio they attributed the invention of history; to Melpomene, tragedy; to Thalia, comedy; to Euterpe, the use of the flute; to Terpsichore, the harp; to Erato, the lyre and lute; to Calliope, heroic verse; to Urania, astrology; and to Polyhymnia, rhetoric.

To **MUSE**, [*muze*] V. N. [Lat.] to apply the mind with intenseness to any subject; to study, or revolve in the mind; to be absent of mind; to wonder.

MUSEFUL, [*múze-fúl*] Adj. full of thought.

MUSER, [*múzer*] S. a plodding person; or one that thinks intensely.

MUSETTE, [*múzet*] S. [Ital. a diminutive, from *muza*, Lat. a song] a short air or song.

MUSEUM, [*múzeúm*] S. [Gr.] a name which originally signified a part of the palace of Alexandria, which took up at least one-fourth of that city. This quarter was called the *Museum*, from its being set apart for the Muses and the study of the sciences. Here were lodged and entertained the men of learning, who were divided into many companies or colleges, according to the sciences of which they were the professors; and to each of these houses or colleges was allotted a handsome revenue. The foundation of this establishment is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library. Hence the word *Museum* is now applied to any place set apart as a repository for things that have an immediate relation to the arts. The *Museum* at Oxford, called *Ashmolean Museum*, is a noble pile of building, erected for that purpose. And the *Museum* of the late Sir Hans Sloane contains a noble and valuable collection of the productions of nature and art, and has been lately purchased by the public, for the benefit of the nation.

MUSHROOM, S. [Fr.] in Botany, the champignon. Figuratively, an upstart; a person that rises to grandeur from a mean and poor birth.

MUSIC, [*múzik*] S. [Gr.] one of the liberal sciences, belonging to the mathematics, which considers the number, time, and tune of sounds, in order to make delightful harmony;

mony; the art of fingering, and playing upon all sorts of musical instruments.

MUSICAL, [*múzikal*] Adj. [Fr.] harmonious; belonging to music.

MUSICALLY, [*múzikally*] Adv. harmoniously; sweetly sounding.

MUSICALNESS, [*múzikalness*] S. the quality of sounding sweetly, harmoniously, or melodiously.

MUSICIAN, [*múzishian*] S. [Fr.] one skilled in harmony, or who plays on musical instruments.

MUSK, S. [Fr.] a dry, light, and friable substance, of a dark blackish colour, tinged with purple; it is a perfume of a very strong scent, and only agreeable when in a very small quantity, or moderated by the mixture of some other perfume. It is found in a kind of bag or tumour which grows under the belly of a wild beast called Moschus.

MUSKET, S. [Fr.] a fire-arm borne on the shoulder, and used in war, before the invention of firelocks, fired by the application of a lighted match; at present, the word is promiscuously used for a firelock or fusée.

MUSKETEEER, S. a soldier who carries a musket.

MUSKETOON, S. [Fr.] a fire-arm shorter and thicker than a firelock; a blunderbuss.

MUSKINESS, S. the quality or scent of musk.

MUSKY, Adj. fragrant; sweet-scented.

MUSLIN, [*múzlín*] S. [Fr.] a fine cloth made of cotton, and imported from India, &c.

MUSLIN, [*múzlín*] Adj. made of muslin.

MUSROL, S. [Fr.] the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

MUSSULMAN, [plur. *Mussulmen*] S. [Arab.] a word used by the Mahometans to signify a true believer.

MUST, Verb. Imperf. [Belg.] obliged. It is of all persons and tenses, used of persons and things, and placed before a verb.

MUST, S. [Lat.] new wine; new wort.

To MUST, V. A. [Brit.] to give an ill scent or stink to a thing, generally applied to stables. To make mouldy. Neuterly, to contract an ill scent, applied to vessels that are out of use; to grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, S. [Fr.] whiskers or hair growing on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, S. [Brit.] a plant producing small and warm seed; sauce made of the juice of mustard-seed mixed with water, &c.

To MUSTER, V. A. [Belg.] to review an army; to collect or bring together. Neuterly, to assemble, in order to form an army.

MUSTER, S. a review of an army; a register of forces mustered; a collection. "A muster of peacocks." To pass muster, signifies to be allowed. This word is used in composition.

MUSTER-BOOK, S. a book in which the names of soldiers are registered.

MUSTER-MASTER, S. one who superintends the muster, to prevent frauds.

MUSTER-ROLL, S. a register of forces.

MUSTILY, Adv. with an ill scent.

MUSTINESS, S. damp; foulness; a bad scent.

MUSTY, Adj. mouldy, spoiled with dampness; ill-scented; stale, spoiled with age. Figuratively, dull; heavy; wanting activity or experience.

MUTABILITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of not continuing long in the same state. Inconstancy or fickleness.

MUTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] changeable; inconstant, fickle, or unsettled.

MUTABLENESS, S. the quality of changing soon or often.

MUTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of changing or altering.

MUTE, Adj. [Lat.] silent; dumb; unable to say any thing. *SYNON.* By mute is understood incapability of speech; by silent, a voluntary forbearance.

MUTE, S. one that cannot speak. In grammar, a letter which cannot be pronounced when by itself when before a liquid, or without a vowel. B, C, D, F, G, J, K, P, Q, T, V, are mutes in the English alphabet.

MUTELY, Adv. in a silent manner; without speech.

To MUTILATE, V. A. [Lat.] to deprive of some essential part or limb.

MUTILATION, S. [Lat.] the loss of any essential part or limb.

MUTINEER, S. a person that causes, or joins in, sedition.

MUTINOUS, Adj. [Fr.] seditious; turbulent; resisting lawful authority.

MUTINOUSLY, Adv. in a seditious manner.

MUTINOUSNESS, S. the quality of causing sedition, or disobeying lawful authority.

To MUTINY, V. A. [Fr.] to rise against or resist persons in authority; to cause sedition.

MUTINY, S. the act of resisting lawful authority; sedition.

To MUTTER, V. N. [Lat.] to grumble; to murmur. Actively, to utter discontent in an imperfect manner.

MUTTER, S. a murmur; or the act of expressing discontent in a low and almost inarticulate voice.

MUTTERER, S. one that utters discontent in a low and almost inarticulate voice.

MUTTERINGLY, Adv. expressing discontent with a low and inarticulate voice.

MUTTON, S. [Fr.] the flesh of sheep. In ludicrous language, a sheep.

MUTUAL, Adj. [Lat.] reciprocal; acting so as to perform the same action by turns.

MUTUALLY, Adv. in return; reciprocally.

MUTUALITY, S. reciprocation; return.

MUURRAS, a village of Carmarthen re-

in

in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 21, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

MU'ZZLE, S. [Fr.] the mouth of any thing; a fastening of thongs, to hinder a dog or other animal from biting.

To **MU'ZZLE**, V. N. to bring the mouth near; to mouth. "The bear *muzzles* and "smells to him." *L'Estran*. Actively, to bind the mouth.

MY, Pron. Possessive. When the substantive follows, we use *my*, and when it goes before, *mine*, as likewise in answering a question; as, "This is *my* book." "This book is *mine*." Whose book is this? Answer, *mine*.

MY'DRIM, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on March 12, for cattle, horses, and flannel.

MYO'GRAPHY, [*myógraphy*] S. [Gr.] a description of the muscles.

MYO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MY'OPS, S. a person who is short-sighted.

MY'OPY, S. shortness of sight.

MYRIAD, S. [Brit.] the number of ten thousand. Figuratively, a great number.

MYRMIDON, S. [Gr.] a ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYRO'BALAN, S. [Lat.] a dried fruit, from the East-Indies, having a stone, kernel, and pulp of an austere and acrid taste.

MYRRH, [pron. *mír*] S. [Lat.] a vegetable product of the gum-resin kind, of a reddish-brown colour, with more or less of a mixture of yellow; its taste is bitter and acrid, its smell strong: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree, which produces it, is unknown.

MY'RRHINE, Adj. [Lat.] made of myrrhine stones, in great repute among the ancient Romans, but at present unknown to us.

MY'RTLE, S. [Lat.] a low fragrant shrub with small leaves.

MYSE'LF, a reciprocal pronoun [Sax.] used by a person to shew that a thing relates to him only, exclusive of any other.

MY'STAGOGUE, [*my'stagóg*] S. [Gr.] one who interprets divine mysteries; one that keeps relics, and shews them to strangers.

MYSTERIARCH, [*my'stériark*] S. [Gr.] one who presides over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, Adj. [Fr.] not to be comprehended or discovered by the human understanding; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner not to be discovered by reason, or to be comprehended by the understanding; in an obscure, or perplexed manner.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, S. that quality which renders any truth or doctrine above the discovery of reason, or comprehension of the understanding.

MY'STERY, S. [Gr.] in its primary sense, originally used for some sacred rite or doctrine, communicated only to a few chosen persons by the ancient priests. A truth re-

vealed by God, which is above the power of our natural reason, either to find out or to comprehend when it is revealed. Any thing artfully made difficult. A trade or calling: in the last sense it should be written *mystery*.

MY'STIC, or **MY'STICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] obscure; emblematical, or including some second or secret meaning under the form of a picture.

MY'STICALLY, Adv. in a manner which conveys some secret meaning.

MY'STICALNESS, S. the state of conveying some secret meaning.

MYTHO'LOGICAL, Adj. relating to the application or explanation of fabulous history.

MYTHO'LOGICALLY, Adv. in a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST, S. one who explains the fables of the ancient heathens.

To **MYTHO'LOGIZE**, V. N. to relate or explain the fabulous histories of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a system of fables; an explanation of the fables or fabulous history of the ancient heathens.

N.

N, A liquid consonant, and semi-vowel; the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, having an invariable sound: after *m* it is almost lost, as in *condemn*. In the beginning of words or syllables, it suffices no consonant immediately after it; nor any before it, except *g*, *k*, and *s*, as in *gnaw*, *know*, *snail*, &c. In composition, before *l*, *b*, *p*, and *m*, the *n* is frequently changed into an *m*, and before an *l* and *r* into an *l* and *r*, according to the custom of the Romans, as *illicit*, for *inlicit*; *impress*, for *inpress*; *inherent*, for *inreverent*. When used for a numeral, *N* stands for 600, and with a dash over it thus *N̄*, for 6000. In the abbreviations it is likewise used for *numero* or number; as No. V. i. e. number 5.

N. B. [a contraction for *nota bene*] mark well; take notice; observe.

To **NAB**, V. A. [Swed.] to catch or seize unexpectedly. A low word.

NA'DIR, S. in Astronomy, is that point of the Heavens which is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point directly over our heads. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon.

NAG, S. [Belg.] a small or young horse. In familiar language, a horse.

NA'HUM, the seventh of the twelve lesser prophets, a native of Elkoshai, a little village of Galilee, the ruins of which were still to be seen in the time of St. Jerom. The particular circumstances of this prophet's life are altogether unknown.

NATADS, S. in Mythology, nymphs of the fountain.

NAIL, S. [Sax.] in Anatomy, a kind of horny substance upon the ends of the fingers and toes; talons, or horny substance at the extremity of the toes of birds and beasts; a spike of metal with a sharp point, and sometimes a flat head, used to fasten things together; a stud or boss; a measure containing two inches and a half.—*On the nail*, implies immediately, or without delay. “We want our money on the nail.” *Swift*.

To **NAIL**, V. A. to fasten any thing with small spikes of iron called nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, S. a nail-maker.

NAIRN, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, the capital of a county of that name, seated on the frith of Murray, 18 m. E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh.

NAIRN, a shire of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

NAKED, Adj. [Sax.] without cloaths, or covering. Figuratively, unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. Plain, or evident, applied to truth. Mere; bare; simple; without any additional circumstances.

NAKEDLY, Adv. without cloaths, covering, or disguise.

NAKEDNESS, S. the state of a person without cloaths, or covering; plainness; evidence; freedom from disguise.

NALL, S. [Id.] an awl made use of by collar-makers.

NAME, S. [Sax.] denotes a word whereby men have agreed to express some idea; or which serves to signify a thing or subject spoken of. This the grammarians usually call a noun, though their noun is not of quite so great an extent as our *Name*. *Names* are either proper or appellative. Proper Names are those which represent some individual thing or person, so as to distinguish it from all other things of the same species; as Cicero, which represents a certain orator. Proper names are either called christian, as those given in baptism, or surnames; the first intended for the distinction of persons, answering to the Roman *Prænomen*; the second for the distinction of families, answering to the *Nomen* of the Romans, and the *Patronymicum* of the Greeks. Figuratively, reputation, or character. Renown; honour, or glory; memory, or remembrance. Power given to a person to act for another. Appearance, or assumed character. “In the name of Brook.” *Id.*

To **NAME**, V. A. [Sax.] to apply a word constantly to distinguish a person or thing from others; to mention the word applied to any being; to specify or distinguish by mentioning the word applied to express any person or idea; to utter or mention. **SYNON.** We name, to distinguish in conversation; we call, for help, when wanted.

NAMELESS, Adj. [Sax.] having no word by which it may be expressed; one whose name is not known or expressed.

NAMELY, Adv. [Belg.] particularly; specially; to mention by name.

NAMER, S. one that calls or knows any person or thing by name.

NAMESAKE, S. one that has the same name with another.

NAMPTWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 26, September 4, and December 15, for cattle, horses, cloaths, flannel, bedding, hardware, and pewter. Here are salt-springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh-water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt. It is 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of London.

NAMUR, the county of, a province of the Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maese; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. It is pretty fertile, and has several forests, marble-quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It belongs to the Dutch. Namur is the capital town.

NANTGLYN, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 6, and October 27, for cattle.

NAP, S. [Sax.] a slumber; short sleep; the soft or downy part of woollen cloth above the surface.

To **NAP**, V. N. to sleep; to be drowsy; to be in a state of seeming security.

NAPE, S. the joint of the neck behind.

NA'PKIN, S. linen used at table to lay in the lap, and wipe the hands.

NA'PLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, an university, and four castles. It is 15 miles in circumference, and has seven large suburbs, in which, and the city, they reckon 300,000 inhabitants. The king's palace is extremely large, and magnificently furnished. The convents and churches are surprizingly rich, and it is a doubt whether those at Rome surpass them or not. The finest building of all is the cathedral, and the chapel where the blood of St. Januarius is kept. In this city they make excellent soap, fine cloths, and all sorts of stuffs; and their wine and oil are excellent, and in great plenty. The air is pure, serene, and healthy, and the weather in winter is very mild. In short, it would be a perfect paradise, if they were not liable to frequent earthquakes. The harbour is large enough to contain 500 vessels, where they may ride secure. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

NA'PLES, a kingdom in the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The present monarch is second son of the king of Spain. This kingdom is a

sief of the Church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purse of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. It is about 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The soil contains a great mixture of sulphur, of which there are a great many mines, and several volcanoes. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for the same reason the fruits become perfectly ripe. The kingdom of Naples is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra-di-Lavoro, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districts.

NA'PLESS, Adj. worn threadbare.

NA'PPINESS, S. the quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY, Adj. [what will cause persons to take a nap] pleasant and strong liquor.

NA'PTAKING, S. a surprize, or unexpected seizure and attack.

NA'PTHA, S. [Gr.] a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of the bituminous kind, of a very pale-yellow, with a cast of brown; it is found floating on the waters of springs, and is mostly used externally in paralytic cases.

NA'RBARTH, a town of Pembrokehire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs; viz. on March 21, June 4, July 5, Sept. 26, and Dec. 11, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 231 W. by N. of London.

NARCO'SIS, S. [Gr.] a privation of sense, as in a palsy, or by taking opium.

NARCO'TIC, Adj. [Gr.] procuring sleep; stupifying; or causing stupefaction.

NARCO'TICS, S. [Gr.] medicines which take away the senses, or stupify.

NARD, S. [Gr.] a fragrant ointment, called spikenard; a sweet-scented shrub.

NA'RRABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being told or related.

To NA'RRATE, V. A. to tell or relate.

NARRA'TION, S. [Lat.] an account, relation, history, or description of any action, or series of actions.

NA'RRATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] relating; giving an account of facts as they happened; fond of telling stories, or relating things past. "Narrative old age." Pope.

NA'RRATIVE, S. a relation; an account, or recital of a fact as it has happened.

NA'RRATIVELY, Adv. by way of narrative.

NARRA'TOR, S. [Fr.] one that relates any fact.

To NA'RRIFY, V. A. to relate any fact; to be fond of telling stories, or past facts. "I ever narrify'd my friends." Shak.

NA'RRROW, [narrow] Adj. [Sax.] of small breadth; containing a small distance from one extreme to another. Short, applied to time. Niggardly, or covetous, applied to the mind. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous. Near, or within a small distance.

"Miss'd so narrow." Dryd. Close; vigilant; attentive. "With narrow search." Milt.

To NA'RRROW, [narrow] V. A. [Sax.] to lessen the breadth or wideness of a thing; to shorten the space between any two things.

NA'RRONLY, [narrowly] Adv. with small space between the sides, or little breadth; contractedly; without extent or generosity of sentiment; closely or attentively; scarcely in an avaricious or niggardly manner.

NA'RROWNNESS, [narrowness] S. having its extremities at a small distance from each other. Want of extent or generosity, applied to the mind. Meanness, poverty, or a state of uneasiness, applied to condition. Want of capacity, applied to the understanding.

NA'SAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the nose. In Grammar, pronounced through the nose.

NA'SCORNIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having a horn on the nose. "Nasicornous beetles." Brown.

NA'STILY, Adv. in such a dirty, filthy, or polluted manner, as to raise nauseousness.

NA'STINESS, S. the quality of being so dirty and filthy as to raise nauseousness. Obscenity, grossness, applied to words and ideas.

NA'STY, Adj. [Teut.] raising disgust from dirt; nauseous; filthy. Figuratively, obscene or lewd, applied to language.

NA'TAL, Adj. [Lat.] native; the place in which, or day when, a person was born.

NATA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of swimming.

NA'THLESS, Adv. [Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; not the less. "Nathless he so endur'd." Par. Lost.

NA'TION, [nashon] S. [Lat.] a considerable number of people inhabiting a certain extent of ground, and under the same government; a government or kingdom.

NA'TIONAL, [nashonal] Adj. [Fr.] public, general, opposed to particular; bigotten to one's country; confined to a particular country.

NA'TIONALLY, [nashonally] Adv. at a nation; generally.

NA'TIONALNESS, [nashonalness] S. reference to a people in general.

NA'TIVE, Adj. [Lat.] produced by nature; natural, opposed to artificial; agreeable to nature; belonging to the time or place of a person's birth; original, or that from which a thing is made originally.

NA'TIVE, S. one born in any place; an original inhabitant; offspring.

NA'TIVENESS, S. the quality of being produced by nature, opposed to artificial.

NATI'VITY, S. [Fr.] birth; time, place, or manner of birth; the state or place of being produced.

NAT'URAL, Adj. [Fr.] produced or affected by nature. In Law, illegitimate; begotten by parents not joined in wedlock. Be-

flowed by nature, applied to the faculties of the mind. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. Proceeding from natural causes, opposed to violent; as, "A natural death." *Natural Functions* are those actions whereby the aliments are changed and assimilated so as to become a part of the body. *Natural History* is a description of the productions of the earth. *Natural Inclinations* are the tendencies of our minds towards things seemingly good. *Natural Philosophy* is that which considers the powers and properties of natural bodies, and their mutual actions on one another.

NATURAL, S. a person who has not the use of reason.

NATURALISM, S. the doctrine which accounts for the phenomena and creation of the world from the operation of nature, exclusive of a supreme intelligent creator, separate from, and the author of, matter.

NATURALIST, S. a person who studies and is versed in the works of nature.

NATURALIZATION, S. the act of giving foreigners the privileges of natives.

To **NATURALIZE**, V. A. to adopt into a community, or invest with the privileges of native subjects; to familiarize; to make easy, as if taught by nature.

NATURALLY, Adv. without instruction, or being taught; by the impulses of unafflicted nature; according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, S. the state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth, reality, or the nature of things.

NATURE, S. [Lat.] the system of the world; the machine of the universe; the assemblage of all created beings. "Most beautiful things in nature." *Glanv.* A distinct species or kind of being. "Human nature." The essential properties of a thing, or that by which it is distinguished from all others. "Man participating of both natures." *Hale.* The established order and course of material things; the series of second causes, or the laws which God has impressed on matter. "My end—was wrought by nature." *Shak.* The constitution, or an aggregate of the powers of an animal body. "Nature being oppressed." *Shak.* The action of Providence, or that spiritual power diffused throughout the creation, which moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties. Figuratively, disposition of mind, or temper. "Whose nature is so far from doing harm." *Shak.* Natural affection and reverence, or the principles implanted in us by the Deity. "Have not seen the son—tho' violated nature—his way." *Pope.* Sort, kind, or species. "A dispute of this nature." *Dryd.*

NATURITY, S. the state or quality of being produced by nature.

NAVAL, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of ships; relating to ships.

NAVARRE, a kingdom lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrenees, being about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and comprehends but one district, whose capital is St. Jean-Pied-de-Porte. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The French king takes the title of king of Navarre from hence.

NAVE, S. [Sax.] the middle part of a wheel in which the axle moves, and the spokes are fixed; the middle or body of a church, from *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.

NAVEL, S. [Sax.] a point in the middle of the belly, by which infants communicate with, and before their birth are nourished by, their mothers. Figuratively, the inward part or middle.

NAVENBY, a village in Lincolnshire, with two fairs, on August 18 for horses, and October 17, for sheep and hogs; and a market on Thursday.

NAUFRAGE, S. [Lat.] shipwreck.

NAUGHT, [naut] Adj. [Sax.] bad; worthless. "Thy sister's naught." *Shak.*

NAUGHT, [naut] S. nothing. Improperly written *nought*.

NAUGHTILY, [naütily] Adv. badly; viciously; wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, [naütiness] S. [Sax.] depravity; a slight degree of wickedness.

NAUGHTY, [naüty] Adj. bad; doing any thing vicious or amiss.

NAVICULAR, Adj. [Lat.] formed like a ship, applied to the third bone in each foot situated between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia.

NAVIGABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable to be passed by ships or boats.

To **NAVIGATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to sail; to pass in a vessel. Actively, to pass over in a ship or boat.

NAVIGATION, S. [Fr.] the act of passing by water; the art or act of conducting any vessel by water from one place to another, the most commodious way.

NAVIGATOR, S. [Fr.] a sailor, or person who passes from one place to another by water; one that works a ship.

To **NAUSEATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to loath; to reject with disgust; to strike or affect with loathing.

NAUSEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause loathing or disgust.

NAUSEOUSNESS, S. the quality which causes loathing and disgust.

NAUTIC, or **NAUTICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to sailing or sailors.

NAUTILUS, S. [Lat.] a shell-fish in the Mediterranean, which moves with something resembling oars and a sail.

NAVY, *S.* [Lat.] a fleet or collection of ships, generally applied to men of war.

NAY, *Adv.* [Sax.] a word used to imply denial or refusal. What is still more—used in amplification. “Yea, when absent; nay, when dead.” *B. Johnson.*

NAYWORD, *S.* a refusal. A by-word. A watch word.

To **NEAL**, [*neel*] *V. A.* [Sax.] to temper by heating and cooling gradually. Neuterly, to be tempered by fire.

NEAP, [*neep*] *Adj.* [Sax.] low; decreasing, applied only to the tide, and sometimes used as a substantive.

NEAR, [*neer*] *Prep.* [Sax.] at a small distance from; close to.

NEAR, [*neer*] *Adv.* almost at hand; not far off. After go, not to want much; or not far off. “It will go near to ruin him.” *Spectator.*

NEAR, [*neer*] *Adj.* not far off; advanced towards the end of a design or undertaking; affecting; dear. “Of so great and near concernment.” *Locke.* Inclining to covetousness. “A near man.”

NEARLY, [*neerly*] *Adv.* at no great distance; affectingly; pressing; closely, used with concern. In a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, [*neerness*] *S.* the quality of being at a small distance, or almost close to, applied to situation. Alliance of blood or affection, applied to relations or friends. Too great care of money, applied to expense.

NEAT, [*neet*] *S.* [Sax.] black cattle and oxen, used collectively; a cow, or ox.

NEAT, [*neet*] *Adj.* [Fr.] made with skill and elegance, but void either of splendor or dignity; cleanly. In Trade, pure; unadulterated; not spoiled by foreign mixtures. *Neat* or *net product*, is that which is gained after all expenses are paid.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Trinity-Thursdays, July 13, and September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. of London.

NEATHERD, [*neetherd*] *S.* [Sax.] one that keeps black cattle.

NEATLY, [*neetly*] *Adv.* in a cleanly manner; in such a manner as discovers skill and elegance, free from pomp, and without dignity.

NEATNESS, [*neetness*] *S.* spruceness; elegance without pomp, affectation, or dignity; the quality of being free from adulteration or foreign mixtures.

NEBULA, *S.* [Lat.] an appearance like a cloud in a human body; a film on the eye.

NEBULOUS, *Adj.* [Lat.] misty; cloudy.

NECESSARIES, *S.* such things as a person cannot live without; things necessary for the support of life.

NECESSARILY, *Adv.* indispensibly; by inevitable consequence.

NECESSARINESS, *S.* that quality of a

thing which renders it such, that it cannot be without it.

NECESSARY, *Adj.* [Lat.] that which must be indispensibly done or granted; that without which a thing cannot exist; impelled by an irresistible principle; conclusive; following by inevitable consequence.

To **NECESSITATE**, *V. A.* [Lat.] to make necessary; to deprive of choice; to compel by irresistible force.

NECESSITATION, *S.* the act of making necessary, or compelling in such a manner as cannot be resisted.

NECESSITOUS, *Adj.* oppressed with want or poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, *S.* poverty; want of things essential to the support of life.

NECESSITUDE, *S.* [Lat.] want; need.

NECESSITY, *S.* [Lat.] irresistible power; the state of being free from dispensation or choice; a state of poverty, or want of things without which life cannot be supported; irresistible force of arguments, or inevitable consequence.

NECK, *S.* [Sax.] that part of the body which supports the head, and is between the head and the body. A long narrow part. “neck of land.” *Bacon.* On the neck means immediately after, from one following another closely.

NECK-CLOTH, *S.* a piece of linen worn round the neck.

NECKLACE, *S.* a string of beads or jewels worn by way of ornament round a woman's neck.

NECROMANCER, *S.* [Gr.] one that converses with ghosts, or reveals secrets by means of the dead; a conjurer.

NECROMANCY, *S.* the art of revealing future events by conversing with the dead by enchantment.

NECTAR, *S.* [Gr.] a liquor said to be the drink of the gods; and that whose drink of it should be immortal.

NECTARED, *Adj.* tinged, mingled, abounding with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, *Adj.* resembling nectar as sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, *S.* [Fr.] a delicious fruit of the plum or peach kind.

NEED, *S.* [Sax.] a pressing difficulty; want; distressful poverty; want of any thing useful or serviceable.

To **NEED**, *V. A.* to want; to require; to be in want of. Neuterly, to be wanted or necessary.

NEEDER, *S.* one that wants, or cannot do without a thing.

NEEDFUL, *Adj.* necessary; not to be done without; indispensibly requisite.

NEEDFULLY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to be necessary.

NEEDFULNESS, *S.* the quality of being necessary to an effect or end.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, where

market on Wednesdays, and a fair on Oct. 28, for toys. It is 10 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 7½ N. E. of London.

NEEDINESS, S. the quality of being in want of things essential to the support of life.

NEEDLE, S. [Sax.] a small slender piece of steel, used in sewing; the small steel bar, which points towards the north in the sea-compass.

NEEDLEFUL, S. as much thread as generally is used with a needle.

NEEDLER, or **NEEDLE-MAKER**, S. a person that makes needles.

NEEDLE-WORK, S. any work performed with a needle; embroidery.

NEEDLESS, Adj. unnecessary; not requisite; not wanted.

NEEDLESSLY, Adv. without obligation or necessity.

NEEDLESSNESS, S. the quality of being unnecessary.

NEEDS, Adv. necessarily; by irresistible force or compulsion; indispensably.

NEEDY, Adj. distressed by poverty; wanting the necessities of life.

NEER, a contraction of **NEVER**.

To **NEESE**, [neeze] V. N. [Sax.] to discharge breath violently, and by a convulsive motion, through the nose.

NEFAARIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] excessively wicked. In Law, unlawful.

NEGATION, S. [Lat.] denial, opposed to affirmation, or assent. Refusal, opposed to consent. The absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when a stone is inanimate, blind, or deaf.

NEGATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] denying, opposed to affirming. Implying the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, S. a proposition by which something is denied. In Grammar, a particle made use of to imply denial; as, *not*.

NEGATIVELY, Adv. with denial; in the form of a denial.

To **NEGLECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to omit by carelessness; to refuse; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone something that should be done.

NEGLECT, S. inattention; careless treatment, or scornful heedlessness; omission of something which ought to be done.

NEGLECTER, S. one who wilfully, scornfully, or heedlessly omits doing something which he ought to do.

NEGLECTFUL, Adj. heedless; omitting through scorn, heedlessness, or inattention.

NEGLECTFULLY, Adv. so as to omit some duty for want of attention or caution; treating in a cold and indifferent manner.

NEGLIGENCE, S. [Lat.] the habit of omitting some duty by heedlessness, or want of attention; want of care or caution.

NEGLECT, Adj. [Lat.] careless; heedless; inattentive; scornfully regardless.

NEGLECTLY, Adv. in a careless, heedless, or unexact manner.

To **NEGOTIATE**, [negotiate] V. N. [Fr.] to carry on the trade of a merchant; to traffic; to enter into treaty with a foreign state; to pass a bill or draught for money.

NEGOTIATION, [negotiation] S. a treaty of business; a treaty with a foreign state.

NEGOTIATOR, [negotiator] S. [Fr.] one employed to treat with others; one that transmits or pays away bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGOTIATING, [negotiating] Part. employed in treating with others; passing bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGRO, S. [Span.] a black.

NEGROLAND, or **NIGRI'TIA**, a country of Africa, which lies between 18° west, and 15° east longitude, and between 10° and 20° of north latitude, the great river Niger running thro' it. It is bounded by Zaara, or the Desert, on the north; by unknown countries on the east; by Guinea on the south; and by the Atlantic Ocean on the west.

To **NEIGH**, [pron. ney] V. N. [Sax.] to make a noise like a horse or mare.

NEIGH, [ney] S. the noise made by a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, [pron. néybar] S. [Sax.] one who lives near to another; one familiar to another; any thing situated near or next to another; intimate; confident. In Divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, [néyburhúd] S. [Sax.] a place situated near another; the state of being near to each other; those that live near one another.

NEIGHBOURLY, [néyburly] Adv. in the manner of a neighbour; in a social and civil manner.

NEITHER, Conj. [sometimes pronounced *nither*, and by others *nether*. Sax.] not either. When used in the first branch of a negative sentence, it is answered by *nor*. "Fight *neither* with small *nor* great." 1 Kings xvii. 31. Sometimes it is used as the second branch of a negative sentence; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." Gen. iii. 3. Sometimes it follows a negative at the end of a sentence, and often, though not grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative. "Men come not to the knowledge—till they come to the use of reason, *nor* then *neither*." Locke.

NEITHER, Pron. not either; not one nor the other; not this nor that.

NELSON, an English settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay. seated at the mouth of the river Nelson, 600 miles N. W. of Rupertfort, and 250 S. E. of

of Churchill-fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. Lon. 91. 5. W. lat. 57. 25. N.

NEOTS, *S.* a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs, on Ascension-Thursdays, Corpus Christi-day, June 13, August 1, and Dec. 17, for all sorts of cattle. It is 17 miles W. N. W. of Cambridge, and 57 N. N. W. of London.

NEPENTHE, *S.* [Gr.] in Antiquity, a magic potion or opiate, which rendered persons insensible to, or made them forget, all their pains and grief.

NEPHEW, [*nepew*] *S.* [Fr.] a brother or sister's son.

NEPHRITIC, [*nefritis*] *Adj.* [Fr.] belonging to the kidneys; reins, or vessels that convey the urine; troubled with the stone; good against the gravel and stone.

NEPOTISM, *S.* [Lat.] fondness for nephews.

NERVE, *S.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, a round, white, long body, like a cord, composed of several threads or fibres, deriving its origin from the brain or spinal marrow, and distributed through all parts of the body, serving as the organ of sensation or motion, and supposed by some anatomists to contain a juice called the animal spirits, or some electrical fluid, by means of which the impression of objects is conveyed instantaneously to the brain, or the soul resident therein. A sinew or tendon. In Poetry, any thing which gives strength, or is essential.

NERVELESS, *Adj.* faint; without strength; weak.

NERVOUS, *Adj.* [Lat.] well-strung; strong; vigorous; relating to the nerves; having its seat in the nerves. Having weak or disordered nerves, in medical cant.

NESS, a termination added to an adjective, by means of which it is changed to a substantive, signifying state or quality in the abstract. Thus *good* is changed into *goodness*. When used at the ends of the names of places, it is derived from *nesc*, Sax. a nose, promontory or headland; as, *Inverness*.

NEST, *S.* [Sax.] a bed or repository formed by a bird or fowl for laying, hatching, and feeding her young in; any place where animals are produced; the young in a nest. A receptacle, or place of residence. "A nest of rogues." A collection of drawers, boxes, or pockets, that communicate with each other, or belong to the same frame.

To **NEST**, *V. A.* to build nests.

To **NESTLE**, *V. N.* to settle, harbour, or lie close and snug like birds in a nest. Actively, to house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird does her young in a nest. "She like his mother nestles him." *Chapman*.

NET, *S.* [Sax.] a texture woven or knit with large interstices, or meshes, used as a snare for birds, fishes, &c.

NETHER, *Adj.* [Sax.] lower, opposed to

upper; situated in a lower place, or in the infernal regions.

NETHERLANDS, antiently called *Belgia*, but since denominated *Low-Countries*, or *Netherlands*, from their low situation, are situated between 2° and 7° of east longitude, and between 50° and 53° 30' of north latitude; and are bounded by the German sea on the north; Germany on the east; by Lorrain and France on the south; and by another part of France, and the British seas on the west. They consist of 17 provinces; 10 of which are called the Austrian and French Netherlands, and the other 7 the United Provinces.

NETHERMOST, *Adj.* [the superlative of *nether*] lowest; below any other thing it is compared with.

NETTING, *S.* a piece of network.

NETTLE, *S.* [Sax.] a stinging herb.

To **NETTLE**, *V. A.* to sting, irritate, or provoke.

NETWORK, *S.* the work with which a net is made; any thing made with interstices resembling the meshes of a net.

NEVER, *Adv.* [Sax.] at no time, either past, present, or to come; in no degree. "*Never the worse.*" None, or not a single one. "He answered him to *never* a word." *Mait.* xxvii. 14. Johnson observes that this word is used in a form of speech, which though handed down by the best writers, and but lately censured, is justly reckoned a solecism; as in, "He is mistaken, though *never* so wise," which should properly be expressed, "He is mistaken, though *ever* so wise." Or else by supplying the ellipsis, thus: "He is mistaken, though there *never* was a person so wise." In this sense, it should be remarked, it always includes a comparison, and is followed by *so*.

NEVERTHELESS, *Adv.* notwithstanding.

NEVIN, or **NEWIN**, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire. It has a small market on Saturday, and three fairs, on April 4, Saturday before Whitsuntide, and August 25, for cattle. It is 249½ miles N. W. of London.

NEVIS, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and a colony of the English. Lon. 62. o. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

NEUROLOGY, *S.* [Gr.] a description of, or discourse concerning, the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, *S.* [Gr.] the anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, *Adj.* [Lat.] indifferent; not engaged in or taking part with either side. In Grammar, applied to a noun which implies no sex; applied to a verb, that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *I sit*.

NEUTER,

NEUTER, S. one indifferent, or not engaged in any party.

NEUTRAL, Adj. [Fr.] indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad. In Medicine, neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, S. one who does not act or engage on either side.

NEUTRALITY, S. a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, Adv. in an indifferent manner; on neither side.

NEW, Adj. [Sax.] lately made or had; fresh; not used; modern; having the effect of novelty; not accustomed or familiar; renewed or repaired, so as to recover its first state; fresh after any cessation or impediment; of no ancient extraction. Generally applied to things, in the same sense as *young* is to persons. In composition, it signifies newly, or lately. "The *new*-heal'd wound." *Shak.*

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs, on Friday before Passion-Sunday, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 2, November 1, and Monday before Dec. 11, for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, linen and woollen cloth; but the last is only for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is 122½ miles N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of N. Wales, in the Isle of Anglesea, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs, on June 22, August 10 and 21, Sept. 25, and Nov. 11, for cattle. It is seated on the river Brant, and is 257½ miles N. W. of London.

NEWBOROUGH, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on June 21, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

NEWBRIDGE, a village in Berkshire, with two fairs, on March 31 and September 28, for cheese and horses.

NEW-BRITAIN. See BRITAIN.

NEW-BUCKENHAM, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on May 29, for cheese and cattle, and November 22, for cheese and toys.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thursday, for horses and other cattle; on July 1, for horses, cows, and hogs; Sept. 3, for cheese and horses, and October 28, for ditto. It was built out of a Roman town called Spinae, now a village adjoining. It is 56 miles W. of London.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on June 22, July 18, and November 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is 220 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWCASTLE upon Tyne, over which river, yielding excellent salmon, was a bridge of seven wide arches, with houses on it, till

ruined by a flood in 1771; it is a mayor-town, and the capital of Northumberland. It has a good quay between the town-wall and the river, and a vast trade in coals sent to London, and other parts; as also in making of glass-bottles, salt, and excellent ale, with hardware and wrought iron; besides no contemptible foreign traffic. The river, all the way from Shields to Newcastle, (7 miles) has a wide and safe channel, and the tide flows strongly up far beyond the town. The corporation sends two members to parliament; and lies 63 miles from Berwick, and 271¼ from London. Its markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, and its fairs on August 12, and Oct. 29, nine days, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; the three first days, for cloth, woollen, and various other goods.

NEWCASTLE under Line, a mayor-borough of Staffordshire, 12 miles from Stafford, and 148½ from London. It returns two members to Parliament; has a market on Monday, and five fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whitsun-Monday, Monday before the 15th of July, on Monday next after the 11th of September, and Nov. 6, for cattle.

NEWHURCH, a village in Lancashire, with two fairs, on April 29, and September 30, for horned cattle and sheep.

NEWENDEN, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

NEW ENGLAND. See ENGLAND.

NEWENHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on June 29, for linen and toys.

NEWENT, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whitsuntide, August 1, and Friday after September 8, for cattle, horses, and cheese. It is 114 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWEL, S. the compass round which a stair-case is carried.

NEWFANGLED, Adj. formed with a vain love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, or NEWFANGLENESS, S. a vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEWFOREST, a part of Hampshire, lying on the English channel, opposite to the Isle of Wight; now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a triangular island on the eastern coast of N. America, remarkable for its cod-fishing, between 47 and 52 degrees of N. latitude. It is bounded by the narrow Straits of Bellefleur on the North; by the Atlantic Ocean on the East and South; and the bay of St. Laurence on the West. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base, from E. to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle; upon which account the inhabitants have not only their cloaths and furniture, but provisions, from England.

NEW.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Suffex, whose market is disused, but has one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware. It is 57 miles S. of London.

NEWHAVEN, a village in Derbyshire, with one fair, on October 30, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

NEWICK, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

NEWIN. See **NEVIN**.

NEWLY, Adv. lately; not long ago.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 28, for horses and sheep. It is chiefly noted for its horse-races. It is 60½ miles N. by E. of London.

NEWMARKET, a small town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 4 miles N. E. of St. Asaph, and 206 N. W. of London; with 4 fairs, viz. on the last Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in Oct. and the second Saturday in December, all for cattle, and a market on Saturday.

NEWN, a town in Montgomeryshire, N. Wales. See **NEWTON**.

NEWNES, S. freshness; the quality of being lately made, discovered, or possessed.

NEWNHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 11, and October 18, for horses and sheep. It is 114½ miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for old horses and toys. It is 93½ miles S. W. of London.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28, and July 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; and on December 10, for the same, and fat cattle. It is 140 miles N. W. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurday, Whit-Thurday, Aug. 15, and Nov. 6, for cattle. It is 153¼ miles W. by N. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Pembrokehire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on June 27, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 236½ miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWPORT, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused, nor has it any fairs; but sends two members to parliament. It is 214 miles W. by S. of London.

NEWPORT, a village in Essex, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Nov. 17, for horses, &c.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on April 22, June 22, Oct. 22, and Dec. 22, for cattle. It is 52½ miles N. N. W. of London.

NEWS, S. [without a singular] fresh account of something; something not heard before; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times, both at home and abroad.

NEWSMONGER, S. one who deals in news-papers; one who makes it his business to hear and tell news.

NEWT, S. [Sax. supposed to be contracted from *an ewet*,] a newt; a small lizard. They are supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to the water.

NEWTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 17, and Aug. 12, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It is 187½ miles N. W. of London.

NEWTON, (alias **NEWN**), a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; viz. on the last Tuesday in March, June 24, last Tuesday in August, Oct. 24, and Dec. 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 169 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWTON, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, whose market is disused; but it has one fair, on July 22, for horses and toys. It is 94½ miles W. by S. of London.

NEWTON-ABBOT, a village in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday, and three fairs; viz. on June 24, for horned cattle; on the first Wednesday in September, for cheese; and on Nov. 6, for woollen-cloth. Distant from London 186½ miles.

NEWTON-PEPPLEFORD, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on October 18, for cattle.

NEYLAND, or **NA'YLAND**, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on October 2, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is 57 miles N. E. of London.

NEXT, Adj. [the superlative of *near*. Sax.] nearest, applied to place. Immediately succeeding, applied to order. Nearest in degree.

NEXT, Adv. at the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NI'AS, S. [Fr.] simple, silly, foolish.

NIB, S. the bill or beak of a bird; the point of any thing, as that of a pen.

To **NIB**, V. A. to cut the point of a pen.

NIBBED, Adj. having a point; having its point cut.

To **NIBBLE**, V. A. to bite by little at a time; to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does bait. Neuterly, to bite at. Figuratively, to carp at or find fault with.

NIBBLER, S. one that bites by little at a time.

NICE, Adj. [Sax.] accurate in judgment to minute exactness and culpable delicacy; delicate; scrupulously cautious; squeamish; refined.

NI'CELY, Adv. in such a manner as discovers the greatest accuracy, delicateness, and the most scrupulous exactness.

NI'CE-

NICENESS, S. the quality of being minutely exact, superfluously delicate, and excessively scrupulous.

NICETY, S. minute accuracy of thought or performance; squeamishness; minute observance, or critical exactness; delicate and cautious treatment; effeminacy. In the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, S. [Fr.] a hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICHOLAS, S. a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Dec. 6, for cattle.

NICK, S. [Taut.] that exact point of time in which a thing is most proper or convenient to be done; a notch cut in any thing; a lucky cast; a score or reckoning.

To **NICK**, V. A. to hit; to touch luckily; to perform at that point of time, which is most proper and convenient; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit like tallies cut in notches; to defeat or cozen; to disappoint by some trick.

NICKNAME, S. a name given a person or body of men in scoff and contempt.

To **NICKNAME**, V. A. to call by some reproachful name.

To **NICTATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to wink.

NIDGET, S. [Sax.] a term with which a person was formerly branded, who did not repair to the royal standard in times of danger; a coward.

NIDIFICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of building nests.

NIDOROSITY, S. belching, attended with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

NIDOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

NIDULATION, S. [Lat.] the time of remaining in the nest.

NIECE, [pronounced *neece*] S. [Fr.] the daughter of a brother or sister.

NIGGARD, S. [Ill.] a person who gives or spends little, or with unwillingness.

NIGGARD, Adj. fardid, avaricious, parsimonious, sparing.

NIGGARDISH, Adj. somewhat inclined to avarice, or parsimony.

NIGGARDLY, Adj. avaricious; sparing; wary.

NIGGARDLY, Adv. in a sparing or grudging manner.

NIGGARDNESS, S. avarice.

NIGH, [the *gb* in this word and its following derivatives is mute in pronunciation; *nigh*, *nighy*, &c.] Prep. [Sax.] not far from. **BRON.** I will leave it to the decision of the curious, whether or no the word *near* is not a corruption of *nigher*, the comparative of *nigh*. Be this as it may, *near*, in my opinion, implies a less distance than *nigh*. Thus I should say, when we come *nigh* to such a place, we shall be *near* home; the *nigher* the enemy, the *nearer* the danger. As a farther proof of this, speaking of the close ties of

kindred, we use the word *near*, in preference to that of *nigh*, as implying a less distance, or greater degree of consanguinity between the two persons. Thus, my brother's child is my *near* relation, or is nearly related to me.

NIGH, Adv. at no great distance; a place not far off.

NIGH, Adj. near, at no great distance. Allied closely by blood, applied to kindred.

NIGHLY, Adv. nearly.

NIGHT, [this word and its following compounds and derivatives is pron. with the *gb* mute; as, *nū*, *nīly*, *nītingale*, &c.] S. [Sax.] the time when the sun is below our horizon. Much used in composition.

To-**NIGHT**, Adv. this night.

NIGHTED, Adj. blind. "His *nighbed* life." *Sbak.* Black. "Cast thy *nighbed* colour off." *Sbak.*

NIGHTFOUNDERED, Adj. distressed for want of knowing the way in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, S. [Sax.] a small bird that sings in the night, and remarkable for its melody. A word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, Adv. in the night; by night; every night.

NIGHTLY, Adj. done, or acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, S. one who cleanses jakes, or carries away their ordure by night.

NIGHTMARE, S. See **MARE**, and **INCUBUS**.

NIGHT-PIECE, S. a picture so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candle-light, not by day-light; a description of some scene in the night.

NIGHTRAIL, S. [Sax.] a cover thrown over the dress by night to keep it clean.

NIGHTRULE, S. a tumult in the night. "What *night-rule* now." *Sbak.*

NIGHTSHADE, S. [Sax.] a plant of two kinds, one called the common, and the other deadly nightshade.

NIGHTSHINING, Adj. glittering or shining by night.

NIGHT-WALKER, S. one who roves in the night upon ill designs; a prostitute.

NIGHTWARD, Adj. approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, S. a part or time of night distinguished by a change of the watch.

NIHILITY, S. [Fr.] nothingness; the state or quality of being nothing.

To **NILL**, V. A. [Sax.] to reject; to refuse.

To **NIM**, V. A. [Belg.] to take. In cant language, to steal.

NIMBLE, Adj. [Sax.] moving or acting with quickness or swiftness.

NIMBLENESS, S. the quality of acting or moving with swiftness or quickness.

NIMBLEWITTED, Adj. too quick in displaying one's own wit and eloquence.

NIMBLY, Adv. in a quick, swift, or active manner.

NIMMER, S. [See **NIM**.] A thief.

N'NCOMPOOP, S. [a corruption of the Lat. *non compos*] a fool or silly person.

NINE, S. [Goth.] a number consisting of one more than eight, or one less than ten.

NINEFOLD, S. nine times.

NINE-PINS, S. a play wherein nine pieces of wood are set in a square in three rows, and knocked down with a bowl.

NINETEEN, Adj. a number consisting of nine and ten added together.

NINETEENTH, Adj. next to the eighteenth, or eighteen beyond the first.

NINETY, S. nine times ten.

NINTH, Adj. an ordinal, implying that a thing is the next in rank, order, or number beyond the eighth.

NINETIETH, Adj. the ordinal of ninety, or the tenth nine times told.

NINNY, S. [Span.] a fool or simpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, S. a simpleton or fool.

To **NIP**, V. A. [Belg.] to pinch off with the nails; to bite off with the teeth; to cut off by slight means; to blaff; to pinch.

NIP, S. a pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blaff.

NIPPERS, S. an instrument to cut the nails with, somewhat resembling pincers.

NIPPLE, S. [Sax.] the teat, which infants, &c. take into their mouths when sucking.

NISI PRIUS, S. [Lat.] a judicial writ, so called from the first words in it; "*Nisi apud talem locum prius venerint, i. e. unless the justices, to take the affizes, come to such a place before that day;*" by means of which all easy pleas may be tried in the country, before justices of assize: it is directed to the sheriff to cause men to be impannelled to determine the cause there, in order to ease the county, by saving the parties, jurors, and witnesses, the charge and trouble of attending at Westminster.

NIT, S. [Sax.] the egg of a louse or small animal.

NITENCY, S. [Lat.] lustre; clear brightness; endeavour; spring to expand itself; "*Nitency to fly wider open.*" Boyle.

NITHSDALE, a district of the county of Dumfries in Scotland.

NITID, Adj. [Lat.] bright; shining. "A clean and nitid yellow." Boyle.

NITRE, [niter] S. [Gr.] a crystalline, pellucid, and somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid, bitterish taste, impressing the sensation of a remarkable coldness upon the tongue, and properly called salt-petre. Though, by means of fire, it affords an acid spirit, yet in its crude state it contains no acidity at all. The earth from which it is made, in Persia and the East-Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl, found in the bare cliffs on the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds,

NITROUS, Adj. [Fr.] impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

NITRY, Adj. impregnated with or consisting of nitre.

NITTY, Adj. abounding in nits, or the eggs of lice, &c.

NO, Adv. [Sax.] a word used to signify denial, refusal, and resolution not to do or consent. Sometimes it is used to confirm a former negative. "*Never more this hand shall combat.*"—*No*, let the Grecian powers," Dryden. Sometimes it strengthens a negative that follows it. "*No*, not the bow which so adorns the skies." Waller. In a period which consists of several negative sentences, it is placed in the first, and is answered by *nor* in the following ones; as, "*No*, I will not; *nor* am I able, if I would."

NO, Adj. not any; none. It generally is placed in the first sentence of a negative period, and answered by *nor* in the subsequent sentences. "*No* man, *nor* woman, *nor* child, *nor* beast."

To **NOBILITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make noble; to ennoble.

NOBILITY, S. [Lat.] antiquity and dignity of family; the chief persons of a kingdom, or those who, by their honours and titles, are exalted above the commons; dignity; grandeur; greatness.

NOBLE, Adj. [Lat.] of an ancient and splendid family; belonging to the peerage; great; worthy; illustrious; exalted; elevated; sublime; magnificent; stately; pompous, or becoming a nobleman. "*A noble parade.*" Figuratively, free; generous; liberal.

NOBLE, S. a peer, or one of high rank. In Coinage, a piece of money valued at five shillings and eight pence.

NOBLEMAN, S. one who by birth, office, or patent, is above a commoner.

NOBLENES, S. the quality which denominates any thing or person great, worthy, generous, magnanimous, or above the vulgar; splendor of descent or pedigree.

NOBLESS, S. [Fr.] nobility; the collective body of nobles or noblemen.

NOBLY, Adv. of an ancient family, applied to descent; in a manner worthy of a person of ancient birth, high office, and lofty sentiments; in a grand, magnificent, and splendid manner.

NOBODY, S. not any one; no one.

NOCENT, Adj. [Lat.] guilty; criminal; hurtful; mischievous.

NOCAMBULO, S. one who walks in the night in his sleep.

NOCTIDIAL, Adj. [Lat.] containing or consisting of a night and a day.

NOCUTUARY, S. [Lat.] an account of what passes by night.

NOCURN, S. [Lat.] an office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTURNAL, Adj. [Lat.] nightly; in the night.

NOCTURNAL, S. an instrument by which observations are made in the night.

To **NOD**, V. N. [Brit.] to decline or bend down the head, with a quick motion; to make a short or slight bow; to bend downwards by a quick motion; to give a sign by bending the head downwards; to be drowsy.

NOD, S. a quick motion of the head downwards. A motion made with the head as a sign, or to shew assent; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight bow.

NODDER, S. one who makes nods.

NODDLE, S. [Sax.] the head, used in contempt.

NODDY, S. [Fr.] a fool, an idiot.

NODE, S. [Lat.] a knot; a knob; a swelling on a bone. In Astronomy, applied to the two points wherein the orbit of the moon intersects the ecliptic.

NODOSITY, S. [Lat.] a complication, or something in the nature of a knot.

NODOUS, Adj. [Lat.] knotty, or full of knots.

NODULE, S. [Lat.] a small knot.

NO'GIN, S. [Teut.] a small mug.

NO'ANCE, S. [See Annoyance] damage, hurt, or inconvenience. Not in use.

NOISE, [noise] S. [Fr.] any kind of sound, generally applied to that made by brutes or inanimate bodies, and implying excessive loudness; an outcry, clamor, or boasting and impertinent talk.

To **NOISE**, [noise] V. N. to sound loud, or to be heard at a great distance. Actively, to spread by rumour, or report, generally followed by *abroad*.

NOYSEFUL, [noisyful] Adj. loud.

NOISELESS, [noiseless] Adj. silent, or without sound.

NOISINESS, [noisiness] S. loudness of sound; loud clamour by importunity.

NOISOME, Adj. [Ital.] noxious; unwholesome; offensive; disgusting.

NOISOMELY, Adv. with such a stench or steam, as is offensive and unwholesome.

NOISOMENESS, S. the quality of occasioning disgust.

NO'LI ME TA'NGERE, [Lat. do not touch me] a cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications; a plant of the sensitive kind.

NOLITION, S. [Lat.] the act of refusing or rejecting, opposed to volition.

NOISY, [noisy] Adj. sounding loud; clamorous.

NOLL, S. [Sax.] a head.

NO'MANCY, S. the art of foretelling the fate or fortune of a person from the letters which compose his name.

NOMENCLATOR, S. [Lat.] one who calls persons or things by their proper names.

NOMENCLATURE, S. [Lat.] the act of telling the names of persons or things: a vocabulary, or dictionary.

NO'MINAL, Adj. [Lat.] referring to names rather than things; not real; merely titular.

NO'MINALLY, Adv. by name; with respect to its name; titularly.

To **NO'MINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to name; to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, or appoint by name.

NOMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing by name.

NO'MINATIVE, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, the first case of all nouns that are declinable, from whence all the other cases are derived; it is placed before a verb personal, and is called by grammarians the right case, in contradistinction to the others, which are termed oblique ones.

NON, Adv. an inseparable particle, which signifies, when joined to words, the absence or denial of what they would imply, if it were not joined to them.

NO'NAGE, S. in Law, generally signifies all the time a person continues under the age of one and twenty; but in a special sense, it is all the time a person is under the age of fourteen.

NONCE, S. [from once] purpose; design.

NON CO'MPOS ME'NTIS, S. in Law, is used to denote a person's not being of a sound memory and understanding. Of these persons there are four different kinds; an idiot, a madman, a lunatic who has lucid intervals, and a drunkard, who deprives himself of reason by his own act and deed. In all these cases, except the last, one that is *non compos mentis* shall not lose his life for felony or murder; but the drunkard can have no indulgence on the account of the loss of his reason; for in the eye of the law, his drunkenness does not extenuate, but aggravate his offence.

NONCONFO'RMIST, S. one who refuses to join in the established worship.

NONCONFO'RMITY, S. the act of refusing compliance; refusal to conform to the forms used in the established worship.

NONE, Adj. [Sax.] not one or any; no. "Tis none other." Nothing.

NON-E'NTITY, S. non-existence; a thing that does not exist.

NON-EXI'STENCE, S. the state of not existing; a thing without existence.

NONJU'RING, Adj. belonging to those English who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJU'ROR, S. [Lat.] one who imagines that James II. was unjustly deposed, and therefore refuses to swear allegiance to any of the family which have succeeded him in the English throne.

NONNA'TURALS, S. [without a singular] such things as being neither naturally constitutive, nor destructive, do notwithstanding both preserve and destroy in certain circumstances: these physicians call the *air*,

meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

NONPARE'IL, S. [Fr.] matchless excellence. A kind of apple. In Printing, a very small letter or type.

NO'NPLUS, S. a state of perplexity, in which a person cannot either do or say more.

To **NO'NPLUS**, V. A. to confound or perplex so that the mind is at a stand, and cannot proceed, and the person cannot either speak or do any more.

NONRE'SIDENCE, S. the act of not residing on an ecclesiastical benefice.

NONRE'SIDENT, S. one who neglects to live in his parish, applied to clergymen.

NONRESISTANCE, S. the principle of not opposing the king in any case.

NO'NSENSE, S. unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, or things of no importance.

NONSE'NSICAL, Adj. without meaning.

NONSE'NSICALNESS, S. the quality of having no meaning.

NONSO'LVENT, S. one who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION, S. failure of explaining.

To **NO'NSUIT**, V. A. to set aside an action at law, on account of some error in the plaintiff's proceedings.

NO'NSUIT, S. the dropping or renouncing of a suit or action, upon the discovery of some error in the plaintiff's management, or his being absent from court when called upon to hear the verdict, or being not ready for trial on the swearing of the jury.

NO'ODLE, S. a fool, a simpleton.

NOOK, S. [Teut.] a corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

NOON, S. [Sax.] the middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian: sometimes used for midnight.

NOO'N-DAY, S. mid-day.

NOO'N-DAY, Adj. about noon.

NOO'N-TIDE, S. [Sax.] mid-day.

NOO'N-TIDE, Adj. about noon.

NOOSE, S. a running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the faster; a snare.

To **NOOSE**, [noze] V. A. to tie or catch in a noose; to entrap, or ensnare.

NOPE, S. a bird called a bulfinch.

NOR, Conj. [Sax.] a particle used in the second branch of a negative proposition. In Poetry, it is sometimes used in the first branch, for *neither*. "I *nor* love myself, *nor* thee," Ben Jonson.

NORFOLK, a maritime county, in the bishopric of Norwich, bounded on the north and east by the German ocean; by Suffolk on the south; and by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire on the west. It is divided into 30 hundreds, has 33 market-towns, the city of Norwich its capital, and 660 parishes, and sends 12 members to parliament.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in N. America, contiguous to Carolina.

NORLEASE, in Wiltshire, whose fair is April 23, for cattle, horses, and pedlary.

NORREY, or **NORROY**, S. the title of the third king at arms. His jurisdiction lies on the north side of the river Trent.

NORTH, S. [Sax.] one of the four cardinal points.

NORTH, Adj. situated to the north; northern.

NORTHALLERTON, a town in Yorkshire, which sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Wednesday, and 3 fairs, viz. on Feb. 13, May 4, and October 2, for horses, cattle, and pedlary. Distant 224 miles from London.

NORTHAMPTON, the shire town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and 8 fairs, viz. on February 20, for horses, horned cattle, and toys; on April 5, May 4, and August 5, are great horse-fairs; August 26 for all sorts of merchandize; September 19 chiefly for cheese and sheep; and November 28, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. It had seven churches, which are now reduced to four; and the great one, called Allhallows, stands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handsome portico. It was in a great measure destroyed by a fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt, with a handsome, spacious market-place; and, in general, is a well-built, handsome town, where the assizes are kept, as well as the quarter-sessions, and sends two members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, a good free-school, two alms-houses, an infirmary, and a goal. It is 66 miles N. W. by N. of London.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county bounded on the E. by Huntingdonshire, with part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the W. by Warwickshire, and on the S. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It contains 136 parishes, 13 market-towns, and sends 9 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, the Welland, the Cherwell, and the Great Ouse. It is a healthful, sporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's seats, and the soil is fertile in corn and grass. The productions are much the same as in other counties.

NORTH-BRADLEY, in Wiltshire, whose fair is Monday after Holyrood (Sept. 14), for cattle and cheese.

NORTH-CURRY, a town in Somersetshire, whose fair is August 1, for bullocks, sheep, and toys; the market is on Tuesday. Distant 139 miles from London.

NORTH-DOWN, in Kent, whose fair is July 25, for toys.

NORTH-DUFFIELD, a village in Yorkshire, with a fair on May 4, for sheep and cattle.

NORTH-

NORTH-EAST, S. [Teut.] the point between the north and east.

NORTHERLY, Adj. towards the north.

NORTHERN, Adj. in the north.

NORTHAM, in Suffex, whose fair is Sept. 17, for pedlary.

NORTHING, S. in Navigation, the difference of latitude which a ship makes in sailing towards the north.

NORTHLEACH, a town in Gloucestershire, distant from London 88 miles, whose fairs are held Wednesday before April 23, for cows and sheep; Wednesday before Sept. 29, for horses and small ware; and 3d Wednesday in May, for cheese and cattle; the market is on Wednesday.

NORTH-MOULTON, in Devonshire, whose fairs are held the first Tuesday after May 21, and on Nov. 12, for cattle.

NORTHOP, in Flintshire, whose fairs are held March 14, July 7, and Oct. 12, for cattle.

NORTH-PETHERTON, in Somersetshire, distant from London 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, whose fair is held May 1, for shoes and toys, and a market on Tuesday.

NORTH-STAR, S. the pole-star, or the first star in the constellation, named the Little Bear.

NORTH-TAWTON, in Devonshire, whose fairs are held on the 3d Tuesday in April, Oct. 3, and Dec. 18, for cattle, sheep, cloth, &c. If the last-mentioned days fall on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is held on Tuesday following.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Cumberland and part of Scotland, on the S. by the county of Durham, and on the N. by the river Tweed, which separates it from Scotland. It contains 22,740 houses, 126,440 inhabitants, 460 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. The air is sharp, and very cold in the winter, from the snow lying on the tops of the hills, which are at a distance from the sea. But the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this county produces is generally known. Newcastle is the principal town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Potowmac.

NORTH-WALSHAM, in Norfolk, whose fair is on Ascension-day, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

NORTHWARD, Adj. towards the north.

NORTHWARD, or NORTHWARDS, Adv. towards the north.

NORTH-WEST, S. the point, or rhumb, in the middle between the north and west.

NORTHWICH, a town in Cheshire, distant from London 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its fairs are

held August 2, and Dec. 6, for cattle, drapery goods, and bedding; the market is on Friday.

NORTH-WIND, S. the wind that blows from the north.

NORTHWOULD, a town in Norfolk, whose fair is held Nov. 30, for cattle and toys.

NORTON, in Devonshire, whose fairs are held March 10, and Oct. 10, for horned cattle.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, situated between 4° and 30° east long. and between 58° and 72° north lat. bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the north and west; by Sweden, Lapland, and other provinces of Sweden on the east; and by the sea called Cate-gate and Schagdrac on the south. It is a cold, barren country, subject to Denmark.

NORWICH, the capital of Norfolk, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and three fairs, on the day before Good-Friday, Saturday before Whitsunday, and Saturday after ditto, for horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen. It is a very ancient place, has 12 gates, and 36 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, with a lofty steeple. It is a city and county, and sends two members to parliament, and is also a bishop's see, where the bishop has a palace, as also the duke of Norfolk. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 21 common-council; and, besides the above churches, it has five dissenting meeting-houses, and a Romish chapel. It has a large and flourishing manufactory in the worsted way, as camblets, crapes, &c. for which it has a great trade, both at home and abroad. It is 109 miles N. E. by N. of London.

NOSE, [noze] S. [Sax.] that part of a human body which is prominent in the middle of the face, and is the organ of smelling, and the emunctory of the brain. The end of any thing which is perforated or hollow. "The nose of a bellows." Scent, or the power of distinguishing or discovering by the smell. "We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master." *Collier.* To lead by the nose, signifies to drag by force, alluding to the manner of leading a bear, by means of a ring fixed to his nose; to have so much influence over a person as to make him do what you please. To thrust one's nose into the affairs of another, is to concern ourselves with the affairs of others without being invited, or to be officious, or a busy body. To put one's nose out of joint, is to deprive us of the affections of another.

NOSEGAY, [nózegay] S. a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, [nózeless] Adj. without a nose; having no smell.

NO'SLE, [nózzle] S. [a diminutive of nose] the extremity of a thing which is hollow. "The nose of a pair of bellows."

NOSO-

NOSOLOGY, S. [Gr.] the doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOETIC, Adj. [Gr.] producing diseases.

NO'STRIL, S. [Sax.] the hollow or cavity of the nose.

NO'STRUM, S. [Lat. it is our own] a medicine not made public, with respect to its ingredients.

NOT, Adv. [Sax.] a particle used in denoting denial and refusal: in a negative proposition it is placed in the first branch, and is answered by *nor*. **SYNON.** *Not* barely expresses the negation: *no* strengthens, and seems to affirm it. The first often denies the thing in part only, or with limitation: the second denies it always absolutely, wholly, and without reserve. Thus we say, he has *not* money; he has *not* patience; meaning, he is *not* overburdened with either: but when we say, he has *no* money; he has *no* patience, we would be understood to say he has none at all. It is on account of this limitation that the word *not* is generally used in company with those words that mark either the degree of quality, or quantity; such as, **MUCH**, **VERY**, **ONE**, and the like. There is *not*, commonly, *much* money to be found in the possession of men of letters. The major part of those, who frequent divine service, are *not* *very* devout. It often happens, that he, who has *not* *one* single penny in his pocket, is *much* happier than many rich men.

NOTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] remarkable; worthy of notice.

NOTABleness, S. the quality of deserving notice.

NOTABLY, Adv. in a remarkable manner; deserving notice.

NOTARIAL, Adj. taken by a notary.

NOTARY, S. [Lat.] a person or scrivener who takes notes of any particulars which concern the public, and frames short draughts of contracts, obligations, charter-parties, &c. A *notary public* is one who publicly attests deeds, in order to make them authentic in other nations, and is principally employed by merchants in noting or making a mark on such bills as are refused to be paid, and in making protests on that account.

NOTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of describing any thing by figures and letters. In Arithmetic and Algebra, the method how to describe numbers by figures and letters, and to declare their value when so described.

NOTCH, S. [Ital.] a nick or hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, V. A. to cut into small hollows.

NOTE, S. [Lat.] a mark or token; a notice; heed; reputation, fame, or character. Tune, applied to the voice, or instrumental music. A single sound, applied to music. A state of being observed; a short hint or minute; an abbreviation; a short letter; an ex-

planation at the bottom or in the margin of a book. A *promissory note* is a writing under a person's hand, by which he engages to pay to another, or order, a sum of money. **SYNON.** *Notes* imply a shortness and precision; *remarks*, a choice and distinction; *observations*, something far-fetched and critical.

To NOTE, V. A. [Lat.] to observe; to remark; to take notice of; to set down; to mention; to charge with a crime publicly. In Traffic, to have a bill witnessed by a notary-public, that the person on whom it is drawn refuses to accept or pay it. In Music, to set down the characters used in music to express any tune.

NOTE-BOOK, S. a memorandum-book.

NOTED, Adj. remarkable; celebrated.

NOTER, S. one who takes notice of any thing.

NOTHING, S. [Sax.] non-entity; negation of being; that which has no existence; no other thing; no quantity or degree.

NOTICE, S. [Lat.] a remark made by attention and observation; heed; regard; information or intelligence.

NOTIFICATION, S. [Fr.] the act of making known; any thing represented by marks or symbolical characters.

To NOTIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to make known; to publish.

NOTION, [nôshn] S. [Lat.] a thought; an idea or representation of any thing in the mind.

NOTIONAL, [nôshnal] Adj. imaginary; existing only in the mind or idea.

NOTIONALITY, [nôshnality] S. an empty or groundless opinion.

NOTORIETY, S. [Fr.] the quality of being universally known, used in a bad sense.

NOTORIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] publicly known; evident; generally in a bad sense.

NOTORIOUSLY, Adv. in a public, evident, or open manner.

NOTORIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being universally or generally known.

NOTTINGHAM, the county town of Nottinghamshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs; on Friday after January 13, March 7, on Thursday before Easter, for horses and horned cattle; and on Oct. 2, 3, 4, for the same, and plenty of cheese. It contains three parishes, churches, and four meeting-houses. Its chief manufacture is in woollen stockings, though they make a great deal of malt and earthen ware. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, two sheriffs, 18 common-council, two chamberlains, and two coroners; and sends two members to parliament. It is 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. of London.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the E. by Lincolnshire, on the W. by Derbyshire and Yorkshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the N. by York-

Yorkshire. It contains 168 parishes, and nine market-towns, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is good and healthful, but the soil is different; that to the E. near the rivers being fertile in corn and pastures, and that to the W. more barren, a great part of it being taken in by the forest of Sherwood, famous for Robin Hood and his companions. This has several coal-mines, is full of game, and the soil is sandy. Besides these, it produces a soft sort of alabaſter, which, being burnt, is used for making of floors in the upper rooms.

NOTUS, S. [Lat.] the south wind.

NOTWITHSTANDING, Conj. without any hindrance or obstruction. "Their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders." *Dec. of Pity.* Although. "*Notwithstanding* it will weaken him." *Addison.* Nevertheless; however. "They that honour the law,—are *notwithstanding* to know." *Hooker.*

NOVA-SCOTIA. See ACADIA.

NOVEL, Adj. [Lat.] new; lately made or done; unusual.

NOVEL, S. [Fr.] relation of an adventure or intrigue; a romance.

NOVELIST, S. an innovator; an assertor of something new; one who writes tales called *novels*.

NOVELTY, S. [Fr.] newness; the state of a thing unknown before.

NOVEMBER, S. [Lat.] the eleventh month of the year, reckoning January the first. *November* is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black on his head.

NOVENARY, S. [Lat.] a number or collection consisting of nine.

NOVERCAL, Adj. [Lat.] like a step-mother. Figuratively, cruel, or wanting the tenderness of a natural mother.

NOUGHT, [*navot*] S. [Sax. See *Naught*.] not any thing; nothing. *To set at nought* signifies to slight, disregard, scorn.

NOVICE, S. [Lat.] one not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any thing; one who is entered into a religious house, but has not taken the vow.

NOVICIATE, [*novisbiate*] S. [Fr.] the state of a novice; the time in which the first rudiments of any science are taught; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before taking the vow.

NOUN, S. [Lat.] a word by which any thing, quality, or accident is expressed.

To NOURISH, [the *o* is mute in pron. this word and its derivatives; as, *nurriſh*, *nurriſher*, *nurriture*, &c.] V. A. [Fr.] to increase or support by food; to maintain; to encourage or foment; to train up or educate. Neutrally, to gain nourishment.

NOURISHABLE, Adj. capable of affording nourishment; capable of increasing the growth, or supporting strength; capable of

having its growth or strength supported by food.

NOURISHER, S. the person who supports or maintains; the thing which increases growth and strength.

NOURISHMENT, S. that which is given or received in order to promote the growth, or support the strength of a person or thing; nutrition; supply of necessaries.

NOURITURE, S. education; institution.

NOW, Adv. [Sax.] at this time; a little while ago; but. When beginning several branches of a sentence, it implies the present time in the first, and another time in the subsequent branches. In familiar speech it implies the present state of things. *Now, and then* implies at different times. *SYNON.* The doing a thing *now* expresses the taking it in hand at that very instant: *instantly*, *immediately*, and *presently*, express a time farther and farther off. *Instantly* implies with any perceptible intervention of time; *immediately* means without delay; and by *presently* is understood soon after.

NOW, S. the present moment.

NO'W-A-DAYS, Adv. in the present age.

NO'WHERE, Adv. [Sax.] not in any place.

NO'WISE, Adv. [Belg.] not in any manner or degree.

NO'XIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] hurtful; destructive; unwholesome. In Law, guilty, or liable to punishment.

NO'XIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being hurtful, mischievous, destructive, or unwholesome.

NO'XIOUSLY, Adv. hurtfully; in such a manner as to be pernicious.

NO'ZLE, S. [a diminutive of *nose*] the nose, snout, or end of any hollow thing. See *NOSLE*.

To NU'BBLE, V. A. to bruise with the fist.

NU'BILE, Adj. [Lat.] fit for marriage.

NU'CLEUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the kernel or edible part of a nut, or stone-fruit; any fruit contained within a husk or shell. In Astronomy, the body of a comet, by some called its head, in contradistinction to its tail. In Surgery, any thing about which matter is gathered, and closely adheres.

NU'DITY, S. [Lat.] naked parts.

NU'GATORY, Adj. [Lat.] trifling; insignificant.

NUISANCE, [pron. *núſance*] something pernicious and offensive; any thing which annoys the neighbourhood.

To NULL, V. A. [Lat.] to annul; to deprive of efficacy or existence. To set aside, applied to laws.

NULL, Adj. [Lat.] void; of no force or efficacy.

NULL, S. something that has no power or meaning. The marks in cyphered writings which stand for nothing, are *nulls*.

NULLI-

NULLIB'ETY, S. [Lat.] the state of being no where.

To NU'LLIFY, V. A. to make void; to annihilate.

NU'LLITY, S. [Fr.] want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, [num] Adj. [Sax.] deprived of feeling in a great measure, and the power of motion; producing such a chillness, as almost deprives of the power of motion and feeling; torpid.

To NUMB, [num] V. A. to make dull of motion and feeling; to deaden, or stupify.

To NU'MBER, V. A. [Lat.] to count, reckon, or tell how many are contained in any collection or sum.

NU'MBER, S. [Lat.] that species of quantity which answers to the question "*How many*." Any particular collection of units. Many; more than one. Harmony, or proportion calculated by numbers. In Poetry, a verse. In Grammar, the variation or termination of a noun, by which it signifies a single one, or more than one.

NU'MBERER, S. one who counts how many single ones are in any collection.

NU'MBERLESS, Adj. not to be counted; not to be expressed by numbers.

NU'MBERS, S. a canonical book of the Old Testament, which receives its denomination from the numbering of the families of Israel by Moses and Aaron.

NU'MBLES, S. the intrails of a deer.

NU'MBNESS, [numness] S. the state of being, in a great measure, deprived of the sense of feeling, and the power of motion.

NU'MERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being counted, or expressed by figures.

NU'MERAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or consisting of, numbers.

NU'MERALLY, Adv. according to number.

NU'MERARY, Adj. [Lat.] any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATION, S. [Lat.] the art of numbering. In Arithmetic, the rule which teaches to express any number in figures, and to read any number written in figures.

NUMERA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one that numbers; the upper figure in a vulgar fraction, which shews how many parts the integer is supposed to be divided into, as expressed by the fraction: thus in the fraction $\frac{7}{2}$, the figure 7 is the numerator.

NUMERICAL, Adj. [Lat.] denoting number; belonging to number; the same in kind or species, and likewise in number.

NUMERICALLY, Adv. with respect to sameness in number.

NUMERIST, S. one that deals in numbers.

NUMERO'SITY, S. [Lat.] number; multitude; the state of being numerous. Harmony, or agreeable flow.

NUMEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] containing or consisting of many.

NU'MEROUSNESS, S. the quality of consisting of many. The quality of exciting a sensation of harmony or melody.

NU'MMARY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MMULAR, Adj. [Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MSKULL, S. [probably from num, insensible, and skull] a dunce, blockhead, dullard.

NU'MSKULLED, Adj. dull; stupid.

NUN, S. [Sax.] a female belonging to a religious house, by her vow debarred from any converse with the male sex. In Natural History, a kind of bird.

NU'NCIATURE, S. [Lat.] the office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO, [nunzio] S. [Ital.] a messenger, an envoy or ambassador from the Pope.

NUNCUPA'TIVE, or NUNCUPA'TORY, Adj. [Lat.] publicly or solemnly declared; pronounced by words.

NUNEATON, a town in Warwickshire, distant from London 98 miles, whose fair is May 14, for horses, cows, and sheep; the market is on Saturday.

NU'NNERY, S. a house for the reception of religious females, who by vow are obliged to have no commerce with men.

NU'NNY, in Somersetshire, whose fair is Nov. 11, for cattle.

NU'PTIAL, [nuptial] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to marriage.

NU'PTIALS, [nuptials] S. [it has no singular. Lat.] marriage.

NU'REMBURG, or NU'RENBURG, one of the most handsome, strong, and flourishing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free, imperial city. It is a large place, and is two miles and 468 paces in length, and one mile and 36 paces in breadth, and about six miles in circumference. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

NURSE, S. [Fr.] a woman who brings up a child, or has the care of a sick person; one that breeds, educates, or protects. "Rome, the nurse of judgment." *Shak.* The state of being nursed. In Composition, applied to any thing that supplies food.

To NURSE, V. A. [Fr. or by contraction from *nourish*] to bring up a child; to feed, keep, or maintain; to take care of a sick person; to cherish.

NU'RSER, S. one that nurses or takes care of an infant, or a sick person; one that encourages or foment.

NU'RSERY, S. the act or office of bringing up a child, or attending a sick person; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to the place where young children are taken care of; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NURSING, S. [a diminutive of *nurse*] we brought up by a nurse; a fondling.

NURTURE, S. [contracted from *nouriture*] food, diet; education, institution; any thing which supports life, or promotes growth.

To **NURTURE**, V. A. to educate, or bring up.

To **NUSTLE**, V. A. to fondle or cherish.

NUT, S. [Sax.] the fruit of a tree, consisting of a kernel covered by a hard shell; the worm of a screw.

NUTBROWN, Adj. brown as, or of the colour of, a nut kept long.

NUTRACKER, S. an instrument used in cracking the shells of nuts.

NUTGALL, S. the excrescence of an oak.

NUTHOOK, S. a stick with a hook at the end, used in pulling down the boughs of a tree to gather nuts.

NU'TLEY, in Suffex, whose fair is May 4, for cattle and pedlary.

NU'TMEG, S. [Fr.] the kernel of a large fruit like a peach, separated from the mace, which surrounds it. It is of a roundish oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, furrowed in its surface, of an agreeable smell, and aromatic taste. The male is long and cylindrical, but less aromatic than the female, which is shaped like an olive. The tree resembles our pear-tree, its leaves have a fragrant smell whether green or dry, and the trunk or branches, when cut, produce a red liquor like blood.

NU'TRIMENT, S. [Lat.] that which feeds or nourishes.

NUTRIMENTAL, Adj. having the qualities of food; affording nourishment.

NUTRITION, S. [Lat.] the act of supporting strength, and increasing growth.

NUTRITIOUS, [nutritious] Adj. [Lat.] having the quality of supporting strength, or increasing growth.

NU'TRITIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to nourish.

NU'TRITURE, S. the power of nourishing.

NU'TSHELL, S. the hard shell or substance which incloses the kernel of a nut.

NU'T-TREE, S. a tree that bears nuts.

To **NUZZLE**, V. A. to nurse or foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYMPH, [nymf] S. [Gr.] in ancient mythology, a goddess of the woods, meadows, waters. In Poetry, a young lady, generally applied to one that is a virgin.

NYMPHAL, [nymfal] Adj. belonging to nymphs.

O.

O is the fourteenth letter, and fourth vowel, of our alphabet. Its sound is formed by the breath flowing out of the mouth thro' the cylindrical concavity of

the tongue, and round configuration of the lips. It has its proper sound in the words *obase*, *noise*, &c. It sounds long in *drone*, *stone*, *alone*; and short in *got*, *not*, *pot*, *shot*. It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined, as in *moan*, *groan*, or by *e* at the end of a syllable, as *bone*. The sound of *o* is often so soft as to require it double, as *goose*, *reproof*, *soon*, &c. and in some words *oo* is pronounced like *u* short, as in *flood*, *blood*, &c. The single *o* has the sound of *oo* in some words, as in *wolf*, *Rome*, *womb*, *tomb*, *move*, *reprove*, &c. and in some words its sound is dropt, as in *people*; and sounds like *u* obscure in *iron*, *citron*, *saffron*, &c. As a numeral, *O* stands sometimes for *11*, and with a dash over it thus *Ö*, for *11,000*.

O, Interj. [*o*, Goth.] of wishing, or exclamation, or a sensation of pain. Used substantively, for a circle. "Within this wooden "*O*." *Shak*.

OAF, [äf] S. [written likewise *auff*, *ofe*, and *oph*. Belg.] a changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies; an idiot.

OA'FISH, [öfif] Adj. stupid; silly; doltish.

OA'FISHNESS, [öfifbness] S. stupidity; dullness.

OAK, [ök] S. [Sax.] a well-known tree, whose timber is much used in buildings, and for other purposes.

OAK'EN, [äken] Adj. [Sax.] made of oak.

OAKHAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, distant from London 193½ miles, and sends two members to parliament. Its fairs are held on the second Tuesday after March 11, May 14, first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, for cattle; the market is on Saturday.

OA'KUM, [ökum] S. ropes untwisted, and reduced to hemp, which are used to caulk, or stop the leaks of ships.

OAD, [är] S. [Sax.] a long pole with a broad thin end, by which boats, &c. are rowed.

To **OAD**, [är] V. N. to row. Actively, to move by rowing, or by means of oars.

OA'TEN, [öten] Adj. made of oats, or of the stalk of oats.

OATH, [ötb] S. [Goth.] a solemn affirmation, wherein we apply to God as a witness of the truth of what we say. In judicial appeals of this nature, an oath contains likewise a clause, which becomes a curse, in case of wilful falsity, as we beg to be saved only in proportion to the truth of our evidence.

OA'THBREAKING, [ötb-breaking] S. perjury, or the violation of an oath.

OA'TMEAL, [ötmeel] S. flour made by grinding oats.

OATS, [öts] S. [Sax.] a kind of bearded grain, of which bread is made in some countries, and used likewise for food for horses.

OBADI'AH, a canonical book of the Old Testament.

Testament, contained in one single chapter. When this prophet lived or prophesied, is wholly uncertain.

To **OBDU'CE**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw over as a covering.

OBDU'RACY, S. inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

OBDU'RATE, Adj. [Lat.] impenitently wicked; immoveably cruel.

OBDU'RATELY, Adv. in a stubborn, inflexible, or impenitent manner.

OBDU'RATENESS, S. stubbornness; impenitence; obstinacy.

OBDURA'TION, S. hardness of heart; stubbornness.

OBE'DIENCE, S. [Lat.] the performance of the commands of a superior.

OBE'DIENT, Adj. [Lat.] obsequious, submissive to authority.

OBE'DIENTIAL, [*obediensial*] Adj. [Fr.] according to the rules of obedience.

OBE'DIENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to perform the commands of a superior.

OBEISANCE, [*obesance*] S. [Fr.] a bow, applied to a man; a courtesy, applied to a woman.

O'BELISC, or **O'BELISK**, S. [Lat.] a pyramid very slender and high, having four faces, lessening gradually upwards, till it terminates in a point, generally raised as an ornament in some public place. In Printing, a mark formed thus †.

OBERRA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of wandering about.

OBE'SE, Adj. [Lat.] fat; corpulent.

OBE'SENESS, or **OBE'SITY**, S. morbid fatness, or excessive corpulency.

To **OBEY**, V. A. [Fr.] to perform the commands of a superior.

O'BJECT, S. [Lat.] that about which any of the senses or mind is employed; something apprehended and presented to the mind by the senses or imagination; the matter of an art or science, or that about which it is employed.

O'BJECT-GLASS, S. the glass of a telescope, which is nearest the thing to be viewed, and farthest from the eye.

To **OBJE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to oppose; to propose scruples against any thing as not consistent with reason or law.

OBJE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of placing any thing in opposition; the act of opposing any argument, or charging with a crime; an argument produced in opposition to something already asserted.

OBJECTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to or contained in the object.

OBJECTIVELY, Adv. in the manner of an object; in the state of opposition.

OBJECTIVENESS, S. the state of being an object.

OBJE'CTOR, S. one who raises difficulties against an opinion or assertion.

O'BIT, S. [Lat.] funeral obsequies, or an office performed at the interment of a corpse.

OBJURGA'TION, S. [Lat.] reproof; reprehension.

OBLA'TE, Adj. [Lat.] flattened at the poles, applied to a spheroid.

OBLA'TION, S. [Lat.] any thing offered to God as a sacrifice, or an act of worship.

OBLECTA'TION, S. [Lat.] recreation, pleasure, delight.

To **O'BLIGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bind by contract, kindness, or duty.

OBLIGA'TION, S. [Lat.] the necessity of doing or omitting any action in order to be happy; the binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds to some performance; a favour which binds a man to gratitude. In Law, a bond, wherein is contained a penalty conditioned for the payment of money.

O'BLIGATORY, Adj. [Fr.] binding, or having the power to enforce the performance or omission of something; coercive.

To **OBLI'GE**, [pron. as well as its derivatives, *oblige*, or *oblige*, with the g soft] V. A. [Lat.] to bind, or compel to something; to indebted, or lay obligations of gratitude; to please, or gratify.

OBLIGE'E, S. the person bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLI'GER, S. he who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING, Part. and Adj. [Lat.] civil, complaisant, engaging, respectful.

OBLI'GINGLY, Adv. in a kind, civil, and engaging manner.

OBLI'GINGNESS, S. the quality of being civil, complaisant; obligation, force.

OBLI'QUE, [*oblièk*] Adj. [Lat.] oblique, not straight, or perpendicular; indirect. In Grammar, applied to all cases of nouns, excepting the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY, [*oblièkly*] Adv. not directly; not perpendicularly, nor in a straight line; not in the direct meaning.

OBLI'QUENESS, [*oblièkness*] or **OBLI'QUITY**, S. [Fr.] deviation from natural rectitude, from perpendicularly, and from moral rectitude.

To **OBLI'TERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to efface any thing written; to wear out, destroy, or efface from the memory.

OBLITERA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of effacing any thing written, or rendering any thing forgotten.

OBLI'VION, S. [Lat.] forgetfulness. Amnesty, or, *An act of oblivion*, wherein a general pardon is proclaimed for offences against a state.

OBLI'VIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] causing forgetfulness.

OBLO'NG, Adj. [Lat.] longer than broad.

OBLO'NGNESS, S. the quality or state of being broader than long.

O'BLOQUY, S. [Lat.] censorious speech, language by which any person or thing is presented to its disadvantage; slander; the cause of reproach.

OBNO'XIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] subject; liable to be punished; liable, exposed.

OBNO'XIOUSLY, Adv. in a state of subjection, or of being liable to punishment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, S. the state of being subject, or liable to punishment.

To **OBNU'BILATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to cloud; to make obscure.

OBRE'PTION, S. [Lat.] a stealing, or creeping in.

OBSCENE, Adj. [Lat.] immodest; smutty; raising unchaste ideas. Offensive or disgusting; inauspicious. "Birds *obscene* take flight." *Dryd.*

OBSCENELY, Adv. in an immodest, unchaste, or smutty manner.

OBSCENENESS, or **OBSCENITY**, S. [Fr.] impurity or immodesty in thought, word, or deed.

OBSCURA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of darkening, or being deprived of light.

OBSCURE, Adj. [Lat.] dark; gloomy; living in the dark; abstruse or difficult, applied to writings. Not noted or famous. "He is an *obscure* person." *Atterb.*

To **OBSCURE**, V. A. [Lat.] to darken; to make less visible. Figuratively, to render less easy to be understood, applied to the mind; to eclipse the beauty or dignity, applied to rank.

OBSCURELY, Adv. in such a manner as to shew want or privation of light; in a dark or gloomy manner; out of sight; in a mean, private manner; in a station neither conspicuous or famous.

OBSCURENESS, or **OBSCURITY**, S. [Lat.] a state of darkness, or that wherein is a privation of light; privacy; a state wherein a person lives unobserved, or unknown. Darkness of meaning, applied to words.

OBSECRATION, S. [Lat.] intreaty, or supplication.

OBSEQUIES, S. [Lat.] the funeral rites, or solemnities. Milton and Crasshaw use it in the singular, which Johnson supposes more proper. "With silent *obsequy*, and funeral train." *Milt. Agonist.*

OBSEQUIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] obedient; complaisant, Funereal. "*Obsequious* sorrow," *Shak.*

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, S. passive obedience, or compliance.

OBSERVABLE, [the *s* in this and the following words derived from *observo*, Lat. is usually pron. like *z*; as, *observable*, *observant*, *observing*, &c. &c.] Adj. remarkable; deserving notice; eminent.

OBSERVANCE, S. [Fr.] respect; ceremonial reverence; attentive practice; a law or rule for practice; careful obedience; attention; regard; religious rite.

OBSERVANT, Part. [Lat.] attentive; diligent; watchful; obedient; respectfully attentive; submissive; respectful.

OBSERVATION, S. [Lat.] the act of

taking notice of things and persons; a remark; an animadversion; a notion gained by observing. In Sea Language, the act of taking the sun or any star's meridian altitude, to find the latitude of a place.

OBSERVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one that observes; a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, S. a place built for making astronomical observations.

To **OBSERVE**, [*obzerve*] V. A. [Lat.] to watch; to look at; to regard with attention; to obey; to follow; to perceive by attention; to regard or keep religiously. Neuterly, to apply with attention; to remark.

OBSERVER, S. one who looks vigilantly or attentively at persons, or things; one that remarks, looks on, or beholds; one who practises any rite, custom, or law.

OBSERVINGLY, Adv. with attention, heed, or care.

OBSSESSION, S. [Lat.] the act of besieging. In Divinity, the first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSOLETE, Adj. [Lat.] not in use; worn out of use; unfashionable.

OBSOLETENESS, S. the quality of being no longer used, or of being out of fashion.

OBSTACLE, S. [Lat.] something which opposes the exertion of any power, either of body or mind.

OBSTETRIC, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a midwife.

OBSTETRICA'TION, S. performing the part of a midwife.

OBSTINACY, S. [Lat.] stubbornness; pertinacy, contumacy, perflency.

OBSTINATE, Adj. [Lat.] refusing to act or assent; immoveably resolved.

OBSTINATELY, Adv. in such a manner as to remain culpably fixed or resolute; in such a manner as to be inflexibly resolute.

OBSTINATENESS, S. stubbornness, wilfulness, contumacy.

OBSTIPA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] loud; noisy; turbulent; clamorous; vociferous.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, Adv. in a noisy or clamorous manner.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS, S. loudness, clamour, turbulence, noise.

To **OBSTRU'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to block up; to hinder, bar, or be in the way of; to oppose, or retard.

OBSTRU'CTION, S. [Lat.] any hindrance, difficulty, obstacle, or impediment. In Medicine, the stoppage, or blocking up any canal or passage in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. An heap. "To lie in cold *obstruction*." *Shak.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] causing hindrance or impediment.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, S. any thing which hinders or impedes.

O'BSTRUENT, Part. [Lat.] hindering or blocking up any passage.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] stupefying; or obstructing the vigour of the mind.

TO OBTA'IN, V. A. [Lat.] to gain, acquire, or procure; to impetrate; to gain by the concession, or excited friendship of another. Neuterly, to continue in use; to be established; to prevail or succeed.

OBTA'INABLE, Adj. capable of being procured.

OBTA'INER, S. one that obtains.

TO OBTE'MPERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to obey, or be at command.

TO OBTE'ND, V. A. [Lat.] to oppose; to hold out in opposition; to pretend; to make use of as the reason of any thing. Seldom used.

TO OBTE'ST, V. A. [Lat.] to beseech, or implore.

OBTESTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of beseeching or supplicating.

OBTRECTA'TION, S. [Lat.] slander; calumny; detraction.

TO OBTRU'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to force into any place or state by violence or importunity; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

OBTRU'DER, S. one that obtrudes.

OBTRU'SION, [obtrúsbón] S. [Lat.] the act of obtruding.

OBTRU'SIVE, Adj. inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon another.

TO OBTU'ND, V. A. [Lat.] to blunt, dull, quell, or deaden.

OBTURA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of stopping up any thing by smearing something over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having angles larger than right ones.

OBTU'SE, Adj. [Lat.] not pointed or sharp; blunt. Figuratively, dull, stupified; not quick; obscure, not shrill. "An obtuse sound."

OBTU'SELY, Adv. without an edge or point; in a dull, stupid manner.

OBTU'SION, S. the act of dulling or blunting; the state of being made dull.

TO OBVE'RT, V. A. [Lat.] to turn towards.

TO O'BVIATE, V. A. [Lat.] to meet in the way; to prevent.

O'BVIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. Figuratively, open; exposed. "Obvious to dispute." *Par. Lost*. Easily discovered, or plain, applied to sentiments.

O'BVIOUSLY, Adv. evidently; plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS, S. the state of being evident, apparent, or easily discovered.

TO OBU'MBRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to shade, cloud, or make any thing less visible.

OCCA'SION, [okázbon] S. [Lat.] an incident; opportunity, convenience; occurrence casual; an unforeseen opportunity; an accidental cause; casual need or exigence.

TO OCCA'SION, [okázbon] V. A. [Fr.] to cause without design; to cause or produce; to influence.

OCCA'SIONAL, [okázbonal] Adj. [Fr.] casual; incidental; producing without design; produced by occasion, or incidental exigence.

OCCA'SIONALLY, [okázbonally] Adv. casually; or on account of some unforeseen emergency.

OCCECA'TION, [okékáshon] S. [Lat.] the act of blinding, or making blind.

O'Ccident, [ókfidént] S. [Lat.] the west. Not in use.

OCCIDENTAL, [ókfidéntal] Adj. [Lat.] western.

OCCI'DUOUS, [ókfiduous] Adj. [Lat.] western.

OCCI'PITAL, [ókspítal] Adj. [Lat.] placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'Cciput, [ókspít] S. [Lat.] the hinder part of the head.

OCCI'SION, [ókízbon] S. the act of killing or slaying.

TO OCCLU'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to shut up.

OCCLU'SE, Adj. [Lat.] shut up; closed.

OCCULT, Adj. [Lat.] secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

OCCULTA'TION, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the time a star is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us.

OCCULTNESS, S. the state of being secret, hid, or not discoverable.

O'Ccupancy, S. [Lat.] the act of taking possession.

O'Ccupant, S. [Lat.] one that takes possession.

TO O'Ccupate, V. A. [Lat.] to possess, hold, or take up.

OCCUPA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of taking possession. An employment, business, trade, or calling.

O'Ccupier, S. a possessor; one that takes possession; one who follows any employment.

TO O'Ccupy, V. A. [Lat.] to possess, keep, or take up; to employ or busy; to follow as a trade or business; to use, or expend. "All the gold occupied in the work." *Exod. xxxviii*. Neuterly, to practise or follow any business.

TO OCCU'R, V. N. [Lat.] to present to the memory or attention; to appear in different places; to meet, clash, or strike against. To obviate, or oppose.

OCCU'RRECE, S. [Fr.] an incident; accidental event; occasional presentation.

OCCU'RRENT, S. [Lat.] any event or thing that happens.

OCCU'RSION, S. [Lat.] a clash, meet, or blow, by the meeting of two bodies together.

O'CEAN, [óshéan] S. [Lat.] in Geography, is that vast collection of salt and navigable

able waters, in which the two continents, the first including Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the last America, are inclosed like islands. The ocean is distinguished into three grand divisions. 1. The Atlantic Ocean, which divides Europe and Africa, and is generally about 3000 miles wide. 2. The Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which divides America from Asia, and is generally about 10,000 miles over: and, 3. The Indian Ocean, which separates the Indies from Africa, and is 3,000 miles over. The other seas which are called oceans, are only parts or branches of these, and usually receive their names from the countries they border upon. Any immense expanse. "The boundless oceans of eternity." *Locke*.

OCEAN, [*ôcean*] Adj. belonging to the main sea. Seldom used.

OCHIMY, [*ôkimy*] [formed by corruption from *alchemy*] S. a mixed base metal.

OCHRE, [*ôker*] S. [Fr.] earth that has a rough and dusty surface, slightly cohering, composed of fine soft clayey particles, readily diffused in water, and of different colours.

OCHREOUS, [*ôkerous*] Adj. consisting of ochre.

OCHREY, [*ôkrey*] Adj. partaking of ochre.

OCTAGON, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a figure of eight sides and angles.

OCTAGONAL, Adj. having eight angles.

OCTANGULAR, Adj. having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, S. the quality of having eight angles.

OCTANT, or OCTILE, Adj. [Lat.] in Astrology, applied to a planet in such apposition with respect to another, that their places are only one eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees, distant from each other.

OCTAVE, S. [Lat.] the eighth day after some particular festival. In Music, an eighth, or interval of eight sounds.

OCTAVO, S. [Lat.] applied to a book, whose leaves are one eighth of a sheet of paper.

OCTENNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

OCTOBER, S. [Lat.] the tenth month in order from January. October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves; in his right hand the sign Scorpio, in his left a basket of services.

OCTONARY, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having eight eyes. "Spiders are octonocular." *Derb.*

OCTOPETALOUS, Adj. [Gr.] having eight flower leaves.

OCTOSTYLE, S. [Gr.] the face of a building having eight columns.

OCTUPLE, Adj. [Lat.] eight fold.

OCLAR, Adj. [Fr.] depending on the eye; known by the eye.

O'CLARLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be visible to the eye.

O'CLATE, Adj. [Lat.] having eyes; knowing or perceiving by the eye.

O'CULIST, S. [Lat.] one who professes to cure the disorders of the eye.

ODD, Adj. [Brit.] not even; not to be divided into even numbers; more than a round number, or the number mentioned. Particular; strange; uncouth; whimsical; fantastical; uncommon; unlucky; unlikely; singular.

O'DDLY, Adv. in a strange, singular, or unaccountable manner; in such a manner as not to be divided into an even number.

O'DDNESS, S. the state of being uneven; singularity, peculiarity, strangeness, or uncouthness.

ODDS, S. the excess of two compared with each other; advantage, or superiority; for or against a thing; a quarrel, debate, dispute, or difference.

ODE, S. [Gr.] a song, or poetical composition, to be sung or set to music. An *Ode* may be either sublime or of the lower strain, jocose or serious, mournful or exulting, even sometimes satirical, but never epigrammatical; and, in short, it may consist of wit, but not of that turn which is the peculiar characteristic of an epigram. At first, indeed, the verse of the ode was but of one kind; but for the sake of pleasure, and to adapt it to music, the poets so varied the numbers and feet, that their kinds are now almost innumerable. One of the most considerable is the Pindaric, distinguished by its boldness, and the rapidity of its flights.

O'DELL, a village in Bedfordshire, with one fair, on Whit-Thursday, for all sorts of cattle.

O'DIHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Mid-lent Saturday, and July 31, for cattle and toys. It is a corporation, and where David king of Scotland was kept prisoner. It is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by S. of London.

O'DIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] exposed to hate; causing hate; hateful, abominable, detestable.

O'DIOUSLY, Adv. hatefully, abominably, invidiously.

O'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred; the state of being hated.

O'DIUM, S. [Lat.] hatred; the quality of provoking hatred.

O'DORATE, Adj. [Lat.] scented; having a strong scent.

ODORIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] giving scent; fragrant, perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, S. sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] sweet scented; fragrant; perfumed.

O'DOUR, S. [Lat.] a scent or smell, whether

whether good or bad; but most properly applied to a sweet one.

OE, a diphthong borrowed from the Greeks, [pron. like an *E*, in the following words] but not properly belonging to our language.

OECONOMICS, *S.* [Gr.] the management of household affairs.

OECONOMIST, *S.* [Gr.] one who manages a family; one who conducts his affairs with prudence and discretion.

OECONOMY, *S.* [Gr.] the act of prudently managing affairs; thriftiness; good husbandry.

OEUMENICAL, *Adj.* [Gr.] general; respecting the whole habitable world.

OEDEMA, *S.* [Gr.] a swelling, confined by surgeons to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as hydropic constitutions.

OEDEMATIC, or **OEDEMATOUS**, *Adj.* pertaining to an oedema.

OELIAD, *S.* [Fr.] a glance; a wink, or token given by the eye.

O'ER, contracted in poetry for *over*.

OESOPHAGUS, *S.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, the gullet, or membranous pipe or passage, whereby our food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

OF, [pron. *ov*] *Prep.* [Sax.] a particle used to express the genitive in English, and expresses property. From. "Called Corcyrā of Corcyrā." *Shak.* Relating to; concerning. "All have this sense of war." *Smallbridge.* Among. "Any clergyman of my own acquaintance." *Swift.* According to. "They do of right belong to you." *Tillat.* Used with the reciprocal pronoun, it implies power, ability, choice, or willingness. "Of himself" "is none, by that eternal infinite and one." *Dryd.* Applied to families, being born of; extraction. "A man of an ancient family." *Clar.* Sometimes it signifies the matter of which any thing is made. "The chariot was all of cedar." When put before an indefinite expression of time, it gives an adverbial signification. "Of late," *i. e.* lately. In almost all these senses it seems to have been borrowed from, or used in imitation of, the Latin prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *ex*, and *de*.

OFF, *Adv.* [Belg.] The chief use of this word is to conjoin it with the verbs, *come*, *fly*, *look*, and *take*, and is generally opposed to *on*, and then signifies separation, disunion, breach of continuity. When applied to measure, it signifies distance. "Scarcely off a mile." *Shak.* In Painting or Statuary, projection or relief. After *go*, it implies vanishing, absence, or departure. Absolutely, it implies disappointment, defeat or interruption; as, "The affair is off." When opposed to *on*, it implies in behalf or favour. When applied to any action, it implies change, alteration, or diversion. *Off band*, signifies without study or premeditation.

OFF, *Interj.* an expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

OFF, *Prep.* is opposed to *on* or *upon*. At distance, applied to place.

OFFAL, *S.* [Lat. Skinner derives it from *off* and *fall*] waste meat, or that which is not eaten at table; carrion, or coarse flesh; refuse, or that which is thrown away as of no value; any thing of no esteem; the entrails.

OFFENCE, *S.* [Lat.] any thing which may cause disgust on account of being contrary to law, or the inclination of another; any thing that may injure or displease.

OFFENCEFUL, *Adj.* causing displeasure; injurious; contrary to law.

OFFENCELESS, *Adj.* without doing injury, or any thing that may cause displeasure; innocent. harmless, inoffensive.

To **OFFEND**, *V. A.* [Lat.] to irritate, or make angry; to attack; assail; to transgress; to injure; to violate. Neuterly, to be criminal; to provoke to anger; to be guilty of a transgression of any rule.

OFFENDER, *S.* a criminal; transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, *S.* a female offender.

OFFENSIVE, *Adj.* [Lat.] causing anger, displeasure, pain; assailing; disgustful; injurious.

OFFENSIVELY, *Adv.* in such a manner as to displease, or cause uneasiness, or hatred.

OFFENSIVENESS, *S.* mischief, uneasiness, injury, or cause of disgust.

To **OFFER**, *V. A.* [Lat.] to present to a person; to hold so as a person may receive. To sacrifice, or immolate. To bid, applied to price. To attempt; to commence. To propose. Neuterly, to be present, or to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, *S.* [Fr.] proposal of an advantage to another; a proposal made; the price bid at a sale or market; attempt or endeavour for first advance.

OFFERER, *S.* one who makes a proposal; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, *S.* any thing sacrificed on religious account.

OFFERTORY, *S.* [Fr.] the thing offered; the act of offering; the place where alms are offered in a church.

OFFICE, *S.* [Lat.] any public charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; act of good, or ill, voluntarily proffered; private employment; act of worship; formulary of devotions; place appropriated to particular business; a place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, *S.* a man employed by the public; a commander in an army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals, and arresting debtors. *Commission-Officers* are those appointed by the king's commission; such as all from the general to the cornet inclusive, thus denominated in contradistinction to *Warrant-Officers*.

runi-Officers, who are appointed by the colonel's or captain's warrant, as quarter-masters, sergeants, corporals, and even chaplains and surgeons. *Field-Officers* are such as command a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major. *Flag-Officers* are admirals, commodores, and commanders of squadrons. *General-Officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces, composed of several regiments: such are the general, lieutenant-general, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff-Officers* are such as, in the king's presence, bear a white staff, or wand; and at other times, at their going abroad, have it carried before them by a footman bare-headed: such are the lord-steward, lord-chamberlain, lord-treasurer, &c. The white staff is taken for a commission; and, at the king's death, each of these officers breaks his staff over the hearth made for the king's body, and by this means lays down his commission, and discharges his inferior officers. *Subaltern-Officers* are all who administer justice in the name of subjects; as those who act under the earl-marshal, admiral, &c. In the army, the subaltern officers are the lieutenants, cornets, ensigns, serjeants and corporals.

OFFICERED, Adj. supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, [*offisial*] Adj. [Fr.] conducive towards performing any public charge.

OFFICIAL, [*offisial*] S. a person commissioned to judge causes in an ecclesiastical court.

OFFICIALTY, [*offisialty*] S. the post of an official.

To **OFFICIATE**, [*offibiate*] V. N. to discharge any office, generally applied to acts of worship; to perform an office for another. Actively, to give in consequence of office. "Merely to officiate light." *Milt.*

OFFICIAL, Adj. [Lat.] among Apothecaries, used in shops.

OFFICIOUS, [*offibious*] Adj. [Lat.] doing good offices, or acts of kindness, in a good sense. Assisting or intermeddling with the affairs of another, without being invited or welcome; forward, in a bad sense.

OFFICIOUSLY, [*offibiously*] Adv. in such a manner as to be too fond of assisting a person, or intermeddling in his affairs, without being asked or welcome. Kindly, or with unasked kindness, in a good sense.

OFFICIOUSNESS, [*offibiousness*] S. too great a readiness to assist or oblige another, commonly used in a bad sense. Service, in a good sense.

OFFING, S. in Sailors Language, is the open sea, or far from land. When a ship is sailing to sea, they say she stands for the offing.

OFFSET, S. sprout, shoot of a plant.

OFF-SCOURING, S. a part rubbed off in cleaning or scouring; refuse.

OFFSPRING, S. the thing propagated or

generated; children; descendants; a production of any kind.

OFT, Adv. [Sax.] frequently; several times; often.

OFTEN, [usually pron. as if spelled *3fn*] Adj. [in the comparative, *oftener*, in the superlative, *oftest*] many times; frequently.

OFTENTIMES, Adv. many times; more than once or twice; frequently.

OFTTIMES, Adv. many times; frequently.

OGE'E, or **OGI'VE**, S. in Architecture, a moulding, consisting of a round and a hollow, almost in the form of an S.

To **O'GLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to view with stolen glances, in order to escape notice.

O'GLER, S. [Belg.] one that views another by side or stolen glances.

OH, Interj. an exclamation made use of to express sorrow, pain, or surprize.

OIL, S. [Sax.] a fat, unctuous, thin, and inflammable juice drawn from several bodies, either by expression or distillation.

To **OIL**, V. A. to smear with oil.

OI'LINESS, S. greasiness; unctuousity; the quality approaching to, or like that of, oil.

OIL-MAN, S. one who trades in oils, pickles, &c.

OIL-SHOP, S. a shop where oil, pickles, and other commodities, are vended.

OILY, Adj. fat; greasy; resembling oil.

To **OINT**, V. A. [Fr.] to anoint; to smear with something greasy.

OINTMENT, S. a medicine made of unctuous, oily, or greasy substances.

O'KEHAM, the county town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 15, for horned cattle and sheep; May 6, for the same, and a shew of stone-horses; and on September 11, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, called the Vale of Catmus, and is the place where the assizes are held. It is 96 miles N. by W. of London.

O'KEINGHAM, **O'CKINGHAM**, or **WO'KINGHAM**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays; it is a large, frequented place, containing several streets, and has a handsome market-house in the middle thereof. It has been of note for the manufacture of silk stockings. The fairs are on the Thursday before Shrove-Tide, June 11, and November 2, for horses and cattle. It is 32 miles W. of London.

O'KER, S. See **OCHRE**.

OLD, Adj. [Sax.] advanced in years, or beyond the middle age of life. Of long continuance; begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; subsisting before something else, opposed to last; long-practised, or veteran. In familiar or burlesque language, more than enough; a frequent repetition of the same thing. "He should have *old* turning the key." *Shak.* Of *old*, signifies long ago, or in times long past.

OLD,

OLD-CHAPPLE, in Kent, whose fair is Sept. 4, for lemons, oranges, and toys.

OLDFA' SHIONED, Adj. made in a form at present laid aside, or not used.

O'LDHAM, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on May 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

O'LDNESS, S. old age; antiquity; the quality of being old, impaired by age or time.

OLEA'GINOUS, Adj. [Fr.] oily.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, S. oiliness.

OLE'OSE, Adj. [Lat.] oily.

OLFA'CTORY, Adj. [Fr.] having the sense of smelling.

O'LID, **O'LIDOUS**, Adj. [Lat.] stinking.

OLIGA'RCHICAL, [*oligárkikal*] Adj. [Gr.] belonging to an oligarchy.

O'LGARCHY, [*óligarky*] S. [Gr.] a form of government, which places the supreme power in a small number, generally the nobles; aristocracy.

O'LIO, S. [Span.] a rich dish made of different sorts of meat; a medley.

O'LITORY, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a kitchen-garden.

OLIVA'STER, Adj. [Fr.] darkly-brown; tawny. "*Olivaster* and pale." *Bac.*

O'LIVE, S. [Lat.] a tree producing an oblong fruit, about the size of a damascene, which is pickled: it is likewise famous for its oil, and was formerly used as an emblem of peace.

OLY'MPIAD, S. in Chronology, the space or period of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time.

O'MBRE, [*ómbre*] S. [Span.] a game of cards played by three persons.

OME'GA, S. the last letter of the Greek alphabet. In Scripture, it is an appellation given to God, who calls himself *Alpha* and *Omega*, the beginning and the end.

O'MELET, S. [Fr.] a pancake of eggs.

O'MEN, S. [Lat.] any sign, or token by which a future event may be foretold.

O'MENED, Adj. containing prognostics, or signs by which future events may be foretold.

OMENTUM, S. in Anatomy, the cawl.

O'MER, S. [Heb.] a Hebrew measure containing about three pints and an half English.

To **O'MINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to fore-shew; to prognosticate; to foretoken.

OMINA'TION, S. a prognostic.

O'MINOUS, Adj. foreshewing something future, generally used in a bad sense. Containing signs of something good or ill.

O'MINOUSLY, Adv. with good or bad omen.

O'MINOUSNESS, S. the quality of betokening some future ill or good.

OMI'SSION, [*ómisson*] S. [Lat.] the act of forbearing to do something that ought to be done; a neglect of duty, opposed to a commission of evil.

To **OMI'T**, V. A. [Lat.] to leave out; not to mention; to neglect doing what ought to be done.

OMI'TTANCE, S. forbearance. "*Omit-tance is no quitance.*" *Shak.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] of all kinds or varieties.

OMNI'FEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] all-bearing.

OMNI'FIC, Adj. [Lat.] creating all things.

OMNIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] of all shapes.

OMNI'GENOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of all kinds.

OMNI'POTENCE, or **OMNI'POTENCY**, S. [Lat.] almighty power.

OMNI'POTENT, Adj. [Lat.] all-powerful, almighty.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, S. [Lat.] ubiquity.

OMNIPRE'SENT, Adj. present every where; ubiquitary.

OMNI'SCIENCE, or **OMNI'SCIENCY**, [*omnisbience*] S. [Lat.] the knowledge of all things; infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIENT, [*omnisbient*] Adj. [Lat.] knowing every thing; of infinite knowledge, and all-knowing.

OMNI'SCIOUS, [*omnisbious*] Adj. [Lat.] knowing all things, all-knowing.

OMNI'VOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] all-devouring.

OMO'PLATE, S. [Gr.] the shoulder blade.

O'MRAHS, S. the title of the great lords at the Mogul's court.

ON, Prep. [Belg.] upon; supported by; or covered with. The subject of action. Dependence or reliance. "*On God's providence.*"

Smallridge. The motive or occasion of any thing. As soon as any thing is done. "*On the receipt of a letter.*" *Dryd.* The period at which any thing happens, or is done on that day.

In threats, it is put before the thing threatened, and implies it will be in danger for want of compliance. "*On thy life.*" *Dryd.*

The state of any thing. "*The heav'n's on fire.*" *Shak.* A condition of a bargain or sale. "*On more easy terms.*" *Dryd.* Sometimes it is used to imply distinction or opposition. "*The Rhodians on the other side.*" *Kneller.* When used by contraction before it, it signifies of.

"*A gamester has but a poor trade on't.*" *Larion.*

SYNON. *On, Upon.* These two words are indiscriminately used, one for another, on all occasions; but with great impropriety. *On* rather signifies by; as, *on my word*, *on my honour*, &c. whereas *upon* means up, on the top of, and is applied to matter; as, *upon the table*, *upon the chair*, *upon the house*, &c.

ON, Adv. forward; in succession or progress; without ceasing; upon the body. "*He patches and jewels on.*" *Prior.* Resolutions to advance, used elliptically for *go on*.

ON, Interj. a word of incitement or encouragement to proceed, or attack, used elliptically instead of *go on*.

ONCE, [pron. *wánces*] Adv. only one time a single time. Used with *at*, the same time.

In an indivisible point of time. Formerly "*My soul had once some foolish fondness for thee.*"

or *thee*." *Addis*. It is to be remarked, that this word seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, or when it is joined with an adjective; as, "*At once*, or *this once*."

ONE, [pron. *ʊn*] Adj. [Sax.] single; any thing expressed by an unit; any. Used with *another*, belonging to both. Opposed to *another*, different. Opposed to *other*, one of the two certain, or particular. Used with *day*, in a past tense; otherwise it signifies some time to come, when used with a future tense. "*Shall one day faint*." *Davies*.

ONE, [pron. *ʊn*] S. followed with *by one*, it implies singly, or a single person. "*Raising one by one*, the suppliant crew." *Dryd*. A single thing. A person. Concord; agreement. A person of a particular character. "*One that loved*

"not wisely." *Shak*. This word is used in the plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, "*The great ones of the world*;" or when it relates to something going before, or is used instead of a noun plural; as, "*These successes are more glorious—than such ruinous ones*." *Glaro*. Sometimes it is used before an impersonal verb, to signify any person, or man: this was by the Saxons expressed by *man*; But as Dr. Hickes judiciously observes, our use of this word is either borrowed from the Italian *uno*, or *un*, Fr. "*One would imagine*." *Arterb*.

ONE-EYED, [pron. *ʊn-eyd*] Adj. having one eye; monocular.

ONEIROCRITIC, S. [Gr.] an interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICAL, Adj. belonging to the interpretation of dreams.

ONENESS, [pron. *ʊnness*] S. unity; the quality of being one.

ONEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] burthensome. Figuratively, oppressive.

ONGAR, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is 2½ miles E. N. E. of London.

ONION, [pron. *ʊnion*] S. [Fr.] an aromatic, strong-scented plant, with a bulbous, coated and orbicular root.

ONLY, Adj. [from *one*, *only*, or *onelike*, whence by contraction *onely*; *onlic*, Sax.] single; without any other of the same kind or species; this above all other; this without any more.

SYNON. When speaking of a thing we make use of the word *only*, we mean there is no other of the same kind; when that of *alone*, that it is not accompanied with any other.

ONLY, Adv. simply; singly; barely; thus and no otherwise; without any more.

ONOMANCY, S. [Gr.] divination by names.

ONOMANTICAL, Adj. belonging to divination by names.

ONSET, S. the first attack or assault; aggression; ornamental appendage.

ONSLAUGHT, [pron. *ʊnslaut*] S. attack;

storm; assault. "*By siege an onslaught to invest*." *Hudib*.

ONTOLOGIST, S. a metaphysician; or one who considers the properties of being in general.

ONTOLOGY, S. [Gr.] the science of the affections of Being generally; metaphysics.

ONWARD, Adv. [Sax.] forward; progressively; somewhat farther.

ONYCHA, [pron. *ʊnyka*] S. the odoriferous snail or shell, and in Scripture, the onyx stone. Most of the commentators are for the onyx, or odoriferous shell, which is like that of the fish called purpura. The onyx is fished for in the east in watery places where the spikenard grows, which is its food, and makes its shell so aromatic.

ONYX, S. [Gr.] a semi-pellucid gem, of a dark horny colour, with a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of a red: when a plate of a reddish or flesh colour lies on one or both sides the white, it is called a sardonix.

OOZE, S. [Sax.] soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime; a soft flow or spring. "*From his first fountain and beginning ooze*." *Prior*. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, V. N. to flow by stealth; to run gently; to slip away.

OOZY, Adj. miry; muddy; slimy.

To OPA'CIATE, V. A. [Lat.] to darken, cloud, shade, or obscure.

OPA'CITY, S. [Lat.] cloudiness; want of transparency.

OPA'COUS, Adj. [Lat.] dark, void of light; not to be seen through.

O'PAL, S. an elegant and singular stone, which, on account of its opacity and softness, is scarcely to be reckoned among the pellucid gems. It is naturally bright, smooth and glossy, and displays all its beauties without the art of a lapidary: in colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl, consisting of a bluish or greyish white; but when turned differently to the light, reflects all the colours of the rainbow, amongst which the green, blue, and red are particularly beautiful. The best stones come from the East Indies.

OPA'QUE, [pron. *opake*] Adj. [Lat.] dark; having no light in itself; not to be seen through.

To OPE, or O'PEN, V. A. [Sax.] to unlock; to uncloze; to lay open; to discover; to divide or cause a breach, by which a thing may be seen. "*The cathedral church was opened by an earthquake*." *Addis*. To explain; to disclose by degrees. In Law, to begin. "*The opening of your cause*." In Anatomy, to make an incision. Neuterly, to separate or uncloze; to cease to be shut. In Hunting, to bark.

OPE, or O'PEN, [the *e* is mute in pron. this word and its following derivatives and compounds; as, *open*, *opener*, *opening*, &c.] Adj. [*ope* is used only by old authors, and by them

only in its primitive sense] unopened; not locked or shut. Figuratively, plain; apparent; public; without art, disguise, or reserve. Applied to the season, not cloudy or gloomy. Free, unconfined, or without cover, applied to the air. Exposed, or without defence, applied to danger or injuries. Attentive, applied either to the eyes or ears, and followed by *unto* or *upon*.

O'PENER, S. one that unlocks or makes open. Figuratively, one that explains or interprets; any thing that separates or divides.

OPEN-EYED, Adj. watchful; vigilant.

OPEN-HA'NDED, Adj. generous, liberal, munificent.

OPEN-HEA'RTED, [*opn-bàrted*] Adj. generous; candid; void of base reserve or subtlety.

OPEN-HEA'RTEDNESS, [*opn-bàrtedness*] S. generosity, liberality, munificence.

O'PENING, S. a breach or hole, aperture. Figuratively, the sight of a thing at a distance; a faint, imperfect, and confused knowledge.

O'PENLY, Adv. in sight; plainly; without subterfuge, reserve, or disguise.

OPEN-MO'UT'ED, Adj. greedy; clamorous; unable to keep a secret.

O'PENNESS, S. freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; plainness; freedom from disguise, subterfuge, or artifice.

O'PERA, S. [*Ital.*] a poetical tale or fiction, performed with vocal and instrumental music, and adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.

O'PERABLE, Adj. [*Lat.*] capable of being done.

O'PERANT, Adj. [*Fr.*] active; having power to produce an effect. Obsolete.

To **O'PERATE**, V. N. [*Lat.*] to act; to produce an effect.

OPERATION, S. [*Lat.*] agency; influence; action; an effect. Figuratively, an effect. In Surgery, that part of medicine, or the art of healing, which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE, Adj. having the power of acting; efficacious.

OPERATOR, S. [*Lat.*] one that performs any act by the hand; one that produces any effect.

OPERO'SE, Adj. [*Lat.*] laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

OPHITES, [*opites*] S. [*Gr.*] marble of a dusky, greenish ground, with oblong, and usually square spots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMIC, [*ophthalmik*] Adj. [*Gr.*] belonging to the eye.

OPHTHALMY, [*ophthalmy*] S. [*Gr.*] a disease in the eye, being an inflammation in its coats.

O'PIATE, S. a medicine that causes sleep.

OPIFICER, S. [*Lat.*] one that performs

any work; an artist. This word is not received.

OPINA'TOR, S. [*Lat.*] one who holds an opinion.

To **OPINE**, V. N. [*Lat.*] to be of opinion; to guess; to judge.

OPINIATIVE, Adj. obstinate in opinions already received; imagined; not proved.

OPINIA'TOR, S. [*Fr.*] one fond of his own notions; inflexible from his own opinion.

OPINIA'TRE, [*opiniàtre*] Adj. [*Fr.*] obstinate; stubborn.

OPINION, S. [*Lat.*] a persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge; sentiment, judgment, notion; a favourable judgment.

OPINIONATIVE, Adj. fond of notions we have already espoused or assented to; stubborn.

OPINIONATIVELY, Adv. in a stubborn or conceited manner.

OPINIONATIVENESS, S. the quality of adhering inflexibly to preconceived notions.

OPINIONIST, S. [*Fr.*] a person fond, or conceited, of his own notions.

O'PIUM, S. [*Lat.*] a juice produced from the white garden poppy, partly of a resinous, partly of a gummy kind; its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell dead, faint, unpleasant; and its taste very bitter and acrid. A moderate dose makes the patient cheerful, as if he had drunk wine, removes melancholy, and dissipates all sense of danger; but an immoderate dose brings on a kind of drunkenness, which occasions sleep, and often death.

OPO'PENAX, S. a gum resin, of a tolerably firm texture, strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste.

To **OPPI'GENERATE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to pledge, pawn, or give as a security.

OPPILATION, S. [*Lat.*] obstruction, matter heaped together.

OPPILATIVE, Adj. [*Lat.*] obstructive.

OPPONENT, S. [*Lat.*] an adversary; antagonist. In the Schools, one who raises objections to the opinions or doctrines of another.

OPPORTU'NE, Adj. [*Lat.*] seasonable; fit; well-timed.

OPPORTU'NELY, Adv. seasonably; timely.

OPPORTU'NITY, S. the proper season for doing a thing, or rendering it successful.

To **OPPO'SE**, [*oppōse*] V. A. [*Lat.*] to act against; to hinder or resist; to put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front; to raise objections in disputations.

OPPO'SER, [*oppōser*] S. one who opposes; an antagonist, enemy, rival; one that raises objections in a dispute.

OPPOSITE, [*oppōsite*] Adj. [*Lat.*] placed in front; facing each other; contrary; repugnant; adverse.

O'PPPOSITE, [*oppōsite*] S. an adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

OPPOSITELY, [*oppositely*] Adv. in such a position as to front each other; adversely.

OPPOSITENESS, [*oppositeness*] S. the quality of facing or fronting; the quality of being contrary.

OPPOSITION, [*oppositio*] S. [Lat.] situation of facing or fronting another; resistance; contrariety of interest, measure, or meaning.

To **OPPRESS**, V. A. [Lat.] to crush by hardship, or unreasonable severity; to overpower, subdue.

OPPRESSION, S. [Lat.] the act of oppressing; cruelty; severity; hardship, calamity; dulness of spirits, or fatigue of body.

OPPRESSIVE, Adj. cruel, inhuman; rigorous in exacting; heavy; overwhelming.

OPPRESSOR, S. [Lat.] one that harasses or afflicts another by unreasonable severity.

OPPRO'BRIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] reproachful; scurrilous; disgraceful; causing infamy.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, Adv. in a reproachful, or scurrilous manner.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, S. scurrility or reproachfulness; that which causes infamy or disgrace.

To **OPPU'GN**, [*oppugn*] V. A. [Lat.] to oppose, resist, or attack.

OPPU'GNANCY, S. opposition.

OPPU'GNER, [*oppugner*] S. one that opposes or attacks.

OPSONATION, S. [Lat.] catering, or buying provisions.

OPTATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] wishing. In Grammar, that mood which expresses desire.

OPTIC, Adj. [Gr.] used in seeing; producing sight; relating to the science of optics.

OPTICAL, Adj. [Gr.] relating to the science of optics.

OPTIC, S. an instrument or organ of sight. In the plural, applied to the science which explains the laws of vision.

OPTICIAN, [*optician*] S. one that is skilled in the nature and laws of vision, or one that makes instruments to assist the sight, or to explain the doctrine of vision.

OPTIMACY, S. [Lat.] nobility; the body of nobles.

OPTIMISM, S. [Lat.] the doctrine that the present system of things, or created being, is the best that God could make.

OPTIMIST, S. [Fr.] a person who asserts that the present system is absolutely best, and that a better could not possibly be.

OPTIMITY, S. the state of being best.

OPTION, [*optio*] S. [Lat.] choice; election.

OPULENCE, or **O'PULENCY**, S. [Lat.] wealth; riches; affluence.

OPULENT, Adj. [Lat.] rich; wealthy; affluent.

OPULENTLY, Adv. richly; splendidly.

OR, Conj. a particle used to signify distribution or opposition. Sometimes it answers either. "He must either fight or die."

Before *else*, it is redundant, or has no meaning. Before; or *ever*, is *before*.

OR, [*ore*] S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, gold, or gold colour. It is represented in engraving by small points or dots, scattered all over the field or bearing.

O'ACLE, S. [Lat.] an answer supposed to be given by the ancient deities, about the success of a future event; something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom, any determinations of heaven were given; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. Figuratively, one so famed for wisdom, that his decisions are held without dispute.

To **O'ACLE**, V. N. to utter oracles.

ORA'CLAR, or **ORA'CULOUS**, Adj. uttering oracles; like an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSLY, Adv. in the manner of an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSNESS, S. the state or quality of resembling an oracle.

O'RAISON, S. [Lat. frequently, but not so properly, written *orison*] a prayer.

O'RAL, Adj. [Lat.] delivered by the mouth; not written.

O'RALLY, Adv. by mouth; without writing.

O'Range, S. [Lat.] the fruit of a tree; a colour made of a yellow and red mixed together.

O'RANGERY, S. [Fr.] a plantation of orange-trees.

O'Range-Musk, S. a species of pears.

ORA'TION, [*oratio*] S. [Lat.] a speech according to the laws of rhetoric; harangue.

O'RATOR, S. [Lat.] a public speaker; a man of eloquence. A petitioner in Chancery.

ORATO'RICAL, Adj. rhetorical; becoming or belonging to an orator.

ORATO'RIO, S. in the Italian Music, is a sort of a sacred Drama of dialogues; the subjects of which are usually taken from the Scriptures, or from the life of some saint. They are much used at Rome, in time of Lent; and, of late years, in England.

O'RATORY, S. [Lat.] eloquence; rhetorical skill; the exercise of eloquence. In the Romish church, a place set apart purely for praying.

ORB, S. [Lat.] a round or spherical body; a celestial body, or planet. Figuratively, a wheel, or rolling body. A circle; a circular path described by any of the celestial bodies. A period, or revolution. A sphere of action. The eye, so called on account of its form, and its furnishing the body with light. "A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs." *Par. Lost*.

O'RBED, Adj. round; circular; rounded.

ORBI'CLAR, Adj. spherical; round; circular.

ORBI'CLARLY, Adv. spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CLARNNESS, S. the state or quality of being circular.

O'RBIT, S. [Lat.] the line or path described by a planet in its revolution.

O'RCHAL, S. [órkal] a stone, of which a blue colour is made.

O'RCHARD, S. a garden of fruit-trees.

O'RCESTRA, or **O'RCESTRE**, [órkestra, or órkestre] S. [Gr.] in the Antient Theatres, was a place in the form of a semicircle, where the dancing was performed; and among us is the place where the musicians sit.

ORD, S. in old English signified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *adds [ords] and ends*, for scraps or remnants.

To **ORDAIN**, V. A. [Lat.] to appoint, decree; to establish, settle, institute; to commission; to act as a clergyman.

ORDA'NER, S. one that appoints, decrees, or commissions another to assume an office.

O'RDEAL, S. [Sax.] a method of trying a person suspected of any crime, wherein the person accused was obliged to pass blindfold through a path crossed by red hot bars of iron, or else swallow a certain quantity of water, or plunge his arm or leg into scalding water, or be thrown into cold water. The innocence of the person was judged by his escaping unhurt from the hot iron or water, and by his body not being borne up by the cold water.

ORDER, S. [Lat.] a method, or regular disposition; the established manner of performing a thing; the proper state, applied to the mind or body; a precept or command; a rule; regular government; a class or division of the members of a state; a religious society; the office of a clergyman. In Astronomy, direct progress, opposed to retrograde motion. In War, an arrangement of the parts of any force, either by sea or land; or the distance of one rank or file from another. In Architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of a column, so as to form one beautiful whole.

To **ORDER**, V. A. to regulate or conduct; to manage or procure; to direct or command; to commission; to ordain a clergyman.

ORDERER, S. one that regulates, reduces to method, or disposes in a regular manner.

ORDERLESS, Adj. without order; in a confused manner.

ORDERLINESS, S. regularity, methodicalness.

ORDERLY, Adj. methodical, regular.

ORDINABLE, Adj. [Lat.] such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, Adj. [Fr.] noting order.

ORDINAL, S. a ritual; a book containing orders.

O'RDINANCE, S. a law, rule, or precept; the observance of a command; an appointment. A cannon, but now generally written for distinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain.

O'RDINARILY, Adv. according to established or settled rules; commonly.

O'RDINARY, Adj. established; usual; common; mean; of low rank or value. Ugly, or not handsome. This term is variously applied; thus, an *Embassador or Envoy in ordinary*, is one sent to reside stately, and for a number of years, in the court of some foreign prince or state, to watch over the interest of his own nation. It is also applied to several officers of the king's household, who attend on common occasions. Thus we say, *physician in ordinary*, *chaplain in ordinary*, &c. **SYNON.** Though *ordinary* and *common* have been reputed synonymous in two senses, as implying frequent use, and meaning of little or no value, yet they are different in both. In the first sense, *ordinary* seems best applied when the repetition of actions is in question *common*, when a multitude of objects. In the second sense, that which is *ordinary* has nothing to distinguish it; that which is *common* has nothing to make it sought after.

O'RDINARY, S. an established judge in ecclesiastical causes; an appellation generally given to the bishop of a diocese; a settled establishment; an actual and constant office; a regular price of a meal; a place of eating where a person pays a settled price for eating. One who officiates as a chaplain at prisons, as, the *ordinary* of Newgate.

To **O'RDINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to appoint.

O'RDINATE, Adj. regular; methodical. *Ordinate figures*, are such as have all their sides and angles equal.

ORDINATION, S. [Lat.] an establishment, order or tendency; used with *to*. "An *ordination* to happiness." *Norris*. The giving a person authority to act as a clergyman.

O'RDNANCE, S. cannon, or great gun.

ORDONNANCE, S. [Fr.] the disposition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE, S. [Fr.] dung; excrement.

ORE, S. [Sax.] metal unrefined. Figuratively, metal.

O'RFORD, a sea-port of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Midsummer-day, for toys. It has the title of *Earldom*, and sends two members to parliament; and is 88 miles N. E. of London.

ORGAL, S. lees of wine.

ORGAN, S. [Gr.] such a part of an animal body as is capable of performing some perfect act or operation; thus, the eye is the organ of seeing; the ear, of hearing; the nose, of smelling; the tongue, of speaking, &c. Music, an instrument consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand from *orgue*, Fr.

ORGA'NIC, or **ORGA'NICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental; made or designed for some certain end.

ORGA'NICALLY, Adv. by means of organs or instruments; by an organical disposition of parts.

ORGANISM, S. the structure of the several parts of any animal, &c. so as to operate to a certain end.

ORGANIST, S. [Fr.] one who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZA'TION, S. [Fr.] construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To **ORGANIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to construct so that the parts shall be mutually subservient to each other.

ORGAN-LOFT, S. the loft where an organ stands and is played upon.

ORGA'SM, S. [Gr.] a sudden violence, impulse, or appetite.

ORGIES, S. [it has no singular. Lat.] the mad rites performed to Bacchus. Figuratively, any frantic revels.

O'RIENT, Adj. [Lat.] rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining; glittering.

O'RIENT, S. [Fr.] the east, or part where the sun first appears.

O'RIENTAL, Adj. [Fr.] eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

O'RIENTAL, S. an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

O'RIENTALISM, S. manner of speaking peculiar to those who live in the east.

O'RIENTALITY, S. the state of rising or being in the east.

O'RIFICE, S. [Lat.] any opening, hole, or perforation.

O'IGIN, or **O'ORIGINAL**, S. [Fr.] the beginning or first existence; a fountain, or source, of existence; a copy, or that from which any thing is transcribed, translated, or imitated: In this sense *original* only is used. Derivation or descent.

O'ORIGINAL, Adj. [Lat.] primitive or primary; first; pristine.

O'ORIGINALLY, Adv. in its first state; primarily; at first.

O'ORIGINALNESS, S. the quality or state of being the first or original.

O'ORIGINALY, Adj. productive, or causing existence; primitive. Seldom used.

To **O'ORIGINATE**, V. A. to produce as a cause; to bring into existence.

O'ORIGINATION, S. [Lat.] the act of producing as a first cause, or of bringing into existence.

O'ORION, S. [Gr.] a southern constellation, consisting of 39 stars.

O'ORISONS, [*orizons*] S. [not used in the singular. Fr. This word is accented by Milton and Crashaw on the first syllable; by Shakespeare both on the first and second, and by others on the second] prayers.

O'RKNEYS, or **O'ORCHADES**, several islands in the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a canal 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The names of the principal are Main Land, Hoy, Ronaldsha, Sanda, Stronsa, and Rousa. Orkney and Zetland send one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Kirkwaid, &c.

O'RLETON, a village in Herefordshire, with one fair, on April 24, for horned cattle.

O'RLOP, S. [Belg.] the main deck of a ship.

O'RMASKIRK, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, and September 8, for horned cattle and horses. It is 20½ miles N. N. W. of London.

O'ORNAMENT, S. [Lat.] embellishment, decoration, honour.

O'ORNAMENTAL, Adj. serving to decorate, or embellish.

O'ORNAMENTALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to embellish or set off.

O'ORNAMENTED, Adj. embellished, adorned, or set off.

O'ORNATE, Adj. [Lat.] fine, adorned.

O'ORNATE'NESS, S. finery.

O'ORNATURE, S. decoration.

O'ORNISCOPIST, S. [Gr.] one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretell some future event.

O'ORNITHO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse on birds.

O'ORPHAN, [*orphan*] S. [Gr.] a child who has lost either one or both its parents.

O'ORPHAN, [*orphan*] Adj. deprived either of one or both parents by death.

O'ORPHANAGE, or **O'ORPHANISM**, [*orphanage*, or *orphanism*] S. [Fr.] the state of a child who has lost either one or both its parents.

O'ORPIMENT, S. [Fr.] a foliaceous fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and of a bright and beautiful yellow, like gold, very tough, bending easily without breaking, melting readily, and soon burning away: it is used by painters for a gold colour.

O'ORRERY, S. an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies: first invented by Mr. Rowley, of Litchfield, and named from the earl of Orrery, that gentleman's patron.

O'ORRIS, S. [Lat.] a plant or flower. A kind of gold or silver lace; from *orris*, old Fr.

O'ORTHODOX, Adj. [Gr.] found in opinion or doctrine, applied to religious principles.

O'ORTHODOXLY, Adv. with a soundness of opinion or doctrine.

O'ORTHODOXY, S. [Gr.] soundness of doctrine or opinion in matters of religion.

ORTHO'GRAPHER, [*orthographe*] S. [Gr.] one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRA'PHIC, or **ORTHOGRA'PHICAL**, [*orthográphik*, or *orthográphikal*] Adj. rightly

rightly spelled; relating to the spelling; delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plot. In Geography, the *orthographic projection* of the sphere, is a representation of the several points of its surface on a plane, which cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, vertical to one of its hemispheres.

ORTHOGRAPHY, [*orthógráphy*] S. [Gr.] that part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelt; the art of spelling. In Architecture, the elevation of a building. In Geometry, the art of expressing or drawing the fore-sight plan, or side of any object. In Fortification, the profile or plan of any work.

ORTHO'PNOEA, [*orthópnea*] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder in which a person cannot breathe, unless he be in an upright posture.

ORTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN, S. [Fr.] a small bird accounted very delicious food.

OR'TON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 2, for black cattle, and Friday before Whitsunday, for sheep and black cattle. It is seated in a heathy country, quite destitute of wood, and 271 miles N. N. W. of London.

ORTS, S. [Ir.] refuse; scraps of meat, mammocks.

ORVIETAN, S. [Ital.] [so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy] an antidote or medicine used to prevent the effects of poison.

OSCHEO'CELE, [*oskósele*] S. [Gr.] a kind of hernia or rupture, when the intestines break into the scrotum.

OSCILLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of moving backwards and forwards.

OSCILLATORY, Adj. [Lat.] moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, S. [Lat.] the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

OSCITANT, Adj. [Lat.] yawning: unusually sleepy; sluggish; careless.

OSCITATION, S. [Lat.] the act of yawning. Figuratively, carelessness.

OSCU'LATI'ON, S. kissing.

O'SIER, [*ósier*] S. [Fr.] a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, the twigs of which are used in making baskets.

O'SNABRUG, the bishoprick of, a province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Lower Munster; on the S. by Upper Munster; on the E. by the territory of Minden; and on the W. partly by Munster, and partly by Lingen. It is remarkable that this bishoprick is possessed by the Papists and Protestants alternately, according to the tenour of the treaty of Westphalia. The Protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and the Catholic by the Papists. The present Bishop is the second son of our most gracious sovereign

George III. The inspection and administration of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan; but the civil affairs are always governed by the Protestant bishop in his turn. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and divided into seven bailiwicks; it abounds in cattle, especially in hogs. Osnabrug is the capital town.

O'SPRAY, S. [Lat.] the sea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to choose which he pleases. *Hammer.*

O'SSICLE, S. [Lat.] a small bone.

OSSI'FIC, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of turning into bone.

OSSI'FICA'TION, S. change of fleshy parts into bones.

O'SSIFRAGE, S. [Lat.] a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow.

To O'SSIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to change into a bone.

OSSI'VOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] devouring bones.

O'SSUARY, S. [Lat.] a charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are kept.

OST, or **OUST**, S. a vessel upon which hops or malt is dried.

OSTENSIVE, Adj. [Lat.] shewing, betokening.

O'STENT, S. [Lat.] an appearance, air, or mien; show, or token. These senses are peculiar to Shakespeare. A portent or prodigy; accented on the last syllable. Show, spectacle.

OSTENTA'TION, S. [Lat.] boast; outward shew; a display of any thing, including vanity, or ambition.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, [*ostentatious*] Adj. boasting; fond of shewing any thing which may give the public an advantageous opinion of one's wealth or abilities.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, [*ostentatiously*] Adv. shewing or displaying in such a manner as declares ambition or vanity.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, [*ostentatiousness*] S. the act of displaying with vanity or ambition.

OSTENTA'TOR, S. [Fr.] one that displays through ambition or vanity.

OSTEO'COLLA, S. [Fr.] a spar generally coarse, concreted with earthy and stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrusted upon sticks, stones, &c. famous for bringing on callus in bones, but seldom used in modern practice.

OSTEO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse or description of bones.

O'STIARY, S. [Lat.] the opening at which a river discharges itself into the sea.

O'STLER, S. See **HORRIER**.

O'STRACISM, S. [Gr.] [from a Greek word implying a shell, on which the person's name

name was written, who was to be banished] a method taken by the Athenians to banish such persons in their state whose great power, abilities, or merit, rendered them capable of attempting any thing which might endanger the constitution. Figuratively, banishment, or public censure.

OSTRACITES, S. the common oyster in its fossil state; a petrified oyster.

O'STRICH, S. [Fr.] a very large bird; its wings are short, and its neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem as ornaments. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly, but use their wings to assist them in running. They swallow bits of iron in the same manner as other birds do gravel or stones, to assist in digesting their food. They lay their eggs on the ground, hide them under the sand, and leave them to be hatched by the sun.

O'SWESTRY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on March 15, May 12, August 15, and December 11, for sheep and horned cattle. It is a corporation, has some trade from Wales, in fannels; and is 171 miles N. W. of London.

OTACOU'STIC, S. [Gr.] a medicine to cure deafness; an instrument used by the deaf to make them hear better.

OTHER, Pron. [Sax.] applied to things, different; opposed to *this*. Applied to persons, not one's self, but somebody else. Used with *the*, the contrary. Used with *each*, it implies reciprocation. Something besides, or more. The next. After *next*, it implies the third, joined with *day*. Sometimes it is used elliptically for *other thing*, or something different.

OTHERGUISE, Adj. [*other* and *guise*. This is often mistaken, and sometimes written *otherguise*] of another kind.

OTHERWISE, [*öberwise*] Adv. differently; by other means or causes; in other respects.

O'SYTHS, in Essex, whose fair is Ascension-day, for toys.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and household goods. It is 10½ miles N. N. W. of London.

OTTER, S. [Sax.] an amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OTTERFORD, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on November 17, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of linen and woollen cloth.

OTTERTON, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Easter-week, and the first Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

OTTERTY ST. MARY, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on Tuesday seven-
night before Easter, on Whit-Tuesday, and August 15, for cattle. It has a market on

Tuesdays, and is distant from London 160 miles.

O'TTOMAN, Adj. an appellation given to the Turkish empire, from Othomannus, or Osmanhus, the first emperor of the present family.

O'VAL, Adj. [Fr.] oblong; resembling an egg when cut into two the long ways.

O'VAL, S. a roundish figure, whose length is greater than its breadth.

OVA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of eggs.

O'VARY, S. [Lat.] the part of the body of an animal, wherein the eggs are lodged, and impregnation is performed.

OVA'TION, S. [Lat.] a lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those that defeated an enemy without much bloodshed, or conquered one less formidable.

OUCH, S. a spangle, or glittering ornament made of small plates of gold and silver, or of jewels. Obsolete.

OVEN, S. [Sax.] an arched cavity heated with faggots, and used in baking.

O'VER, Prep. [Sax.] superior to, or above, applied to excellence, dignity, authority, or place. Upon. Across, or from one side to the other. "He leaped *over* the brook." Through. "All the world *over*." *Hammer*. Some period before, joined with *night*.

O'VER, Adv. above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past. *To read over*, is to read throughout. *O'er* and *o'er*, denotes repetition; to excess. *Over* and *above*, implies besides, or more than what was at first supposed, or immediately intended. *Over-against*, opposite; or facing in front. In Composition its significations are various, but it generally implies excess, more than enough, or too much.

To O'VERABOUND, V. A. to abound more than enough.

To O'VERACT, V. A. to carry any character too far; to act more than enough.

To O'VERARCH, V. A. to cover with an arch.

To O'VERAWAY, V. A. to keep in awe.

To O'VERBALANCE, V. A. to weigh down or preponderate.

O'VERBALANCE, S. something more than an equivalent.

To O'VERBEAR, [*överbære*] V. A. to bear down; to repress, or overwhelm.

To O'VERBID, V. A. to offer more for a thing than it is worth.

To O'VERBLOW, [*överblo*] V. A. to drive away the clouds before the wind. Neuterly, to be past its violence.

O'VERBOARD, [*överbord*] Adv. off, or out of a ship.

To O'VER-BULK, V. A. to oppress by bulk. "To *over-bulk* us all." *Shak*.

To O'VER BURDEN, V. A. to load with too great weight,

To O'VERCAST, V. A. to cloud, or darken; to cover; to rate too high.

To O'VERCHARGE, V. A. to oppress, cloy, or surcharge with too much food; to load or crowd to excess; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

To O'VER-CLOUD, V. A. to cover with clouds.

To O'VERCOME, V. A. [preter *I overcame*, part. pass. *overcome*; from *overcomen*, Belg.] to subdue, conquer, or vanquish in battle or by calamity; to overflow.

O'VERCOMER, S. one that conquers.

To O'VERDO, V. A. to do to excess.

To O'VERDRESS, V. A. to adorn too much.

To O'VERFLOW, [*ôverflô*] V. N. to be too full to be contained within the brim; to abound to excess. Actively, to fill beyond the brim; to deluge, drown, or cover with water. Figuratively, to overpower.

O'VERFLOW, [*ôverflô*] S. inundation; such a quantity as flows over; too great an abundance.

O'VERFLOWING, [*ôverflôing*] S. the act of exceeding limits, applied to water. Too great a plenty or abundance.

O'VERFLOWINGLY, [*ôverflôingly*] Adv. in such a manner as to exceed any limits.

O'VERFORWARDNESS, S. too great a quickness or forwardness.

To O'VERFREIGHT, V. A. [preter *overfreighted*, part. *overfraught*] to load too heavily.

To O'VERGO, V. A. to surpass; excel.

To O'VERGORGE, V. A. to eat or swallow too much.

To O'VERGROW, [*ôvergrô*] V. A. [preter *overgrew*, part. pass. *overgrown*] to cover by growth; to rise above. Neuterly, to grow beyond the usual standard, or natural size.

O'VERGROWTH, [*ôvergrôth*] S. excessive growth.

To O'VERHALE, [*ôverhaul*] V. A. to spread over; to examine a second time.

To O'VERHANG, V. A. to jut or hang over.

To O'VERHARDEN, V. A. to make too hard.

O'VERHEAD, [*ôverbêd*] Adv. aloft; above; in the ceiling; over a person's head.

To O'VERHEAR, [*ôverbeer*] V. A. to hear those who do not intend to be heard.

To O'VERHEAT, [*ôverheet*] V. A. to heat to excess.

To O'VERJOY, V. A. to transport; to affect with too much joy.

O'VERJOY, S. excess of joy.

To O'VERLADE, V. A. to oppress with too heavy a burthen.

To O'VERLAY, V. A. to oppress by too much weight or power; to smother with too much covering; to cloud; to cover the surface; to join by something laid over.

To O'VERLEAP, [*ôverleap*] V. A. to leap over, or across.

O'VERLEATHER, [*ôverlêther*] S. the upper leather, or that part of a shoe which covers the foot.

To O'VERLIVE, V. A. to live too long.

To O'VERLOAD, [*ôverlôd*] V. A. to burthen with too great a load.

To O'VERLOOK, V. A. to view from a higher place; to peruse; to superintend; to review; to neglect; to slight.

O'VERLOOKER, S. one that sees over any thing below; one that passes by a thing without observing it.

O'VERMASTED, Adj. too much mastered.

To O'VERMATECH, V. A. to be too powerful; to conquer.

O'VERMATECH, S. one of superior power.

O'VERMEASURE, [*ôvermêasure*] S. more than measure.

O'VERMOST, Adj. highest, or superior to others in authority.

O'VERMU'CH, Adj. more than enough.

O'VERMU'CH, Adv. in too great a degree.

O'VERNIGHT, [*ôvernît*] S. [this word is used only as a compound noun by Shakespeare; but by Addison as a noun, and a proposition] the night before.

To O'VERNAME, V. A. to name in lift.

O'VER-OFFICIOUS, [*ôver-offishious*] Adj. too busy; too fond of assisting; too importunate.

To O'VERPASS, V. A. to pass over or cross; to overlook or slight; to omit in reckoning; to omit without receiving.

O'VERPA'ST, Part. Adj. gone; past.

To O'VERPAY, V. A. to pay too much.

O'VERPLUS, S. that which remains above what is sufficient.

To O'VERPOISE, [*ôverpoize*] V. A. to outweigh.

O'VERPOISE, [*ôverpoize*] S. any weight which is heavier than, or outbalances, another.

To O'VERPOWER, [*ôver pron. as in even*] V. A. to conquer, or oppress by greater power.

To O'VERPRESS, V. A. to crush or bear upon with irresistible force.

To O'VERPRIZE, V. A. to value at too high a rate.

O'VER-RANK, Adj. too rank.

To O'VERRATE, V. A. to rate or value too high.

To O'VER-REACH, [*ôver-rêch*] V. A. to rise above; to stretch one's self too much in reaching; to deceive or impose upon by superior cunning. Neuterly, to bring the hinder feet too far forwards, and strike the toes against the fore shoes, applied to a horse.

To O'VERRULE, V. A. to influence by superior authority; to govern with excessive authority. In Law, to supersede, or reject as incompetent.

To O'VERRUN, V. A. to wander through a country.

a country by force of arms; to exceed in running; to overspread, or cover all over; to pester or harass by numbers. In Printing, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines in corrections, because of the insertions. Neuterly, to flow over; to be more than full.

To OVERSE'E, V. A. to superintend; to pass by without taking notice; to omit.

OVERSE'EN, Part. mistaken or deceived.

OVERSE'ER, S. one who is employed to see that others perform their duty; an officer employed to collect and take care of the money collected for the poor of a parish.

To OVERSE'T, V. A. to turn the bottom of a vessel upwards. Figuratively, to be hurried away by any impetuous passion. Neuterly, to fall off its basis.

To OVERSHA'DE, V. A. to make dark.

To OVERSHA'DOW, [*overshādō*] V. A. to cast a shadow over any thing; to shelter or protect.

To OVERSHO'OT, V. N. to fly beyond the mark. Actively, to shoot beyond the mark; to venture too far; to go beyond one's abilities.

OVERSIGHT, [*oversīt*] S. superintendence; a mistake or error owing to inadvertence.

To OVERSKI'P, V. A. to pass by leaping; to pass over. Figuratively, to escape.

To OVERSLE'EP, V. A. [*preter. and part. off. overslept*] to sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P, V. A. to pass without seeing, or taking notice of.

OVERSO'ON, Adv. too soon.

OVERSPE'NT, Adj. too weary or fatigued.

To OVERSPREA'D, [*oversprād*] V. A. to cover, spread or scatter over.

To OVERSTA'ND, V. A. to stand too ultimately upon conditions.

To OVERSTO'CK, V. A. to crowd, or fill too full.

To OVERSTO'RE, V. A. to store with too much.

To OVERSTRAIN, V. N. to strain any part by making too violent efforts. Actively, to stretch out too far.

To OVERSWA'Y, V. A. to over-rule; to carry down.

To OVERSWE'LL, V. A. to swell over, rise above.

OVERT, Adj. [*Fr.*] open; public; apparent.

To OVERTA'KE, V. A. to catch in pursuit; to come up to something going before. Surprised, followed by *in*.

To OVERTA'SK, V. A. to exact too great labour or duties.

To OVERTA'X, V. A. to tax too highly.

To OVERTHRO'W, [*the w is mute in the two following words*] V. A. [*preter overthrew, part. overthrown*] to turn side down; to throw down, or demolish; to destroy. To conquer or defeat, applied to an army.

O'VERTHROW, S. the state of being thrown down, or tumbled upside down; ruin; destruction; degradation; a defeat.

OVERTHROW'ER, S. one that beats down, ruins, or defeats.

OVERTHWA'RT, Adj. opposite, or over against. Crossing any thing. Perverse, applied to humour.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS, S. perverseness.

O'VERTLY, Adv. openly.

OVERTO'OK, *preter and part. passive of OVERTAKE.*

To OVERTO'P, V. A. to raise above the top. Figuratively, to excel or surpass; to obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

To OVERTRA'DE, V. A. to deal for more than one's stock will carry on.

To OVERTRI'P, V. A. to trip or walk lightly and nimbly over.

O'VERTURE, S. [*Fr.*] an opening, or disclosure; a proposal; a piece of music, usually ending with a fugue.

To OVERTURN, V. A. to throw down; to ruin; to subvert. Figuratively, to overpower, surmount, or conquer.

To OVERVA'LUE, V. A. to rate too high.

To OVERWA'TCH, V. N. to watch too long.

To OVERWEE'N, V. N. to think too highly, or arrogantly.

OVERWEE'NINGLY, Adv. with too much arrogance.

To OVERWEI'GH, [*overwey*] V. A. to weigh down; to weigh more; to preponderate.

OVERWEI'GHT, [*overwey*] S. preponderance; the quantity given above the net weight.

To OVERWHE'LM, V. A. to crush under something violent or heavy; to look gloomy; to beat down by force of water.

OVERWHE'LMINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to beat down and overcome, applied primarily to water, and figuratively, to calamity or the passions.

OVERWI'SE, [*overwize*] Adj. affectedly wise; conceited; wise to affectation.

OVER-WRO'UGHT, [*over-rēt*] Adj. laboured too much; wrought all over.

OVERY'SSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison of the rest. Its greatest riches consists in turfs, which are dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OVER-ZEA'LOUS, [*over-zēlous*] Adj. zealous too much.

OUGHT, [*pron. aut*] S. [*Sax. a whit*]. This word is therefore more properly written *ought* any thing.

UGHT, [pron. *aut*] Verb. Imperf. owed; was bound to pay, or indebted; to be obliged by duty; to be fit or necessary.

O'VIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] having the shape of an egg.

O'VINGHAM, a village of Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle, with two fairs, on April 26, and October 26, for fat and lean hogs.

OVI'PAROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bringing forth eggs.

O'ULNEY, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and June 29, for cattle. It has a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is 58½ miles N. N. W. of London.

OUNCE, S. [Lat.] a weight, the twelfth part of a pound, containing twenty penny-weights in troy-weight. In Averdupoise weight, the sixteenth part of a pound. In Natural History, a lynx, or panther; from *once*, Fr. *onza*, Span.

OU'NDLE, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on February 25, Whit-Monday, and August 21, for horses and sheep, and a few cows. It is well built, has a handsome church, a free-school, and an alms-house. It is 76 miles N. by W. of London.

OUPHE, [*ouf*] S. [Teut.] a fairy; or imaginary being, called a goblin.

OUR, Pron. Possessive, [Sax.] pertaining or belonging to us; of the same country with us. When the substantive goes before, we write *ours*. "Edmund, you shall be *ours*." *Shak.*

OURSE'LVES, Reciprocal Pron. [the plural of *Myself*] we, exclusive of others. *Ourself* is used in the singular by kings.

OUSE, [*ouse*] S. [Teut.] tanner's bark.

OU'SEL, S. [Sax.] a blackbird.

TO OUST, V. A. [Fr.] in Law, to put out, or deprive of.

OUT, Adv. [Sax.] not in a place, generally opposed to *in*. In a state of disclosure. "The leaves are *out*." *Bac.* Absent from a place or home. From an inner to a more public part. Exhausted, applied to liquors. Discarded by the court. Loudly, or so as to be heard, after the verbs *speak*, *read*, *laugh*, &c. Let to another, applied to lands. In an error, applied to the judgment. At a loss, applied to the understanding. *Out at elbows*, signifies torn or worn in holes, applied to drefs, or in a state of poverty, applied to condition. This word is used emphatically before *alas*, and after verbs signifying discovery.

OUT, Interj. an expression of abhorrence, and signifying, be gone immediately.

OUT or, Prep. [Johnson observes, that *of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*] from, applied to produce. Not in, or excluded from, applied to place. Beyond, applied to power. Not in, applied to season. From, applied to the

thing or materials of which any thing is made. From or discharge, applied to duty. Inconsistent with, applied to character. *Put*, without, applied to hope. By means of, applied to cause. In consequence of. *Out of hand* implies immediately, or without delay.

TO OUT, V. A. [See *OUST*] to expel; to deprive.

OUT, in Composition, generally implies comparison, and signifies something beyond another, or more than usual.

TO OUTA'CT, V. A. to act to excess.

TO OUTBI'D, V. A. to bid more.

OUTBI'DDER, S. one that bids more.

OUTBOUND, Adj. bound to sail to some foreign country.

TO OUTBRA'VE, V. A. to bear down and disgrace by superior courage, insolence, or shew.

TO OUTBRA'ZEN, V. A. to get the better of by impudence.

OUTBRE'AK, [*outbrek*] S. an eruption.

TO OUTBRE'ATHE, [*outbreithe*] V. A. to weary by having better breath; to expire; to breathe out.

OUTCAST, Part. thrown away as refuse; banished, expelled, exiled.

OUTCA'ST, S. one rejected or expelled.

TO OUTCRAFT, V. A. to excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, S. noise, a cry of distress, or a clamour of detestation; public sale, auction.

TO OUTDA'TE, V. A. to antiquate.

TO OUTDO, V. A. to excel, surpass.

OUTER, Adj. without, opposed to inner.

OUTERLY, Adv. towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, Adj. [superlative of *outer*] farthest from the middle.

TO OUTFACE, V. A. to brave, or bear down by a shew of magnanimity or impudence; to stare out of countenance.

TO OUTFLY, V. A. to leave behind; to go beyond, in flight.

OUTFORM, S. external appearance.

TO OUTFROWN, V. A. to overbear by frowns; to frown down.

TO OUTGO, V. A. [preter. *outwent*, participle *outgone*] to surpass or excel; to go beyond, or leave behind; to over-reach.

TO OUTGROW, [*outgro*] V. A. to surpass in growth, or to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, S. one posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

TO OUTJEST, V. A. to over-power by jesting.

TO OUTKNA'VE, [*outknaive*] V. A. to surpass in knavery.

OUTLA'NDISH, Adj. foreign, alien.

TO OUTLA'ST, V. A. to exceed in duration.

OUTLAW, S. [Sax.] one excluded from the benefit of the law.

TO OUTLAW, V. A. to deprive of the benefits of the law.

OUT

OUT

OUT

OUTLAWRY, S. a decree by which any person is deprived of the protection of the laws, and cut off from the community.

To **OUTLE'AP**, [*outleap*] V. A. to pass in leaping; to start beyond.

OUTLE'AP, [*outleap*] S. a fall; flight; escape.

OUTLET, S. a passage outwards; a passage by which any thing may go out.

OUTLINE, S. the contour, or line with which any figure is bounded; an extremity.

To **OUTLIVE**, V. A. to live longer; to survive.

OUTLIVER, S. a survivor, or one that lives longer than another.

To **OUTLO'OK**, V. A. to face down; to browbeat.

To **OUTLU'STRE**, [*outluster*] V. A. to surpass in lustre or brightness.

OUTLYING, Particip. and Adj. not in the common course; removed from something else.

To **OUTMARCH**, V. A. to leave behind in a march.

OUTMOST, Adj. at the greatest distance from the middle.

To **OUTNU'MBER**, V. A. to exceed in number.

To **OUTPA'CE**, V. A. to leave behind in walking or riding.

OUTPA'RISH, S. a parish lying without the walls.

OUTPA'RT, S. a part remote from the center or main body.

To **OUTPOU'R**, V. A. to send out.

To **OUTPRI'ZE**, V. A. to exceed in the value set upon it.

To **OUTRAGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to injure in a violent, contumelious, rough, or inhuman manner. Neuterly, to be guilty of excesses of turbulence and inhumanity.

OUTRAGE, S. an open violence, or mischief committed in a tumult; a commotion.

OUTRAGIOUS, Adj. [Fr.] violent; furious; turbulent; tumultuous; exceeding reason or decency; enormous, atrocious. Johnson thinks this word should be written *outrageant*, but says the custom is otherwise.

OUTRAGIOUSLY, Adv. in a violent, furious, or boisterous manner.

OUTRAGIOUSNESS, S. fury; violence; raging disorder and inhumanity.

To **OUTRE'ACH**, V. A. to reach beyond.

To **OUTRIDE**, V. A. to pass in riding.

OUTRIGHT, [*outright*] Adv. immediately, or without delay; entirely; completely.

To **OUTROO'T**, V. A. to root out.

To **OUTRUN**, V. A. to leave behind in running. Figuratively, to exceed.

To **OUTSAIL**, V. A. to sail faster.

To **OUTSCORN**, V. A. to bear down with scorn; to despise or slight.

To **OUTSEL**, V. A. to sell for more than another; to get a higher price.

To **OUTSHI'NE**, V. A. to emit lustre; to excel in lustre.

To **OUTSHOO'T**, V. A. to exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, S. the surface, or that part which is exposed to sight; the extreme part, or that which is farthest from the middle; external appearance. The part not within or inclosed, opposed to *inside*. **SYNON.** *Outside* is the external part of a thing; *appearance* the effect produced by, or the idea we form of a view of that thing.

To **OUTSI'T**, V. A. to sit beyond time.

To **OUTSLEE'P**, V. A. to sleep beyond.

To **OUTSPE'AK**, [*outspeak*] V. A. to speak somewhat beyond; to exceed.

To **OUTSPORT**, V. A. to sport beyond.

To **OUTSPREA'D**, [*outspread*] V. A. to extend, or spread out.

To **OUTSTAND**, V. A. to support or resist; to stand beyond the proper time. Neuterly, to protuberate, to be prominent.

To **OUTSTARE**, V. A. to vanquish or exceed in staring.

OUTSTREET, S. a street in the extremities of the town.

To **OUTSTRE'TCH**, V. A. to extend or spread out.

To **OUTSTRIP**, V. A. [derived by Skinner from *out*, and *spritzen*, Teut. but Johnson suggests, that it might have been originally *out-trip*, the *s* being afterwards inserted] to go faster or beyond another.

To **OUTSWEE'TEN**, V. A. to excel in sweetness.

To **OUTSWEAR**, [*outsware*] V. A. to overpower by swearing.

To **OUT-TONGUE**, [*out-tong*] V. A. to bear down by noise.

To **OUT-TALK**, [*out-talk*] V. A. to exceed in talking.

To **OUTVA'LU**, V. A. to surpass in value.

To **OUTVE'NOM**, V. A. to excel in poison.

To **OUTVIE**, V. A. to exceed or surpass.

To **OUTVILLAIN**, V. A. to exceed in villainy.

To **OUTVOICE**, V. A. to exceed in strength of voice or clamour.

To **OUTVO'TE**, V. A. to exceed in number of voters.

To **OUTWALK**, [*outwalk*] V. A. to walk faster.

OUTWALL, [*outwall*] S. the outward part or wall of a building; external appearance.

OUTWARD, Adj. [Sax.] on the surface; exposed to the sight, opposed to inward. Foreign, opposed to intestine. Tending to the outparts. Carnal, corporeal.

OUTWARD, S. external form.

OUTWARD, or **OUTWARDS**, Adv. to foreign parts. "*Outward bound.*" To the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, Adv. externally, evidently. In appearance only.

To OUTWEAR, [*outwäre*] V. A. to pass tediously. To last longer.

To OUTWEIGH, [*outwäg*] V. A. to exceed in weight, value, or importance.

To OUTWIT, V. A. to cheat or deceive with superior cunning.

OUTWORK, S. that part of a fortification which is nearest the enemy.

OUTWORN, Part. consumed or destroyed by use.

OUTWROUGHT, [*outröt*] Part. exceeded in efficacy or art.

To OUTWORTH, V. A. to exceed in value.

To OWE, [*ä*] V. A. [*Isl.*] to be indebted, or obliged to pay; to be obliged to as a cause or benefactor; to derive from a cause.

O'WER-MAYNE, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on October 10, for horses, cattle, and toys.

O'WING, [*öing*] Part. following as a consequence; due as a debt or duty; imputable to as the agent.

OWL, or **O'WLET**, [*the ow* pron. as in *how*] S. [*Sax. Fr. Scot.*] a bird remarkable for hiding itself all day, appearing at night, and catching mice.

OW'LER, S. a smuggler.

OWN, [*ön*] S. [*Sax. Belg.*] this word is generally added to the pronouns possessive, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*, and implies property. Sometimes it implies action, to distinguish it from that of any other, and sometimes is used by way of opposition, for something peculiar to a person.

To OWN [*ön*] V. A. to acknowledge; to confess to be one's property, or performance; to possess, claim, or hold by right. To confess, opposed to deny. To avow.

O'WNER, [*öner*] S. one to whom any thing belongs; rightful possessor, master.

O'WNERSHIP, [*önership*] S. lawful possession.

OWRE, S. [*Lat.*] a buffalo.

OX, [*plural oxen*] S. [*Sax.*] the general name for black cattle; properly a castrated bull.

O'XBROUGH, a village in Norfolk, with one fair on March 25, for horses and toys.

O'XFLY, S. a fly troublesome to oxen.

O'XFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a city, a bishop's see, and an university, and, besides the cathedral, has 13 parish-churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded with meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university contains 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which

stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. In short, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another group of buildings, nor such another university in the world; which all travellers that have seen it confess. In point of situation, it has much the advantage of Cambridge for health and pleasure. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It has three fairs; on May 3, Monday after Sept. 1, and Thursday before Michaelmas, for toys and small wares. It sends four members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the city, and is 58 miles W. by N. of London.

O'XFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It contains about 19,000 houses, 114,000 inhabitants, 280 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats: and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

OXSTALL, [*oxstaül*] S. a stand for oxen.

O'XYCRATE, S. [*Gr.*] a mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYMEL, S. [*Gr.*] a mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, S. [*Gr.*] a figure in rhetoric, in which an epithet of a contrary signification is added; as, "*Painful pleasure!*"

O'YER, S. [*old Fr.* to hear] in Law heard: thus a court of *oyer and terminer*, is a place where causes are heard and determined.

O'YES, S. [*Fr.* hear ye] a word used and repeated three times by a public crier in a court of justice, and in delivering a proclamation, to demand silence.

OY'STER, S. [*Belg.*] a shell-fish having two shells.

OY'STERWENCH, or **OY'STERWOMAN**, S. a woman who sells oysters. Figuratively, a low, mean, and vulgar woman.

O'ZIER, S. See **OSIER**.

OZÆ'NA, S. in Surgery, is a foul and malignant ulcer of the nose, distinguished by its stench, and often accompanied with a caries of the bones of the nose.

P.

P, Is the fifteenth letter, and eleventh consonant of our alphabet, and is formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips, as *pull*, *put*, *pot*, and has nearly the sound of *b*. When *p* stands before

P A C

before *c* or *s*, its sound is lost; as in *psalms*, *psalm*, *psalmist*, *Ptolemy*, *psisan*, &c. When it stands before *b* it has the sound of *f*; as in *physic*, *physician*, *physiognomy*, and in most other words; but in *psalmist*, and some Greek words, the *ps* is not pronounced. Used as a numeral letter it stood for 400, but with a dash on the top, thus, *P̄*, for 400,000. Among medical writers it stands for *pupil*, or the eighth part of a handful. In Italian music it stands for *piano*, or soft, and shews that the force of the voice or instrument is to be lessened. *PP* implies *pia piano*, more soft, and *PPP* *piu piano*, the softest possible. *P. M.* in Astronomy, stands for *post meridian*, or afternoon.

PA'BULAR, Adj. [Lat.] affording aliment or provender.

PABULATION, S. [Lat.] the act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] affording aliment, or provender.

PA'BULUM, S. [Lat.] among physicians, such parts of our common food, as are necessary to recruit the animal fluids; as also any matter that continues the cause of a disease.

PACATION, S. [Lat.] appeasing, pacifying, or assuaging.

PACE, S. [Fr.] a step or single motion of the foot in walking. The gait or manner of walking. Degree of quickness; hence to *keep pace with*, is to equal a person either in walking or riding. A measure of five feet. In the Manege, it is of three kinds, viz. walk, trot, and gallop; to which may be added an amble.

To **PACE**, V. N. to move on slowly. To move. Applied to horses, to move by raising the feet on the same side together. Actively, to measure by steps. To direct to go.

PACED, Adj. having a particular gait or manner of walking.

PACER, S. a horse that raises the two legs on the same side together.

PACIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] mild; making peace; gentle; appeasing.

PACIFICATION, S. [Fr.] the act of making peace. The act of appeasing.

PACIFICATOR, S. [Fr.] a peace-maker.

PACIFICATORY, Adj. tending to make peace.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the S. Sea, lies between Asia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from being supposed free from storms and tempests; but this many sailors have found to be a mistake to their cost.

PACIFIER, S. one who appeases.

To **PACIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to reconcile, appease, or quiet an angry person.

PACK, S. [Belg. and Teut.] a large bundle of any thing prepared for carriage. A burden or load. A certain number of cards, generally 52. A number of hounds hunting together. A number of persons united in some bad design. Any great number or quantity.

P A D

To **PACK**, V. A. to bind up for carriage; to dispatch in haste, used with *off*; to sort cards iniquitously. Neuterly, to tie up goods, to remove in haste, to associate in bad designs.

PA'CKCLOTH, S. [Belg.] a cloth in which goods are bundled or tied up.

PA'CKER, S. one that packs goods.

PA'CKET, S. [Fr.] a small bundle; a mail of letters. A vessel that carries a mail.

To **PA'CKET**, V. A. to bind up in parcels.

PA'CKHORSE, S. a horse employed in carrying burthens of goods.

PA'CKSADDLE, S. a saddle on which burthens are laid.

PA'CKTHREAD, [páckthred] S. strong thread used in packing or tying up parcels.

PA'CKWAX, S. the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck, in brutes.

PACT, S. [Lat.] a contract, bargain, or covenant.

PACTITIOUS, [páctishious] Adj. [Lat.] settled upon condition.

PAD, S. [Sax.] the road; a foot path. An easy paced horse. A robber on foot. A soft saddle; properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw. A kind of bolster used by crooked people to conceal their deformity.

To **PAD**, V. N. to travel gently. To rob on foot. To make a way smooth and level. To conceal any deformity with a kind of a bolster.

PA'DDER, S. one that robs on foot.

PA'DDINGTON, a village in Middlesex, whose fair is on July 26, for toys.

To **PA'DDLE**, V. N. [Fr.] to row; to beat the water as with oars; to play with, or in the water. To finger.

PA'DDLE, S. [pattal, Welch] a short oar used by a single rower in a boat. Any thing broad like an oar.

PA'DDLER, S. one that paddles.

PA'DDOCK, S. [Belg.] a great frog, or toad. A small inclosure, corrupted from *park*, *parrack*, *paddock*.

PADELI'ON, S. [Fr. lion's foot] an herb.

PA'DERBORN, the bishoprick of, is a small district of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded by the counties of Lippe, Rittsburg, and Waldeck; and by Hesse, the abbey of Corvay, and the duchies of Westphalia and Brunswick. It is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The capital is of the same name.

PA'DIHAM, a village of Lancashire, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 26, for coopers, and other wooden ware.

PA'DLOCK, S. [Belg.] a lock hung on a staple to fasten a door, box, &c.

PA'DSTOW, a town and sea-port in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 18, and September 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is 243½ miles W. by S. of London.

PA'DUA,

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an university and a bishop's see. It is also capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly. It is about 7 miles in circumference, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 55. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

PADUA'NO, a small province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronese, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy, being about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital town.

PÆAN, S. [from the songs sung to Pæan or Apollo, beginning with *Io Pæan*] a song of triumph.

PA'GAN, Adj. [*pagus*, Lat. a village; the villages continuing heathens after the cities were Christians] idolatrous; heathenish.

PA'GAN, S. a heathen.

PA'GANISM, S. [Fr.] heathenism.

PAGE, S. [Fr.] one side of the leaf of a book. A youth attending on a great person.

To **PAGE**, V. A. to mark the pages of a book with figures. To attend as a page.

PA'GEANT, S. a statue in a public show. Any show, or spectacle of entertainment.

PA'GEANT, Adj. showy; pompous; gaudy.

To **PA'GEANT**, V. A. to exhibit in show; to represent.

PA'GEANTRY, S. pomp; show.

PA'GINAL, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of pages.

PA'GOD, S. an Indian idol, or temple.

PAID, Preter, and participle passive of **PAY**.

PAIL, S. [Span.] a vessel in which milk or water is carried.

PAIN, S. [Lat.] punishment threatened. A sensation of uneasiness. Uneasiness, applied to the mind. In the plural, labour; task. The throes of child-birth.

To **PAIN**, V. A. to make uneasy. Used with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour hard, or to hurt in making an effort.

PAI'NFUL, Adj. miserable; afflictive; causing an uneasy sensation; difficult; laborious; industrious.

PAI'NFULLY, Adv. with great pain, affliction, labour, or diligence.

PAI'NFULNESS, S. affliction, sorrow, grief; industry.

PAI'NIM, S. [Fr.] an infidel; pagan.

PAI'NIM, Adj. pagan; heathenish.

PAI'NLESS, Adj. without pain.

PAI'NPILL, a village in Dorsetshire, with two fairs, on July 7, and August 29, for hogs, cheese, and toys.

PAIN'S CA'STLE, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and December 19, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

PAINSTA'KER, S. a laborious person.

PAINSTA'KING, Adj. labouring late and diligently.

PAINSWICK, a town in Gloucestershire distant from London 99½ meas. miles, with market on Tuesday, and two fairs, on White Tuesday, and Sept. 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

To **PAINT**, V. A. [Fr.] to represent in colours. To cover with colours. Figuratively, to describe; to colour, or diversify. Neuterly, to lay colours on the face.

PAINT, S. colours made use of in representing likenesses.

PAINTER, S. [Fr.] one who represents things in colours.

PAINTING, S. the art of representing things in colours. A picture. Colours laid on.

PAINTURE, S. [Fr.] the art of painting.

PAIR, S. [Fr.] two things suiting one another. A man and wife. Two of a sort. Two similar parts joined together, and composing one thing. "A pair of bellows."

To **PAIR**, V. N. to unite in couples. To suit, or resemble.

PAI'SLEY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, which had formerly a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the river White-Cart, three miles from Renfrew, and six from Glasgow.

PALACE, S. [Lat.] a house in which a great person resides. A splendid house.

PALA'NQUIN, S. a kind of covered carriage, used by persons of distinction, and supported on the shoulders of slaves, in the East.

PALATABLE, Adj. agreeable to the taste.

PAL'ATE, S. [Lat.] the upper part of the roof of the mouth. The organ of taste. Mental relish.

PAL'ATIC, Adj. belonging to the palace.

PALA'TINATE, a considerable province of Germany, divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper Palatinate is also called the Palatinate of Bavaria; see **BAVARIA**. And the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine, is an electorate. It is bounded on the N. by the archbishopricks of Meissen and Triers; on the E. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia; and on the W. and S. by the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and consists of 13 bishoprics, namely, Heidelberg, Mosbach, Breda, Lautern, Altzey, Oppenheim, Bacherbach, Stromburg, and Boeckelheim, which are all comprehended in the Circle of the Lower Rhine. The revenue of the Elector is about 300,000 l. a-year, and in time of peace maintains a body of about 6000 men.

PAL'ATINE, S. [Fr.] one invested with royal rights and privileges.

PAL'ATINE, Adj. possessing royal privileges.

PALE, Adj. [Fr.] of a white colour; high coloured, of a faint lustre; dim.

To PALE, V. A. to make whitish or pale.
PALE, S. [Lat.] a narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a cross beam, to inclose grounds. Any inclosure, or district. In Heraldry, a stake placed upright from the top of the chief to the point.

To PALE IN, V. A. to inclose with pales. To encompass.

PA'LED, Adj. in Botany, applied to such flowers as have leaves surrounding a head or thorn; as the marygold.

PALE-EY'ED, Adj. having dim eyes.

PALE-FA'CED, Adj. having the face whitish, or without any ruddy colour.

PA'LELY, Adv. wanly, not ruddily.

PA'LENESS, S. want of colour. Want of lustre.

PALENDAR, S. a coasting vessel.

PALEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] husky, chaffy.

PALE'ISTRICAL, Adj. [Lat.] of or belonging to wrestling.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria. It was anciently called the country of the Philistines, and, before that, the land of Canaan, and lies along the Mediterranean Sea. At present they bestow the name of this territory likewise on Judea, and therefore, taking in the whole extent, it is bounded on the N. by Mount Libanus, on the E. by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta; on the S. by Arabia Petrea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. It was called Palestine from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea-coast, and Judea from Judah; as also the Holy Land, because it was the scene of the birth and sufferings of Jesus Christ. At present it is a poor, barren country, which perhaps may be owing to the indolence of the inhabitants; for it was formerly called a land flowing with milk and honey. About Jerusalem the country is mountainous and rocky, which however serves to feed sheep and cattle.

PALETTE, S. [Fr.] a light board with a hole through which the thumb passes, used by painters to place his colours on.

PA'LFREY, [paulfry] S. [Brit.] a small horse, used by ladies; a state horse with trappings.

PA'LINDROME, S. a word or sentence that reads the same backwards or forwards, as *anagram; subi dura a rudibus*.

PALINGENE'SIA, S. among Divines, signifies the same as regeneration. Also, the migration of the soul of a defunct into another body.

PA'LINODE, PA'LINODY, S. [Gr.] a cantation.

PALISA'DE, PALISA'DO, S. [Span.] a fence set by way of inclosure, or defence.

PALISH, Adj. something pale or wan.

PALL, [paul] S. [Lat.] a cloak or mantle of state. An episcopal vestment, of white or yellow cloth, about the breadth of a border, and round and thrown over the shoulders,

shorn from two lambs offered by the nuns of St. Agnes on the day of her feast. A covering of black velvet, sometimes edged with white silk, thrown over a coffin, when carried to interment.

To PALL, [paul] V. A. to cloak or invest.

To PALL, [paul] V. N. [pallu, Brit. or from pale] to grow vapid, or tasteless. Actively, to damp, or dispirit. To impair or weaken. To cloy.

PA'LLET, S. [Fr.] a small or mean bed.

PALL-MA'LL, [pell-mell] S. [from *pila*, Lat. a ball, and *malleus*, Lat. a mallet; *paille maille*, Fr. See MALL, and MELL] a play in which a ball is struck through an iron ring with a mallet.

To PA'LLIATE, V. A. [of *pallium*, Lat. a cloak] to cloak, cover, or extenuate any crime by excuses or favourable representations; to ease without radical cure.

PALLIA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of covering or extenuating a crime. An imperfect and temporary cure.

PA'LLIATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] extenuating by excuses and favourable representations.

PA'LLIATIVE, S. something that extenuates a crime, or alleviates pain.

PA'LLID, Adj. [Lat.] pale; wan; not high coloured.

PALLI'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated.

PALM, S. [Lat.] a tree whose branches are worn in token of victory. The hand spread out, or the inside of the hand. In measure, three inches.

To PALM, V. A. to conceal in the palm. To impose on, used with *upon*. To handle. To stroak with the hand.

PA'LMER, S. a pilgrim, so called from the custom of bearing branches of palm by those who had visited the holy land. A crown encircling a deer's head.

PALME'TO, S. a palm-tree, with the leaves of which womens hats are made.

PALMI'FEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bearing palms.

PA'LMPEDE, Adj. [Lat.] web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane.

PA'LMISTER, S. [see PALMISTRY] one who professes palmistry.

PA'LMISTRY, S. [Lat.] the cheat of telling fortunes by the lines of the palm.

PALM-SU'NDAY, S. the sunday next before Easter; so called from palm-branches being strewed on the road by the multitude when our Saviour made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

PA'LMY, Adj. bearing palms.

PALPABI'LITY, S. the quality of being perceivable by the touch.

PA'LPABLE, Adj. [Fr.] to be perceived by the touch. Gross; coarse; easily detected. Plain, or easily perceived.

PA'LPABLENESS, S. the quality of being

ing perceived by the touch. Grossness, plainness.

PA'LPABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. Grossly, plainly.

PALPA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE, V. A. [Lat.] to beat like the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION, S. [Fr.] the increased motion of the heart, occasioned by fright or disorder.

PA'LSGRAVE, [páulgrave] S. [Teut.] a count or earl who has the superintendence of a prince's palace.

PA'LSIED, [páulzied] Adj. afflicted with the palsy.

PA'LSY, [páulzy] S. [paralysis, Lat. from whence *paralysis*, *palasy*, and *palsy*] a disease, wherein the body or some of its parts lose their motion, and sometimes their sensation.

To PA'LTRER, [páulter] V. N. [Fr.] to prevaricate; to shift or dodge. Actively, to squander; to trifle.

PA'LTRERER, [páulterer] S. an insincere dealer; a shifter.

PA'LTRINESS, [páultriness] S. meanness.

PA'LTRY, [páultry] Adj. [poltron, Fr. a cheat] sorry; worthless; contemptible; mean.

PA'LY, Adj. pale. Used only in Poetry.

PAM, S. [perhaps from *palma*, Lat. victory, as *trump* is from *triumph*] the knave of clubs.

To PA'MPER, V. A. [Ital.] to fill with food, or feed luxuriously; to glut.

PAMPHLET, [pámplet] S. written by Caxton *paunflet*, from *par un filet*, Fr. by a thread] a small book not bound, only stitched.

To PAMPHLET, [pámplet] V. A. to write small books or pamphlets.

PAN, S. [Teut.] an earthen vessel broad and hollow. The part of a gun lock that holds the powder. Any hollow or cavity. "The brain *pan*." The god of shepherds.

PANACE'A, S. [Gr.] an universal medicine.

PA'NCAKE, S. a kind of cake or pudding made in a frying-pan.

PANADO, S. [Fr.] food made by boiling bread till it is in a manner dissolved in water.

PANCRATICAL, Adj. very strong, or excelling in the gymnastic exercises.

PANCHRESTA, [pankrésta] S. [Gr.] medicines that are supposed efficacious in all diseases.

PA'NCREAS, S. the part called the sweetbread; a conglomerate gland, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins, and affording a juice of great service in assisting digestion.

PANCREATIC, Adj. belonging to the pancreas.

PANDECT, S. a treatise that compre-

hends the whole of any science. A digest of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK, Adj. [Gr.] incident to a whole people.

PA'NDER, S. [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Tróilus* and *Cressida*, and should be written *Pandar*] a pimp, a male bawd, or man that procures prostitutes for another.

To PA'NDER, V. A. to pimp. To be subservient to lust or passion.

PAN'DERLY, Adj. pimping; pimply.

PANDICULATION, S. [Lat.] the restlessness, stretching and uneasiness, usually attending the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, S. [Fr.] a square piece of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works.

PANEGYRIC, S. [Fr.] an elegy, or piece written in praise of a person or thing.

PANEGY'RIC, PANEGY'RICAL, Adj. praising; in the nature of a panegyric.

PANEGY'RIST, S. [Fr.] one that writes praise; an encomiast.

PANEL, S. [Fr.] a square, or piece of any matter inserted among others. A square piece in a wainscot. In Law, it signifies a schedule, or small roll of parchment, containing the names of the jurors returned by the sheriff to pass upon a trial; so that the impanelling a jury is no more than the sheriff entering them upon his panel or roll.

PANG, S. [Fr.] excessive pain; a sudden pain or torture; throes in child-bearing.

To PANG, V. A. to torment cruelly.

PANIC, Adj. [from *Pan*, who is supposed to occasion groundless fear] violent without reason, applied to fear.

PANNADE, S. the curvetting, or prancing of a high-bred horse.

PAN'NEL, S. [Belg.] a kind of clumsy saddle. In falconry, the stomach of a hawk.

PAN'NIER, S. [Fr.] a basket, or wicker vessel hung on the side of a horse.

PANO'PLY, S. [Gr.] complete armour.

PANSY, S. a flower, heart's-ease.

To PANT, V. N. [old Fr.] to fetch the breath short, when frightened, or out of breath. To play with intermission, applied to the wind. To wish or long for.

PANT, S. the palpitation of the heart.

PAN'TALOON, S. [Fr.] a man's garment, in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece.

PANTHEO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] the whole form or body of divinity.

PANTHE'ON, S. [Gr.] a temple at Rome dedicated to all the Gods.

PANTHER, S. [Fr.] a large spotted wild beast, scarce ever tamed.

PA'NTILE, S. a gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY, Adv. with a palpitating breathing short.

PA'NTLER, S. [Fr.] a person, who keeps the bread in a great family.

PA'NTOFLE, S. [Fr.] a slipper.

PA'NTOMIME, S. [Fr.] one who can

his meaning by mute actions. A farce, consisting in gesture and dumb shew. A Mimic.

PANTON, S. a shoe made to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PANTRY, S. [Fr.] the room in which victuals are kept.

PAP, S. [Belg.] the nipple of a breast.

Food made for infants of bread boiled in milk or water. The pulp of fruit.

PAPA, S. [Gr.] a name of fondness used by a child to its father.

PAPACY, S. [Lat.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PAPAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the pope.

PAPAVEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or resembling poppies.

PAPER, S. [*papyrus*, Lat. the reed of the Nile, on which they wrote before the invention of paper] a substance on which we write or print, made of linen rags ground, macerated in water, and formed into thin sheets by means of a sieve. A piece of paper.

A single sheet printed or written, usually applied to journals, or essays published in single sheets.

PAPER, Adj. any thing slight or thin; made of paper.

To PAPER, V. A. to cover or wrap in paper. To register.

PAPESCENT, Adj. tending towards, or resembling pap.

PAPILIO, S. [Lat.] a moth of various colours, by some called a butterfly.

PAPILIONACEOUS, Adj. in Botany, applied to such flowers as represent a butterfly, with its wings expanded; as pease, &c.

PAPILLARY, PAPILLOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having emulgent vessels resembling paps.

PAPIST, S. [Fr.] one that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, Adj. popish: Adhering to the pope.

PAPISTRY, S. popery: The doctrine of the church of Rome.

PAPPOUS, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, covered with a light thin down.

PAPPY, Adj. soft; juicy. Easily divided.

PAPULOSITY, S. [Lat.] fulness of blisters or pimples.

PAR, S. [Lat.] the state of equality, or equal value.

PARABLE, S. [Lat.] a similitude; a tale or story made use of to convey some important truth, and originally borrowed from the hieroglyphic characters.

PARABOLA, S. [Lat.] in Geometry, a conic section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PARABOLIC, PARABOLICAL, Adj. expressed in parables, or by a similitude.

Geometry, having the form or properties of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, Adv. by way of simile, or similitude. In the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, S. [Gr.] in Algebra, is the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARACENTE'SIS, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, an operation for the dropsy, called tapping.

PARACE'NTRIC, PARACE'NTRICAL, Adj. deviating from the center.

PARACLE'TE, S. [Gr.] an Advocate, or Comforter; generally applied to the third person in the Holy Trinity.

PARA'DE, S. [Fr.] an ostentatious show or display. Military order. A place where troops are drawn up for duty. A guard, or a posture of defence.

PARADIGM, S. [Gr.] an example.

PARADISI'ACAL, Adj. suiting, resembling, or forming paradise.

PARADISE, S. the garden of bliss in which our first parents were placed. Any place which affords exquisite happiness.

PA'RADOX, S. a tenet contrary to a received opinion, and which at first appears absurd, but is actually true.

PARADO'XICAL, Adj. of the nature of a paradox.

PARADO'XICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a paradox.

PARADOXO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] speaking in paradoxes.

PARAGO'GE, S. [Gr.] a figure whereby a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word.

PA'RAGON, S. [Ital.] a model; pattern; something superlatively excellent; fellow, equal.

To PA'RAGON, V. A. to compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, [*paragraf*] S. [Gr.] a distinct part of a discourse. In Printing, a mark used to signify the beginning of some other subject, and formed thus ¶.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY, [*paragráfikally*] Adv. with distinct breaks or sentences.

PARALI'PSIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein that thing is let pass, which nevertheless is intended to be insisted on at large.

PARALLA'CTIC, PARALLA'CTICAL, Adj. belonging to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX, S. the distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

PA'RALLEL, Adj. extended in the same direction; preserving always the same distance. Having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through several particulars; like.

PA'RALLELS, S. lines continuing their course, and equally distant from each other. Lines on the globe, which distinguish the latitude. Direction conformable to that of another line. Resemblance; likeness. A comparison. Any thing resembling another.

To PA'RALLEL, V. A. to place so as to keep the same direction with, or be at the same distance

distance from another line. To correspond to. To comparé. To bear resemblance to.

PARALLE'LISM, S. the state of being parallel.

PARALLE'LOGRAM, S. [Gr.] in geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL, Adj. having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED, S. a solid figure contained under six parallelograms, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

PA'RALOGISM, S. a false argument.

PA'RALOGY, S. a false reasoning.

PA'RALYSIS, S. the palsy.

PARALY'TIC, PARALY'TICAL, Adj. affected with the palsy.

PARA'METER, S. a constant right line in each of the three conic sections, called likewise the *latus rectum*.

PARAMOUNT, Adj. [old Fr.] having the chief or highest authority. Eminent, or of the highest order.

PA'RAMOUNT, S. the chief, supreme lord.

PA'RAMOUR, S. [Fr.] a lover; a mistress.

PA'RANYMPH, [*paranymp*] S. [Gr.] a brideman. One that countenances another.

PA'RAPEGM, [*parapem*] S. a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations, the rising and setting of stars, and other astronomical observations, were formerly engraven.

PA'RAPET, S. [Fr.] a wall breast high.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, [*parafimosis*] S. [Gr.] a disease wherein the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNA'LIA, [*parafernalia*] S. [Lat.] goods in the wife's disposal.

PA'RAPHRASE, [*parafraze*] S. [Gr.] a loose interpretation, wherein more regard is had to an author's meaning, than his words.

To PA'RAPHRASE, [*parafraze*] V. A. to interpret freely, so as to give the sense of a passage, but not the meaning of every word.

PA'RAPHRAST, [*parafrast*] S. [Gr.] a lax interpreter; one who expounds in many words.

PARAPHRA'STIC, PARAPHRA'STICAL, Adj. explained in a free or loose manner.

PARAPHRENI'TIS, [*parafrenitis*] S. [Gr.] an inflammation of the diaphragm, accompanied with a violent fever, and great pain in inspiration.

PARAPLE'GIA, S. [Gr.] a palsy which seizes all parts of the body, except the head.

PA'RASANG, S. a Persian measure of length.

PARASIOPE'SIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, which signifies keeping silence.

PA'RASITE, S. [Lat.] a term of reproach used for a flatterer, or any mean dependant.

PARASI'TIC, PARASI'TICAL, Adj. [Fr.] flattering or wheedling.

PA'RASOL, S. [Fr.] a small canopy or

umbrella used to defend the head from rain or the heat of the sun.

PARASYNA'XIS, S. [Gr.] a conventicle.

PARA'THESIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in Grammar, where two or more substantives are put in the same case. In Rhetoric, a small hint of a thing. In Printing, the matter contained within two crotchets, marked thus [].

To PA'RBOIL, V. N. [*parbouiller*, Fr. or from *part-boil*] to half boil.

To PA'RBREAK, V. N. [Belg.] to vomit.

PA'RCÆ, the poetical fates and destinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox; they are three in Number, viz. Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; whereof the first holds the distaff, the second draws the thread of human life, and the last cuts it off.

PA'RCEL, S. [Fr.] a small bundle. A part taken separately. A quantity or mass. A number of persons or things, used in contempt.

To PA'RCEL, V. A. to divide into separate portions. To make up into a mass.

PA'RCENER, S. in Law, applied to man's sisters or daughters who become possessed as joint tenants or co-heirs of a man's estate, by his dying without issue male.

PARCEN'ERY, S. a holding or occupying of lands by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners.

To PARCH, V. A. to scorch, or burn slightly. To dry up. Neuterly, to be scorched or dried.

PA'RCHMENT, S. [*perchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat. because invented at Pergamus] sheep-skins dressed for writing.

PA'RCITY, S. [Lat.] frugality; sparingness.

PARD, PA'RDALE, S. [Lat.] the leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast.

To PA'RDON, V. A. [Fr.] to excuse an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty. *Pardon me*, is a phrase of civil denial, or slight apology.

PA'RDON, S. [Fr.] the act of forgiving an offender a crime, or of remitting a penalty.

PA'RDONABLE, Adj. excusable, venial.

PA'RDONABLENESS, S. the quality of being possible to be forgiven; venialness.

PA'RDONABLY, Adv. in such a manner as may be forgiven; venially.

PA'RDONER, S. one who forgives.

To PARE, V. A. [Fr.] to cut off the outward coat or surface: To cut off extenuations by little and little.

PA'RECBASIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, where the principal subject is departed from.

PAREGO'RIC, Adj. [Gr.] having power, in Medicine, to comfort, mollify, assuage.

PA'RENCHYMA, [*parenchyma*] S. [Gr.] a spongy or porous substance; a part through which the blood is strained for fermentation.

PA'RENESIS, S. [Gr.] persuasion.

PA'REN

PA'RENT, S. [Lat.] a father or mother.
PA'RENTAGE, S. extraction; birth; condition with respect to rank of parents.

PARENTAL, Adj. becoming or belonging to parents.

PARENTATION, S. [Lat.] something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, a sentence, which may be left out without spoiling the sense of the period; in printing marked thus ().

PARENTICIDE, S. [Lat.] the killing a father or mother.

PAR'ER, S. an instrument to cut away the surface.

PAR'ERGY, S. [Gr.] something unimportant, or done by the bye.

PARGET, S. plaister laid on the roof or ceiling of a room.

To PA'RGET, V. A. to cover with plaister.

PARHE'LIUM, S. [Gr.] a mock sun.

PAR'ETAL, Adj. [Lat.] constituting the side or walls.

PAR'ING, S. the rind, or that which is pared off any thing.

PARIS, the capital of France, and one of the largest and most populous cities in Europe.

It is divided into three parts, the town, the city, and the university; and there are 6 cantons, called quarters, wherein are 967 thoroughfare streets, and 85 through which there are no passages; 50,000 houses, of which 500 are very large, and are called hotels; 52 parishes, and 20 churches, besides 20 chapter and collegiate churches; as also 80 churches and chapels which are not parochial; 3 abbies of men, and 5 of women; 13 convents and communities of monks, and 10 nunneries and communities of women, which makes 131 in all. There are also 3 ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and 31 secular; 17 colleges, of which 10 are made great use of, 15 seminaries, 26 hospitals, 12 prisons, 10 public squares, 56 public fountains, 10 quays, 12 markets, 30 bridges great and small, 8 gardens and public walks, 64 boards of barriers for the law, 22 boards for the finances, farms, commerce, and other affairs; 1,000 coaches, 5800 lamps, 800 officers on horseback and archers on foot, 100 watch, for the safety of the city, whose gates are guarded by 177 men, and about 80,000 inhabitants, of which near 200,000 are servants. This enumeration will not be surprizing, when it is considered that Paris is surrounded by 7 large suburbs. As soon as day appears, some hundreds of carts, like those of our nightmen in London, carry off the filth from before the doors of the houses. In the day there are a corps de Gard in every street, to take care of public safety; and in the night, horse and foot which patrol through the streets to prevent disorders. Paris is an archbishoprick, and Notre Dame is the metropolitan church; it is a superb structure, supported by 120

columns; the body of the church is 174 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in height, the towers or steeples are also very fine. The university at Paris is the most ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemagne in 790; it is composed of three colleges, of which that for divinity is called the Sorbonne. The most remarkable buildings are, the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries, the royal palace of Luxemburg, the hotel of invalids, the hotel of the city, or town-house, the Bastile, the hall where the courts of justice sit, the Val de-Grace, the cathedral, and the church of St. Sulpice. The Chatelet is an old castle, wherein the chief magistrates administer justice. Paris is very pleasantly seated on the river Seine, which runs through the middle of it. The principal bridges are, the Pont-Neuf, whereon is the equestrian statue of Henry IV. and Pont-Royal. It is 70 miles S. of Rouen, 225 S. E. of London, 625 N. W. of Vienna, and 625 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 30. N. We forgot to mention that many of the houses are 7 stories high.

PA'RISH, S. [Fr.] a district belonging to the same church, and under the care of the same priest.

PA'RISH, Adj. belonging to, or having the care of, the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARISHIONER, [parishöner] S. [Fr.] one that belongs to a parish.

PA'RITOR, S. a beadle, or summoner of the courts of civil law.

PA'RITY, S. [Fr.] equality; likeness.

PARK, S. [Sax.] a piece of ground inclosed and stored with beasts of chase.

To PARK, V. A. to inclose, as in a park.

PARLE, S. [Fr.] conversation. The act of treating by word of mouth.

To PA'RLEY, V. A. to treat by word of mouth; generally used in war of the treaties carried on by enemies during a suspension of arms for that purpose.

PA'RLEY, S. a treaty carried on by word of mouth. *To beat or sound a parley*, signifies to give the signal for a conference, by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet.

PA'RLIAMENT, S. [Fr.] the assembly of the king, lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, for debating of matters touching the common-wealth, and the making or correction of laws.

PARLIAME'NTARY, Adj. enacted by, suiting, belonging to, or performed by, the parliament.

PA'RLOUR, S. [Fr.] in monasteries, a room where the religious meet and converse. In houses, a room furnished for reception and entertainment.

PA'RLOUS, Adj. [perhaps from *parler*, to speak, but Junius derives it from *perilous*, used in the same sense as the Latin *improbus*] keen; sprightly; waggish. "A *parlous* wit."

PA'RLOUS, Adj. [from *peerless*] incomparable; matchless.

PA'RLIOUSNESS, S. quickness; keenness.

PA'RNA, the duchy of, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po; on the N. E. by the Mantuan; on the E. by the duchy of Modena; on the S. by Tuscany; and on the W. by the duchy of Placentia. The air is very wholesome, on which account the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese was in very high esteem. Here are inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles, which many are very fond of. Parma is the capital town.

PARNA'SSUS, now called PARNA'SSO, a famous mountain of Turkey in Asia, and in Livadia, near the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura.

PARO'CHIAL, [*parókiál*] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a parish.

PA'RODY, S. [Fr.] a kind of writing, wherein the words of an author are applied to another subject; generally applied to the turning something serious into burlesque; travesty. Popular maxim; adage.

To PA'RODY, V. A. to apply the words of an author to a different subject, generally in order to cause pleasantry.

PAROE'MIA, S. [Gr.] a proverb. In rhetoric, a proverbial manner of speaking.

PARO'LE, S. [Fr.] a word given by way of assurance. A promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

PARONOMA'SIA, S. [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure wherein words alike in sound, but of a different sense, are alluded to.

PARONY'CHIA, [*parony'kia*] S. [Gr.] a swelling under the root of the nail of a finger; a whitlow; a felon.

PA'ROQUET, S. [Fr.] a small parrot.

PARO'TID, Adj. salivary, so named because near the ears.

PA'ROTIS, S. [Gr.] a tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PA'ROXYSM, S. a severe fit of a disease in which it grows more violent and dangerous.

PARRICIDE, S. [Lat.] one who destroys a father. Figuratively, one who invades his country, or one whom he ought particularly to reverence. The murder of a father, or one to whom reverence is due, from *parricidium*, Lat.

PARRICIDIAL, PARRICIDIOUS, Adj. relating to, or committing parricide.

PA'RROT, S. [Fr.] a parti-coloured bird, of the hook-bill species, remarkable for its imitating the human voice.

To PA'RRY, V. N. [Fr.] to put by thrusts in fencing; to fence.

To PARSE, V. A. [Lat.] in grammar, to

resolve a sentence into its different parts of speech.

PARSIMO'NIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] frugal; niggardly; stingy; covetous.

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY, Adv. in a frugal, sparing, or covetous manner.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, S. a disposition of sparing or saving.

PA'RSIMONY, S. [Lat.] frugality, stinginess, covetousness.

PA'RSLEY, S. [Brit.] a herb.

PA'RSNIP, or PA'RSNEPS, S. a root, of a light yellow colour.

PA'RSON, S. [derived either from *persona*, Lat. because the parson *omnium personarum ecclesie sustinet*; or from *parócheanus*, Lat. a parish priest] a clergyman; a parish priest. **SYNON.** There are three ranks of Clergymen below that of a Dignitary, viz. parson; vicar and curate. *Parson* is the first; meaning a rector, or he who receives the great tythes of a benefice. Clergymen may imply any person ordained to serve at the Altar. *Parsons* are always priests; whereas Clergymen are only deacons.

PARSONAGE, S. a benefice of a parish.

PART, S. [Lat.] something taken from and less than the whole; a portion; a number. A share, or concern. A side, or party. In the plural, qualities, powers, or faculties; regions, districts. Applied to the mind, accomplishments.

PART, Adv. partly; in some measure.

To PART, V. A. [Lat.] to divide; to separate; to keep asunder. Neuterly, to quit each other; to take leave of; to have share to go away; to set out.

PA'RTABLE, Adj. capable of having its parts separated.

PARTAGE, S. [Fr.] division; the act of sharing. A word merely French.

To PARTAKE, V. N. [preter *parteci*, part. passive, *partaken*.] To share; to have something of the property, nature, claim or right; to be admitted to; not excluded; to combine, or enter into a design.

PARTAKER, S. a sharer in any thing. An accomplice, associate.

PARTER, S. one that separates or divides.

PARTERRE, S. [Fr.] a level division of a garden; generally furnished with flowers, &c.

PA'RTIAL, [*parshíal*] Adj. [Fr.] inclined to favour one side more than another.

PARTIA'LITY, [*parshíality*] S. [Fr.] the act of favouring one party more than another.

To PARTIALIZE, [*parshíalize*] V. A. to make a person favour one side more than another.

PARTIALLY, [*parshíally*] Adv. with favour or dislike to one more than another.

PARTIBILITY, S. divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE, Adj. [from *parti*] capable of separability; divisibleness.

PARTI

PARTICIPABLE, Adj. such as may be shared among several.

PARTICIPANT, Adj. [Fr.] sharing; having a share or part.

TO PARTICIPATE, V. N. [Lat.] to enjoy in common with others. To have a part of more things than one; to receive part or share.

PARTICIPATION, S. [Fr.] the state of sharing or enjoying something in common with others. Distribution or division in shares.

PARTICIPIAL, Adj. [Lat.] having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, Adv. after the manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, S. [Lat.] a word which partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective, signifying time and action like the verb, and being declined with cases like an adjective.

PARTICLE, S. [Fr.] any small part or portion of a greater substance. In grammar, a word unvaried with cases, whereby the mind signifies the connections it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or negation.

PARTICULAR, Adj. [Fr.] single, or relating to a single person. Any thing peculiar to, or which distinguishes a person or thing.

PARTICULAR, S. a single instance or point. An individual or single person. A minute detail of things enumerated distinctly. Distinct recital.

PARTICULARITY, S. the quality which distinguishes a person or thing from others, sometimes including the idea of affectation. A distinct notice of particular circumstances.

TO PARTICULARIZE, V. N. [Fr.] to mention distinctly or minutely.

PARTICULARLY, Adv. distinctly; singly. Above all others; in an extraordinary manner or degree.

PARTISAN, or **PARTIZAN**, S. [Fr.] a kind of pike or halberd. One who belongs to a faction; a commander of a party.

PARTITION, S. [Lat.] the act of dividing; the state of being divided. Separation; division; distinction. A part divided from the rest. That by which different parts or chambers are separated. The place or part where separation is made.

TO PARTITION, V. A. to divide into distinct parts.

PARTLET, S. a name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff, or band, or covering for the neck.

PARTLY, Adv. in part; in some measure or degree.

PARTNER, S. one that partakes or enjoys any thing in common with another. One who is joined in trade with another. One who dances with another.

PARTNERSHIP, S. joint interest or property. The union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTNEY, a village in Lincolnshire, near Spillsby, with four fairs, on Aug. 1, 25, Sept. 18 and 19, and Oct. 18 and 19, for cattle, and all sorts of cloathing.

PARTRIDGE, S. [Brit.] a bird of game.

PARTURIENT, Adj. [Lat.] ready to bring forth.

PARTURITION, S. [Lat.] the state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, S. a number of persons united in one common design. One of two adversaries. An accomplice, or one concerned in an affair. A cause, or side. A particular person. In war, a detachment of soldiers.

PARTYCOLOURED, Adj. having different colours.

PARTY-JURY, S. a jury consisting of half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN, S. a factious person, or abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, a wall that separates one house from another.

PARVIS, S. [Fr.] a church or church-porch; applied to the mootings in the inns of court, or to the disputations in Oxford.

PARVITUDE, S. [Lat.] littleness, smallness.

PARVITY, S. [Lat.] littleness.

PAS, [pron. *pau*] S. [Fr.] precedence; right of going foremost.

PASCHAL, [*páskal*] Adj. [Lat.] relating to the Passover, or Easter.

PASH, S. [Span.] a kiss.

TO PASH, V. A. [Belg.] to strike or crush.

PA'SQUIL, **PA'SQUIN**, **PA'SQUINADE**, S. a mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Urfini. It takes its name from a cobbler of that city called *Pasquin*, famous for his sneers and gibes on all the people that went through that street. After his death, as they were digging up the pavement before his shop, they found in the earth the statue of an ancient gladiator, well cut, but maimed and half spoiled. This they set up in the place where it was found, and by common consent named it *Pasquin*. Since that time all satires are attributed to that figure, or are either put into his mouth, or pasted upon it; and these are addressed by *Pasquin* to *Marforio*, another statue at Rome. When *Marforio* is attacked, *Pasquin* comes to his assistance; and *Marforio* assists him in his turn.

TO PASS, V. N. [Fr.] to move from one place to another. To make way through. To make a transition from one thing to another; used with *from*. To vanish; to be lost. To be enacted. To exist. To be effected. To be supremely excellent. To omit. To be in a tolerable state. To be spent or intervene, applied to time. To become current, applied to money. In fencing, to thrust or make a push. In gaming, to refuse playing or taking the lead. *To pass away*, to be lost, glide off or vanish. *To excel*, used as a contraction

of *surpass*. To transgress or go beyond any limits. To send from one place to another, or to send to his proper parish. To *pass by*, to decline punishing; to excuse or forgive. To *pass over*, to neglect or disregard.

PASS, S. in war, a narrow entrance or defile. A passage or road. A permission to go or come any where. An order by which vagrants are sent to their proper parish. In fencing, a push or thrust.

PA'SSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be passed or travelled; capable of being admitted. Indifferent, though not perfect.

PASSA'DO, S. [Ital.] a push or thrust.

PA'SSAGE, S. [Fr.] the act or state of a person travelling. A road. Liberty of going in or coming out. Entrance or admission to the mind. An occurrence. An unsettled state. An incident. Management; conduct. A single sentence or paragraph in a book.

PASSAU', the bishoprick of, is a territory of Germany, in Bavaria, and lies between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. Its largest extent is no where above 20 miles, and has no considerable place except Passau, the capital.

PA'SSENGER, S. a person who is travelling in any vehicle either by land or water.

PA'SSER, S. one that is upon the road, or passes by another.

PASSIBILITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PA'SSIBLENESS, S. the quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PA'SSING, Part. Adj. supreme, or surpassing others. Exceeding.

PA'SSING-BELL, S. the bell which rings at the death of a person.

PA'SSION, [the *ssi* in this word and its derivatives and compounds is pron. like *ss*; as, *páshon*, *páshonate*, &c.] S. [Lat.] any effect caused by an external agent. A commotion of the soul, arising from the manner in which it considers things as amiable or hateful. Anger, in a popular and vulgar sense. Zeal, or ardor. Love. Eager desire or fondness.

In scripture, applied to the last agonies and sufferings which closed the life of our Blessed Saviour.

PA'SSION-FLOWER, S. a flower so called from an imaginary resemblance it bears to the crown of thorns and other instruments of the passion of our blessed Saviour.

PA'SSION-WEEK, S. the week immediately preceding Easter, so called because the sufferings and crucifixion of our Blessed Saviour happened in that week.

PA'SSIONATE, Adj. [Fr.] moved by, or expressive of, passion. Easily moved to anger; choleric.

PA'SSIONATELY, Adv. with great affection, commotion of the mind, or anger.

PA'SSIVE, Adj. [Lat.] receiving impressions; suffering, opposed to active; unre-

sisting. In grammar, applied to such verbs as signify passion, or the effect of action.

PA'SSIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to make no resistance.

PA'SSIVENESS, S. the quality of receiving impressions from external agents; passibility, or suffering without resistance.

PASSIVITY, S. [Lat.] passiveness. An innovated word.

PA'SSOVER, S. a feast instituted among the Jews in commemoration of the slaughter of the first-born of the Egyptians, when the angel *passed over* the houses of the Israelites. The sacrifice killed at the feast of the passover.

PA'SSPORT, S. [Fr.] a permission to pass.

PAST, [part. preter of *pass*] something which has been. Spent or expired.

PAST, Prep. beyond, applied to time or place; out of the reach of, applied to state. Above, applied to measure.

PASTE, S. [Fr.] any thing mixed so as to be moist and viscous; flour and water boiled together, so as to form a cement. An artificial mixture made to represent precious stones.

To PASTE, V. A. to fasten with paste.

PA'STEBOARD, S. a thick paper, formed either of several sheets pasted together, by paper macerated in water and cast in moulds, or by old cordage pounded and cast into forms. Adjectively, any thing made of pasteboard.

PA'STERN, S. [Fr.] the joint next the foot of a horse. In contempt, the leg of a human creature.

PA'STIL, S. [Fr.] a crayon for painting; a composition of perfumes.

PA'STIME, S. a sport, diversion, or amusement.

PA'STOR, PA'STOUR, S. [Lat.] a shepherd. Figuratively, a clergyman.

PA'STORAL, Adj. [Lat.] rural; resembling shepherds. Figuratively, relating to a clergyman, or the care of souls.

PA'STORAL, S. a poem which contains some scene in the country; a bucolic.

PA'STRY, S. [Fr.] the art of making pies. Pies, or baked paste. The place where pastry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK, S. a person whose trade is to make and sell pies, tarts, &c.

PA'STURABLE, Adj. fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE, S. [Fr.] the business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PA'STURE, S. [Fr.] food, or the act of feeding. Ground on which grass grows, and cattle are fed. Human culture.

To PA'STURE, V. A. to place in a pasture. Neuterly, to graze on the ground.

PA'STY, S. [Fr.] a pie made of raised crust without a dish.

PAT, Adj. [Belg.] fit, proper, or exactly suitable, applied either to time or place. A low word.

PAT, S. [Fr.] a light quick blow or tap.

A [unintelligible]

PAT

A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, V. A. to strike slightly; to give a slight blow or tap.

To PATCH, V. N. [Belg.] to cover by sewing on a piece. To mend in a clumsy manner. To make up with shreds of different sorts. To lay small spots of black silk on the face.

PATCH, S. [Ital.] a piece sewed on to cover a hole. A piece laid in, in mosaic work, or in work consisting of pieces of different colours. A small piece of black silk worn by ladies on their faces as an ornament. A small particle. A parcel of land. A paltry person, supposed to be a patch in the creation. "Thou scurvy patch." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

PATCHER, S. one that patches; a botcher.

PATCH-WORK, S. work made of different colours.

PATE, S. [from *tête*, Fr. by corruption; or from *patina*, Lat. a pan, in which sense we call the skull the *brain pan*] the head.

PATED, Adj. headed; used in composition; as, *long-pated*.

PATEFACTION, S. [Lat.] act or state of opening.

PATEN, S. [Lat.] a plate.

PATENT, S. [Lat.] a writ by which a person enjoys a right or privilege exclusive of others.

PATENT, Adj. containing a patent, or exclusive privilege. Any thing appropriated by letters patent.

PATENTEE, S. the person who has a letters patent.

PATER-NOSTER, S. [Lat.] the Lord's prayer.

PATERNAL, Adj. [Fr.] having the relation or affection of a father. Received by descent from one's father.

PATERNITY, S. [Fr.] the relation of a father; fatherhood.

PATH, S. [Sax.] a road; track; narrow way; a passage.

PATHE'TIC, PATHE'TICAL, Adj. [Fr.] affecting the passions; moving.

PATHE'TICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to affect the passions.

PATHE'TICALNESS, S. the quality of affecting the passions.

PATHICKS, S. [Gr.] Sodomites, or catamites.

PATHLESS, Adj. untrodden. Without tracks or paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, Adj. [Gr.] such signs of a disease as are proper and inferable, designating the real essence or nature of the disease; not symptomatic.

PATHOLOGICAL, Adj. relating to the signs or discoverable effects of a disorder.

PATHOLOGIST, S. one who treats of pathology.

PAT

PATHOLOGY, S. [Gr.] is that part of medicine, which relates to the distempers, with their causes, differences, and effects, incident to the human body.

PATHOPOE'IA, S. [Gr.] the rising of a passion. In rhetoric, a method of moving the mind to anger, hatred, compassion, &c.

PA'THOS, S. a Greek term literally signifying passion, is sometimes used for the energy of a discourse, or its power to move the passions.

PA'THWAY, S. a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PA'TIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] tolerable; sufferable.

PATIBULARY, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the gallows.

PA'TIENCE, [*passence*] S. [Lat.] calmness under injuries or affronts, misery, and tortures.

PA'TIENT, [*passent*] Adj. [Lat.] enduring pain, injuries, and affronts calmly.

PA'TIENT, [*passent*] S. that which receives impressions from external objects. A person under the care of a physician, apothecary, or surgeon.

PA'TIENTLY, [*passently*] Adv. in such a manner as to be calm under reproaches, affronts, pains, distresses, or tortures.

PA'TINE, S. [Lat.] the cover of a chalice.

PA'TLY, Adv. conveniently; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH, [*patriark*] S. [Lat.] one who governs by right of paternity. A father of a family. A bishop superior to archbishops.

PATRIA'RCHAL, [*patriarkal*] Adj. [Fr.] belonging to, or enjoyed by, patriarchs.

PATRIA'RCHATE, or PA'TRIARCHSHIP, [*patriarkate*, or *patriarkship*] S. [Fr.] the office or dignity of a patriarch.

PA'TRIARCHY, [*patriarky*] S. the jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, [*patriſhian*] Adj. [Lat.] noble, senatorial, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, [*patriſhian*] S. a nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, Adj. [Fr.] possessed by inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY, S. [Lat.] an estate possessed by inheritance.

PA'TRINGTON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, whose fairs are March 28, and July 18, for horses, cattle, and pedlary; the market is on Saturday; distant from London 190½ miles.

PA'TRIOT, S. one that makes the good of his country the constant motive of his actions or measures, without selfish views.

PATRIOTISM, S. a constant and disinterested love for one's country.

To PATROCINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to defend, protect, patronize.

PATROCINATION, S. defending, or protecting; maintaining any one's cause.

PATROL, [*patrôl*] S. [Fr.] the act of going the rounds in a garrison or camp to observe what passes, and if the sentinels perform their

their duty. The persons who go the rounds in a garrison or camp.

To PATROL, [*patrôl*] V. A. to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, S. [Lat.] one who countenances, supports, or protects, generally applied to one who encourages an author. A guardian saint. An advocate or defender. One who has the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice.

PATRONAGE, S. protection; support; guardianship of saints.

PATRONAL, Adj. [Lat.] guarding; supporting; defending.

PATRONESS, S. a female who defends, protects, encourages or supports; a female guardian saint.

To PATRONISE, [*pâtronize*] V. A. to encourage, protect, support, countenance.

PATRONYMIC, Adj. [Gr.] a name given to a person expressing that of his father; as *Tydidēs*, the son of Tydeus.

PATTEN, S. the base of a pillar. A wooden shoe with an iron ring at its bottom, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from dirt.

To PATTTER, V. N. [Fr.] to make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.

PATTERN, S. [Fr.] an original to be imitated or copied. A specimen or sample. An instance. Any thing cut out for a model. Archetype, plan.

To PATTERN, V. A. [Fr.] to copy; to make in imitation of something; to serve as an example to be followed.

PAUCILOQUY, S. [Lat.] little and sparing speech.

PAUCITY, S. [Lat.] fewness, smallness of number or quantity.

To PAVE, V. A. [Fr.] to lay or floor with brick or stone. Figuratively, to make way for, or make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, S. a stone floor; stones or bricks laid for a floor.

PAVEREL, a village in Essex; with a fair on Whit-Tuesday for toys.

PAVER, PA'VIER, S. one who lays a road, &c. with stones.

PAVILION, S. [Fr.] a tent; a turret; a detached building.

To PAVILION, V. A. to furnish with tents. To be sheltered by a tent.

PAUL ST. formerly named *Saul*, was of the tribe of Benjamin, a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, a Pharisee by profession; first a persecutor of the church, and afterwards a disciple of Jesus Christ, and apostle of the Gentiles. He was a Roman citizen, because Augustus had given the freedom of Rome to all the freemen of Tarsus, in consideration of their firm adherence to his interests. His parents sent him early to Jerusalem, where he studied the law under Gamaliel, a famous doctor. As to the manner of his conversion, and his indefatigable labours afterwards in

propagating the gospel, we must refer the reader to the account given of him in the *Acts of the Apostles* and his own epistles. After St. Paul was delivered from his imprisonment at Rome, he proceeded in his travels, but to what part of the world is not certain: some say he went into Spain; and others, that he pass'd over to Britain. But however this be, he went a second time to Rome. Here he is made close prisoner, and tried for his life by Helius Cæfareanus, whom he calls *the lion*. This man, Nero, at his departure into Greece, had left invested with exorbitant powers, which he exercised after in an exorbitant manner. At this trial he complains of Alexander the copper-smith's malice, and of being deserted by his friends; and presently after it, the second epistle to Timothy was written; in which there are several prefaces of his approaching martyrdom. This crown he obtained the year following, together with St. Peter, though not by the same kind of death. For St. Paul, as a Roman citizen, could not be crucified, and therefore was beheaded with a sword. His body was buried in the Via Ostiensis near Rome; where a stately church was built to the honour of his memory, by Constantine the Great; which was afterwards enlarged and beautified by order of the succeeding emperors.

PAUNCH, S. [Fr.] the belly, or region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, V. A. to rip up the belly or take out the entrails.

PAUPER, S. [Lat.] in law, a poor man.

PAUSE, [*pauze*] S. [Fr.] a stop or cessation from action or motion. A break, or separation between the words of a discourse. A stop or intermission in music.

To PAUSE, [*pauze*] V. N. to stop or cease for a time. To deliberate.

PAW, S. [Brit.] the fore-foot of a beast, the hand of a human creature, in contempt.

To PAW, V. N. to draw the fore-foot along the ground. Actively, to stroke with the fore-foot; to handle roughly; to fawn or flatter.

PA'WED, Adj. having paws. Broad footed.

PAWN, S. [Belg.] pledge given as security for money, &c. borrowed. The state of being pledged. A common man at chess.

To PAWN, V. A. to give any thing as security for money, &c. lent.

PA'WNBKOKER, S. one that lends money upon goods.

To PAY, V. A. [Fr.] to discharge a debt. To recompence. To give the worth in money for any thing bought. To atone; to make amends by suffering. To beat.

PAY, S. wages; money for service.

PAYABLE, Adj. [Fr.] due or to be paid.

PA'Y-DAY, S. a day on which debts are discharged, or wages paid.

PA'YING, S. among Seamen, is the laying

a ship over with a coat of hot pitch; and when this is done with canvas, it is called parcelling. Also, when she is soiled, and the soil burned off, a new coat of tallow and soap, and one of train oil, resin, and brimstone boiled together, is put on her, that is also called *paying* of a ship.

PAYMASTER, S. one who pays; one from whom wages or money for goods sold are received.

PAYMENT, S. the act of discharging a debt or promises; reward; chastisement.

To PAYSE, V. N. [used by Spencer for *pay*] to balance.

PAYSER, S. [for *poiser*] one that weighs.

PEA, [pē] S. [Lat.] a roundish seed growing in a pod.

PEACE, [the *ea* in this word and its following derivatives and compounds is pron. like *ee*; as, *peace*, &c.] S. [Lat.] a state wherein nations are in friendship with each other. A respite from war. Rest from any commotion or disturbance. Reconciliation. Silence.

PEACE, Interject. a word commanding silence.

PEACE-OFFERING, S. among the Jews, a sacrifice offered for atonement, and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, Adj. free from war, tumult or disturbance. Not inclined to be quarrelsome or turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, S. the quality of being quiet, or disposed to peace.

PEACEABLY, Adv. without war, tumult, or disturbance.

PEACEFUL, Adj. quiet. Inclined to peace. Mild. Undisturbed.

PEACEFULLY, Adv. quietly, mildly, calmly.

PEACEFULNESS, S. quiet; freedom from noise or disturbance.

PEACE-MAKER, S. one who reconciles differences.

PEACH, [pēch] S. [Fr.] a roundish fleshy fruit, covered with a downy coat, including a rough or rugged stone.

To PEACH, [pēch] V. N. [corrupted from *impeach*] to accuse a person of a crime.

PEACHICK, S. the chicken of a peacock.

PEACOCK, [pēcock] S. [Lat.] a fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers, especially those of its tail.

PEAHEN, [pēben] S. the female of the peacock.

PEAK, [pēk] S. [Sax.] the top of a hill or eminence. Any thing having a sharp end or point. The rising or projecting part of a head-dress, or cap.

To PEAK, [pēk] V. N. to look sickly, sly, mean; to sneak.

PEAL, [pēl] S. [Lat.] a succession of sounds, as of cannon, bells, thunder, &c.

To PEAL, [pēl] V. A. to ring a peal; to stir with agitation. Neuterly, to play softly and loud.

PEAR, [pair] S. a fleshy fruit more pointed towards the foot-stalk than the apple, and hollowed at the extremity like a navel.

PEARL, [pērl] S. [Fr.] a gem found in the East-Indian herbes or pearl oyster, whose value increases in proportion to its roundness. Pearls are also found in the common oyster, the muscle, and other shell-fish. In Medicine, a round speck or film on the eye.

PEARLED, [pērled] Adj. ornamented or set with pearls.

PEARLY, [pērly] Adj. abounding with, or containing pearls. Resembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, S. a kind of apple.

PEASANT, [pēzant] S. [Fr.] a hind; one employed in country business.

PEASANTRY, [pēzantry] S. rustics, or country people; peasants.

PEASCOD, [pēzcod] PEASHELL, [pēzshell] S. the cod or shell in which pease grow.

PEASE, [pēze] S. [when mentioned as single body or grain we use *pea*, whose plural is *peas*; but used collectively for food, as a species, we use *pease*, from *peason*, Sax.] food of peas.

PEASEMARSH, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Thursday after Whitsun-week, for pedlars wares.

PEAT, [pēer] S. a kind of turf used for fire.

PEBBLE, PEBBLE-STONE, S. a stone growing in one homogeneous mass, sometimes of various colours. Popularly, a small stone.

PEBBLED, Adj. sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PECCABILITY, S. the state of being subject to sin.

PECCABLE, Adj. [Lat.] subject to sin.

PECCADILLO, S. [Fr.] a slight fault, crime, or venial offence.

PECCANCY, S. [Lat.] bad quality.

PECCANT, Adj. [Lat.] guilty. Criminal. In Medicine, injurious to health. In Law, wrong, or contrary to form.

PECK, S. [Sax.] the fourth part of a bushel.

To PECK, V. A. [Fr.] to strike with the beak. To pick up with the beak. To strike with any pointed instrument. To quarrel and endeavour to expose, used with *at*.

PECKER, S. one that pecks; a kind of bird, called likewise a wood-pecker.

PECKHAM, a village in Surry, with one fair, on August 21, for toys.

PECKLED, Adj. [corrupted from *speckled*] spotted; varied with spots.

PECTINAL, Adj. [Lat.] like a comb.

PECTINATED, Adj. inserted into one another as combs are by their teeth.

PECTINATION, S. the state of being pectinated.

PECTORAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the breast.

PECTORAL, S. [Lat.] a breast-plate.

PE'ULATE, PECULA'TION, S. [Lat.] robbery of the public money.

PECULA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a robber of the public.

PECU'LIAR, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to one, exclusive of others. Particular.

PECU'LIAR, S. exclusive property. A thing exempted from ordinary jurisdiction. In the Canon Law, it signifies a particular parish or church that has jurisdiction within itself for granting probates of wills and administrations, exempt from the ordinary or bishop's courts.

PECULIA'RITY, S. the quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another; particularity.

PECU'LIARLY, Adv. in a manner not common to others; particularly, singly.

PECU'NIARY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to, consisting of, money.

PED, S. [see PAD] a small pack-saddle, much less than a pannel. A hamper; a basket.

PE'DAGOGUE, [pédagog] S. [παις, Gr. a boy, and αγω, to lead] one that teaches boys; a pedant; schoolmaster.

To PE'DAGOGUE, [pédagog] V. A. to instruct in a haughty manner.

PE'DAGOGY, [pédagogy] S. [Gr.] instruction; mastership; discipline.

PE'DAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a foot.

PE'DALS, S. [Lat.] large pipes of an organ; so called, because played on by the foot.

PEDA'NEOUS, Adj. going on foot.

PE'DANT, S. [Fr.] a schoolmaster. A vain and ostentatious smatterer of learning.

PEDA'NTIC, PEDA'NTICAL, Adj. vainly ostentatious of learning.

PEDA'NTICALLY, Adv. with awkward and vain ostentation of learning.

PE'DANTRY, S. vain and awkward ostentation of learning.

To PE'DDLE, V. N. [commonly written piddle] to be busy about trifles.

PEDERE'RO, S. [Span.] a small cannon, managed by a swivel. It is frequently written, *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL, S. [Fr.] the lower member of a pillar, or column; basis of a statue.

PE'DICLE, S. [Lat.] the foot-stalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to a tree.

PEDI'CULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having the phthiriasis, or lousy distemper.

PE'DIGREE, S. [Fr.] genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

PEDILUVIUM, S. a bath for the feet.

PE'DIMENT, S. [Lat.] in Architecture, an ornament used to crown an ordonnance, finish a frontispiece, and placed over gates, doors, windows, &c. sometimes triangular, and sometimes circular.

PE'DLAR, S. [a petty-dealer] one who travels the country with small commodities.

PE'DLARY, S. wares sold by pedlars.

PE'DDLING, Adj. petty dealing.

PEDOBAPTISM, S. [Gr.] infant baptism.

PEDOBAPTIST, S. [Gr.] one that holds or practises infant baptism.

PEE'BLES, a parl. and county town of Scotland, in a shire of its own name, *alias* Tweedale, remarkable for its 3 churches, 3 gates, 3 streets, and 3 bridges. It lies on the N. side of the river Tweed, 21 miles S. from Edinburgh, and 307 N. from London.

To PEEL, V. A. [Lat.] to take off the peel or skin from fruit. To flay. To plunder, from *pill*, Fr. to rob. In this sense it should be wrote *pill*.

PEEL, S. [Lat.] the skin or thin rind. An instrument used by bakers to draw their bread, or put it into the oven.

To PEEP, V. N. [Skinner derives this word from *opheffen*, Belg. to lift up; *Casubon*, from *οφειναι*, Gr.] to make the first appearance. To look through a crevice or hole slyly, so as not to be perceived. To look closely and curiously.

PEEP, S. the first appearance. A sly look.

PEEP-HOLE, S. a hole through which a person may see without being seen.

PEER, S. [pair, Fr.] an equal; a companion, a fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, V. N. [contracted from *appear*] to come just in sight. To look narrowly into.

PEE'RAGE, S. [Fr.] the dignity of a nobleman or peer. The body of peers.

PEE'RESS, S. the wife of a peer, or a woman who has a peerage in her own right.

PEE'RLESS, Adj. without an equal.

PEE'RLESSNESS, S. matchlessness.

PEE'VISH, Adj. easily offended, or apt to be made angry. Offended at trifles.

PEE'VISHLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be easily made angry.

PEE'VISHNESS, S. the quality of being easily made angry or uneasy.

PEG, S. [Teut.] a piece of wood driven into a hole instead of a nail. The pins of a musical instrument by which its strings are strained. To take a peg lower, to depress, or sink.

To PEG, V. A. to fasten with a pointed piece of wood.

PE'KIN, the capital city of the empire of China in Asia, where the emperor generally resides. Those who have computed the compass of this city, observe, that it is 24 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at least, two millions. The country about it is plain, but sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceeding plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandizes, brought from other parts by means of canals cut from the rivers, and all ways crowded with vessels of different sizes. Lon. 116. 41. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

PELF, S. money or riches.

PE'LICAN, S. [Fr.] a bird, of which one species lives upon fish, and the other on land.

P E M

peas and reptiles; its tenderness for its young is remarkable.

PE'LLET, S. [Fr.] a little ball. A bullet or ball.

PE'LETED, Adj. consisting of balls or bullets.

PE'LLICLE, S. [Lat.] a thin skin. A film which gathers upon liquors.

PELLITORY, S. an herb.

PE'LL-MELL, Adv. [Fr.] confusedly; in a tumultuous manner.

PELLS, S. [Lat.] Clerk of the *Pells*, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts.

PELLU'CID, Adj. [Lat.] clear, transparent.

PELLUCIDITY, PELLUCIDNESS, S. the quality of a body which renders it fit to be seen through, and free from dregs.

PELT, S. [Lat.] a skin or hide. The quarry of an hawk torn.

To PELT, V. A. [from *poltern*, Teut. according to Skinner, but according to Mr. Lye contracted from *pellet*] to strike by throwing. To throw at.

PELT-MONGER, S. [*pelt* and *monger*] one who deals in raw hides.

PELTING, Adj. used by Shakespeare to signify mean or paltry, pitiful.

PET'VIS, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the lower part of the belly.

PEMBRIDGE, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and Nov. 22, for horned cattle. It is a small place, seated on the river Arrow, 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 147½ W. N. W. of London.

PEMBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokehire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and September 25, for cattle, horses, sheep, and cloth. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is surrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well built houses, two churches, and the title of an earldom, sending one member to parliament. It is 256 miles W. by N. of London.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains 4320 houses, 25920 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 5 market-towns, 16 castles, besides block-houses, and sends three members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Ilen, the Guala, the Gwin, and the Nevern, besides several other of less note. The hills are barren; but the soils in the valleys and bottoms near the sea, are exceeding fertile; however, on many of the mountains there are sheep,

P E N

goats, and cattle. The principal town is Pembroke.

PEMBURY, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

PEN, S. [Lat.] an instrument used in writing. A quill or feather. A small inclosure, or coop, from *pennan*, Sax.

To PEN, V. A. [Sax.] to coop or shut up in a small inclosure. To write.

PENAL, Adj. [Lat.] denouncing or exacting punishment.

PENALTY, PENALITY, S. [Fr.] punishment. A forfeiture.

PE'NANCE, S. [Fr.] ecclesiastical punishment for an offence, chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication.

PENCE, the plural of *penny*, formed by contraction from *pennies*.

PE'NCIL, S. [Lat.] a small brush of hairs used by painters. A kind of pen made of black lead. Any instrument used in writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL, V. N. to paint.

PE'NDANT, S. [Fr.] a jewel hanging loose from the ear. Any thing suspended by way of ornament.

PENDENCE, S. slopeness; suspension.

PENDENCY, S. a state of suspension, or delay in a suit.

PENDENT, Adj. [Lat. wrote by some *pendant*] hanging. Jutting over.

PE'NDING, Adj. [Fr.] depending; undecided.

PENDULO'SITY, PE'NDULOUSNESS, S. the state of hanging; suspension.

PE'NDULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] hanging.

PE'NDULUM, S. [Lat.] any weight hung so as it may be easily swung backwards and forwards.

PENETRABLE, Adj. [Lat.] such as may be pierced; or may admit or be affected by moral and intellectual motives.

PENETRABILITY, S. the quality of being capable to be pierced, applied to the body; the quality of being affected by motives, applied to the mind.

PENETRA'LIA, S. [Lat.] interior parts.

PE'NETRANT, Adj. [Fr.] having the power to pierce.

To PE'NETRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to pierce or enter beyond the surface. To affect the mind. To reach the meaning. Neuterly, to make way.

PENETRATION, S. [Fr.] the act of piercing or entering into a body. Entrance or comprehension of any difficulty, applied to the understanding. Acuteness, or sagacity.

PE'NETRATIVE, Adj. piercing, sharp, subtle, acute, or discerning. Having the power to affect the mind.

PE'NGUIN, S. [Brit.] a bird, which, though no higher than a goose, yet oftentimes weighs sixteen pounds. A fruit in the West-Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

PEN'NSULA, S. [Lat.] a piece of land surrounded by water, excepting in one part, by which it is joined to the continent.

PEN'NSULATED, Adj. almost surrounded with water.

PEN'NITENCE, S. [Lat.] repentance; sorrow for sin attended with amendment of life, and change of the affections.

PEN'NITENT, Adj. [Lat.] sorrowful for past sins, and resolutely bent on amending life.

PEN'NITENT, S. one sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolute to abstain from them for the future.

PENITENTIAL, [*peniténshial*] Adj. expressing sorrow for past sins; enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIARY, [*peniténshary*] S. one who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. One who does penance. The place where penance is enjoined.

PEN'NITENTLY, Adv. with repentance or sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PEN'KNIFE, [*pénknife*] S. a knife for making pens.

PEN'NKRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, with a small market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on September 2, and October 10, for saddle horses and colts. It is 125½ miles N. W. of London.

PEN'MAN, S. one who professes the art of writing. An author, or writer.

PENMA'CHNO, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on Aug. 23, and Sept. 21, for cattle.

PENMO'RSA, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on August 20, September 25, and November 12, for cattle.

PEN'NNANT, S. [*pennon*, Fr.] an ensign, colours, or small flag. A rope for hoisting things on board.

PEN'NNATED, Adj. [Lat.] winged; in Botany, applied to those leaves which grow exactly opposite to each other, on the same stalk.

PEN'NNILESS, Adj. without money.

PEN'NNISTON, in Yorkshire, whose fairs are on Thursday before February 28, the last Thursday in March, the Thursday before Old May-Day, and the Thursday after Old Michaelmas-Day, for horned cattle and horses.

PEN'NNON, S. a kind of standard with a long tail, antiently belonging to a simple gentleman. It is opposed to the banner, which was square.

PEN'NNY, S. [plural *pence*. Sax.] a small coin in value four farthings. Proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

PEN'NNYROAL, S. an herb of a fragrant smell, used in medicine and cookery.

PEN'NNY-WEIGHT, S. a weight containing 24 grains troy weight.

PEN'NNYWISE, Adj. saving small sums at the hazard of greater.

PE'NNYWORTH, S. as much as can be

bought for a penny. A purchase. Some thing bought for less than it is worth. A small quantity.

PE'NRICE, a sea-port town of S. Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 17, July 17, September 17, and December 1, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London.

PE'NRITH, or **PER'RITH**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and Nov. 11, for horses and horned cattle; seated under a hill called Perith-Fell, near the rivers Eimot and Lowther. It is 282½ miles N. N. W. of London.

PE'NRYN, a town of Cornwall, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, for corn, and on Saturdays for provisions; and three fairs, on May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hogs. It is a corporation, seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, is a considerable place, and sends two members to parliament. It is 26½ miles W. by S. of London.

PEN'SANCE, or **PEN'ZANCE**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and on Thursday before Advent-Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hogs. It is 289 miles W. by S. of London.

PEN'SFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and on November 8, for sheep and horses. It is 118½ miles W. by S. of London.

PEN'SHURST, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

PEN'SILE, Adj. [Lat.] hanging, suspended, or supported above ground.

PEN'SILENESS, S. the state of hanging.

PEN'SION, [*pénshon*] S. [Fr.] an allowance given to a person.

To **PEN'SION**, [*pénshon*] V. A. to support by an allowance.

PEN'SIONARY, [*pénshonary*] Adj. [Fr.] maintained by pensions, or a stated allowance.

PEN'SIONER, [*pénshoner*] S. one supported by voluntary allowance from another.

PEN'SIVE, Adj. [Fr.] sorrowful; mournfully serious and thoughtful.

PEN'SIVELY, Adv. in a mournful and thoughtful manner.

PEN'SIVENESS, S. the quality of being mournfully thoughtful.

PENSYLVANIA, one of the principal plantations of the English in N. America. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesapeake-Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It is well watered by the Delaware.

P E N

P E R

war, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they carry to the Caribbee Islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe staves, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. From England they have cloathing, furniture, hardware, and all sorts of tools. Philadelphia is the capital town.

PENT, Part. Pass. of *Pen*; cooped up.

PENTACAPSULAR, Adj. [Gr.] having five cells or cavities.

PENTACHORD, [*péntakord*] S. [Gr.] an instrument having five strings.

PENTAGON, S. [Gr.] a mathematical figure having five angles.

PENTAGONAL, Adj. having five angles.

PENTAMETER, S. [Lat.] a Latin verse consisting of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, Adj. five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, Adj. having five leaves.

PENTASPAST, S. [Gr.] an engine with five pollies.

PENTASTICK, S. [Gr.] a composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE, S. [Gr.] In Architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, [*Péntateuk*] S. the five books of Moses; namely, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

PENTECOST, S. [Gr.] a feast of the Jews, so called from its being celebrated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan. It is called by the Hebrews the feast of weeks, because kept seven weeks after the Passover. It corresponds with the Christians Whitsuntide, for which we sometimes use it.

PENTHOUSE, S. [Fr.] a shed hanging out aloof from the main wall.

PENTICE, S. [Ital.] a sloping roof; a shed.

PENTILE, S. a tile made for covering the sloping part of a roof.

PENTRA'OTH-MON, a village of Anglesea, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris, with 5 fairs, on May 5, Friday after Trinity, August 16, October 3, and November 12, all for cattle.

PENTRE, or PEN'TRY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

PENULTIMA, S. [Lat.] the last syllable but one.

PENUMBRA, S. [Lat.] an imperfect shadow.

PENURIOS, Adj. [Lat.] sparing in expence; parsimonious; scanty.

PENURIOSLY, Adv. in a niggardly, sparing, and scanty manner.

PENURIOSNESS, S. the quality of being sparing in expences; parsimony.

PE'NURY, S. [Lat.] want; poverty; indigence.

PE'NYBERT, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 12, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

PE'NYBOUT, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 5, for cattle, tallow, and pedlars ware.

PE'NYSTREET, Merionethshire, in Trawysfynydd, N. Wales, with two fairs, on August 17, and September 21, for cattle.

PE'ONY, S. [Lat.] a red flower.

PE'OPLE, [pron. *piepl*] S. [Lat.] a nation or community. The vulgar or commonalty. *SYNON.* *People* is so very general, that it cannot be connected with a determinate number; as, for instance, four, five, or six *people*; but that of *persons* may.

To PE'OPLE, [*piepl*] V. A. [Fr.] to fill with inhabitants.

PE'PASTICKS, S. [Gr.] medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach, and digest crudities.

PE'PPER, S. [Lat.] a warm spice, of which there are several species.

To PE'PPER, V. A. to sprinkle with pepper. Figuratively, to beat or mangle, either with blows or shot.

PE'PSIS, S. [Gr.] the concoction, digestion, or fermentation of victuals and humours in a human body.

PE'PTIC, Adj. [Gr.] what assists digestion.

PERACU'TE, Adj. [Lat.] very sharp.

PERADVE'NTURE, Adv. [Fr.] perhaps; by chance; may be.

To PERA'GRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to travel or wander over.

PERAGRA'TION, S. the act of passing through any state or space.

To PERA'MBULATE, V. A. [Lat.] to walk through; to survey by passing through.

PERAMBULA'TION, S. the act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

PER'CEANT, Adj. [Fr.] piercing, penetrating.

PERCE'IVABLE, [*perceivable*] Adj. that which is properly an object of the sense or understanding, and may be discovered by either.

PERCE'IVABLY, [*perceivably*] Adv. in such a manner as to be discovered by the senses or mind.

To PERCE'IVE, [*perceive*] V. A. [Fr.] to discover by means of the senses or understanding. To know, or observe.

PERCEPTIBILITY, S. the state of being discovered by the mind or senses. The power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] such as may be perceived by the mind or senses.

PERCEPTIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as may be perceived by the senses or mind.

PERCEPTION, S. [Lat.] the act, passion, or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious.

scious of any thing. The act or power of perceiving. An idea or notion.

PERCEPTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of perceiving.

PERCH, S. [Fr.] a fish of prey. A measure containing five yards and a half, from *perche*, Fr. *pertica*, Lat. A stick on which birds support themselves when they roost, from *perche*, Fr.

To PERCH, V. N. [Fr.] to sit like a bird at roost. Actively, to place on a perch.

PERCHA'NCE, Adv. perhaps.

PERCIPIENT, Adj. [Lat.] conscious of the presence or impression of an object.

PERCIPIENT, S. one that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, V. A. [Lat.] to strain through.

PERCOLA'TION, S. the act of purifying by straining.

To PERCU'SS, V. A. [Lat.] to strike.

PERCU'SSION, S. [Lat.] the act of striking. A stroke.

PERCU'TIENT, [*perkusient*] Adj. [Lat.] striking; having the power to strike.

PERDI'TION, S. [Lat.] destruction; death; loss, or ruin. In Scripture, eternal death.

PERDUE, Adv. [Fr. a forlorn hope, or advanced sentinel] close; in ambush.

PERDULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] lost; thrown away.

PERDU'RABLE, Adj. [Fr.] lasting; long continued. Not in use.

PERDU'RABLY, Adv. in a lasting manner.

PERDURA'TION, S. [Lat.] long continuance.

To PEREGRINATE, V. N. [Lat.] to travel; to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINA'TION, S. [Lat.] travel or abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, Adj. foreign; not native; not domestic.

To PERE'MPT, V. A. [Lat.] in Law, to crush, to kill.

PERE'MPTORILY, Adv. absolutely; so as to cut off further delay or debate.

PERE'MPTORINESS, S. positiveness that will not admit of dispute or contradiction.

PERE'MPTORY, Adj. [Lat.] positive, so as to admit of no delay, dispute, or contradiction.

PERE'NNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] lasting through the year; perpetual, unceasing.

PERE'NNITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of lasting the year round; perpetuity.

PERFECT, Adj. [Lat.] free from defect with respect to parts, composition, skill or abilities. Safe. *SYNON.* Perfection regards, properly, the beauty which rises from the design and construction of the work; *finishing*, from the hand and workmanship of the workman. Completion depends on the want of no-

thing; but on the work's having every thing it should have.

To PERFECT, V. A. [Lat.] to complete or finish any thing. To supply defects. To instruct completely.

PERFECTION, S. [Lat.] the state of enjoying every thing that belongs to a thing free from redundancy or defect. A supreme excellence. An attribute, applied to the Deity.

To PERFECTIONATE, V. A. to make perfect.

PERFE'CTIVE, Adj. conducing to complete, or to remove all defects.

PERFE'CTIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to remove all defects.

PERFECTLY, Adv. in a manner free from defects.

PERFECTNESS, S. completeness; goodness, virtue; skill.

PERFI'DIOUS, Adj. treacherous, false, guilty of violated trust.

PERFI'DIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with the confidence placed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, S. [Lat.] breach of faith. The act of betraying.

To PERFLATE, V. A. [Lat.] to blow through.

PERFLA'TION, S. the act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, V. A. [Lat.] to pierce or bore a hole with a tool.

PERFORA'TION, S. the act of piercing or boring. A hole made by boring.

PERFORCE, Adv. by violence.

To PERFORM, V. A. [Ital.] to execute, act, or do; to accomplish a design or undertaking. Neuterly, to succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMANCE, S. the execution of a design. The completion of a promise. A work or composition. An action, or something done.

PERFORMER, S. one that performs any thing, generally applied to an artist who gives a specimen of his skill in public.

To PERFUMATE, V. N. [Lat.] to rub over.

PERFUME, S. [Fr.] an agreeable odour, composed by art, and used to give other things a fragrant scent. Fragrance.

To PERFUME, V. A. to make a thing smell agreeably. To scent.

PERFUMER, S. one who makes and sells artificial odours.

PERFUMCTORILY, Adv. [Lat.] in a careless or negligent manner.

PERFUMCTORY, Adj. [Lat.] careless; slight; negligent.

To PERFUSE, [*perfuse*] V. A. [Lat.] to overspread; to tincture.

PERHAPS, Adv. peradventure; it may be.

PERIAPT, S. [Gr.] a charm, worn to prevent or expel diseases; an amulet.

PERICAR.

PER

PER

PERICA'RDIIUM, S. [Gr.] a thin membrane resembling a purse, and containing the heart in its cavity; its use is to contain a quantity of clear water to keep the heart moist.

PERICA'RPIUM, S. [Lat.] a thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. A medicine applied to the wrist for the cure of an ague.

PERICLITATION, S. [Lat.] danger, peril, hazard.

PERICRA'NIUM, S. [Lat.] a thin and nervous membrane, of exquisite sense, which covers the cranium or skull, and envelops all the bones in the body, except the teeth.

PERICULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] dangerous; hazardous.

PERIERGY, S. [Gr.] needless caution or diligence in an operation.

PERIGEE, **PERIGE'UM**, S. [Gr.] a point wherein a planet is at its nearest possible distance from the earth.

PERIHE'LIUM, S. that part of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest to the sun.

PERIL, S. [Fr.] a state wherein a person is exposed to loss, disease, or death. A danger threatened.

PERILOUS, Adj. [Fr.] dangerous, hazardous. Smart, witty; vulgarly pron. parlous.

PERILOUSLY, Adv. in a dangerous manner.

PERILOUSNESS, S. dangerousness.

PERIMETER, S. [Fr.] the compass or sum of all the sides that bound any figure. See **PERIPHERY**.

PERIOD, S. [Gr.] a circuit. A space of time in which any revolution of the planets is performed, which begins again. A stated number of years, days or hours, in which things are performed and repeated. The end or conclusion. The state at which any thing terminates. Duration. In Grammar, a complete sentence from one full stop to another. In Printing, a pause or mark, denoting a complete sentence, thus (.)

PERIODIC, **PERIODICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] making a circuit or revolution. Happening or returning at a stated time. Relating to periods, or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, Adv. at stated times.

PERIOECI, S. in Geography, are such inhabitants as have the same latitude, but opposite longitudes. These have the same common seasons throughout the year, and the same phenomena of the heavenly bodies; but when it is noon-day with the one, it is midnight with the other, there being 12 hours between them in an east or west direction.

PERIO'STEUM, S. [Gr.] a membrane of exquisite sense covering all the bones.

PERIPATE'TICS, is a name given to the disciples of Aristotle, because they used to dispute walking.

PERIPHERY, [*perifery*] S. [Gr.] the circumference of a circular figure.

To PERIPHRASE, [*perifrase*] V. A. [Fr.] to express by circumlocution, or many words.

PERIPHRA'SIS, [*perifrasis*] S. [Gr.] the act of expressing the sense of one word by many; as when we say, the loss of life, for death. Circumlocution.

PERIPNEU'MONY, S. [Gr.] an inflammation of the lungs.

PERI'SCI, S. in Geography, the inhabitants of either frigid zone, between the polar circles and the poles; where the sun, when in the summer signs, moves only round about them, without setting, and consequently their shadows, in the same day, turn to all points of the horizon.

To PERISH, V. N. [Lat.] to die; to be destroyed. Actively, to destroy, decay, or impair: obsolete.

PERISHABLE, Adj. liable to perish or decay; subject to short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, S. liability to decay or destruction.

PERISTA'L'TIC, Adj. [Fr.] applied to the vermicular or wavering motion of the guts, by which the excrements are passed downwards, and voided.

PERISTY'LE, S. [Fr.] a circular range of pillars, or columns.

PERISY'STOLE, S. [Gr.] the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONE'UM, S. [Gr.] a thin, soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels in the lower belly.

PERITRO'CHIUM, [*petritrókium*] S. in Mechanics, denotes a wheel, or circle, concentric with the base of a cylinder, and moveable together with it, about an axis.

To PERJURE, V. A. [Lat.] to swear falsely; to forswear.

PERJURER, S. one that swears falsely.

PERJURY, S. the act of swearing falsely; a false oath.

PERIWIG, S. [Fr.] hair woven on thread sewed on a cawl, and worn by a person instead of his own hair.

To PERIWIG, V. A. to dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, S. a small shell fish, a kind of sea-snail. In Botany, a plant.

To PERK, V. N. [*from percb*] to hold up the head with an affected briskness. To dress, to prank.

PERMANENCE, **PERMANENCY**, S. duration; consistency; lastingness; continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, Adj. [Lat.] durable, continuing, lasting, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, Adv. in a durable manner.

PERMEABLE, Adj. [Lat.] such as may be passed through.

To PERMEATE, V. A. [Lat.] to pass through.

PERMEA'

PER

PERMEATION, S. the act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] such as may be mixed.

PERMISSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] what may be permitted.

PERMISSION, S. [Fr.] allowance. Leave to do any thing.

PERMISSIVE, Adj. [Lat.] granting or giving leave; not hindering, though not approving.

PERMISSIVELY, Adv. by bare allowance, without hindrance or approbation.

To **PERMIT**, V. A. [Lat.] to allow, grant or suffer, without commanding, authorising, or approving; to resign.

PERMIT, S. a written warrant for sending goods from one place to another.

PERMITTANCE, S. allowance. Want or forbearance of opposition. Not elegant.

PERMIXTION, S. [Lat.] the act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, S. [Lat.] the exchange of one thing for another.

To **PERMUTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to exchange.

PERNICIOUS, [*pernisibious*] Adj. [Lat.] mischievous in the highest degree; destructive; quick.

PERNICIOUSLY, [*pernisibiously*] Adv. in such a manner as to destroy or ruin; mischievously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, [*pernisibiousness*] S. the quality of being destructive.

PERNICITY, S. [Lat.] swiftness. "Great swiftness or *pernicity*." Ray.

PERORATION, S. [Lat.] the conclusion of an oration.

To **PERPEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to ponder on or consider attentively.

PERPENDICULAR, Adj. [Lat.] crossing any thing at right angles. Straight or upright.

PERPENDICULAR, S. a line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cut another line at right angles. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, S. the state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, S. consideration.

To **PERPETRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to commit; to act. Always in a bad sense.

PERPETRATION, S. the act of committing any crime. Figuratively, a crime.

PERPETUAL, Adj. [Fr.] never ceasing; continual; everlasting.

PERPETUALLY, Adv. without intermission or ceasing. **SYNON.** What we do *always*, we do at all times, and on all occasions; that which is done *continually*, is done without interruption or intermission, but for a time limited; whereas what is done *perpetually* is done also without intermission, and without regard to time.

PER

To **PERPETUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make perpetual, to eternize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, S. the act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, S. [Fr.] duration without cessation. Something which has no end.

To **PERPLEX**, V. A. [Lat.] to disturb with doubts, ambiguities, or difficulties. To make difficult. To torment or vex.

PERPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] difficult; ambiguous; intricate.

PERPLEXEDNESS, S. the quality which renders the judgment unable to determine. Intricacy; anxiety of mind.

PERPLEXITY, S. [Lat.] anxiety; entanglement; intricacy.

PERQUISITE, S. [Lat.] something above settled wages.

PERQUISITION, S. [Lat.] an accurate inquiry; a strict and thorough search.

PERRY, S. [Fr.] cyder made of pears.

To **PERSECUTE**, V. A. [Lat.] to subject to pains, losses, or imprisonments on account of opinions. To pursue with malice. To trouble with importunity.

PERSECUTION, S. the act of inflicting penalties, or subjecting to punishments for opinions. The state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, S. [Fr.] one that inflicts pains, penalties, or losses on account of his opinions. One that harrasles another with malice.

PERSEVERANCE, S. [Lat.] steadiness or continuance in any purpose, design or opinion.

PERSEVERANT, Adj. constant, persisting.

To **PERSEVERE**, V. N. [Lat.] to persist in an attempt; to continue firm and resolute.

PERSEVERINGLY, Adv. with perseverance.

PERSHORE, a town of Worcesterhire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before November 1, for cattle and horses. It is 102 miles W. N. W. of London.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Carasim, or Corasim, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Persian Gulph and Sea; on the W. by Turkey in Asia; and on the E. by Great Bokaria and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1224 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. No country in the world bears more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desolate.

In the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestick animals, camels and buffaloes, and their horses are very numerous. In several places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt; but the two first of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, besides manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk-worms. Likewise dates, pistachio nuts, and trees which produce manna. They have large flocks of sheep and goats; the tails of the former are of a monstrous size. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans. Ispahan is the capital town.

To PERSIST, V. N. [Lat.] to continue firm and resolute in an undertaking or opinion.

PERSISTANCE, PERSISTENCY, S. headiness; constancy; obstinacy; obduracy.

PERSISTIVE, Adj. steady; persevering.

PERSON, S. [Lat.] a thinking intelligent being that has reason or reflection, and can consider itself as itself, i. e. the same thinking thing in different times, or places. An individual, or particular man or woman. A human being. A man or woman. In person one's self, opposed to a deputy or representative. External appearance. Character. In Grammar, the quality of the noun which modifies a verb.

PERSONABLE, Adj. handsome, or of good appearance. In Law, one that may maintain any plea in a court of justice.

PERSONAGE, S. [Fr.] a man or woman of some rank or eminence. Air, stature, external appearance. A character assumed or represented.

PERSONAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to men or women, opposed to things. Peculiar; proper to; relating to one's private character or actions. Present, opposed to representative. Personal estate. In Law, something movable, or appendant to the person. In Grammar, applied to a verb which has the modifications of three persons in each number.

PERSONALITY, S. the existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, Adv. in one's own person. Particularly. With regard to individuality to any one.

To PERSONATE, V. A. [Lat.] to represent by a fictitious or assumed character, as to pass for another. To act or represent the stage. To counterfeit. To resemble.

PERSONATION, S. counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICATION, S. *prosopopæia*; the change of things to persons; as in Milton, "Confusion heard his voice." *Par. Lost*.

To PERSONIFY, V. A. to represent things as if they were persons.

PERSPECTIVE, S. [Lat.] a spying-glass; a glass through which things are viewed. The science by which things are ranged in painting in their proper proportions. A view or vista.

PERSPECTIVE, Adj. optic, or relating to the science of vision.

PERSPICACIOUS, [*perspikásbiou*] Adj. [Lat.] quick-sighted; sharp-witted; quick of apprehension.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, [*perspikásbiouness*] S. the quality of perceiving or discovering quickly.

PERSPICACITY, S. [Fr.] quickness of sight, or apprehension; sagacity.

PERSPICIENCE, [*perspísbience*] S. [Lat.] perfect knowledge; the act of looking sharply.

PERSPICUITY, S. [Fr.] applied to the mind, easiness to be understood or comprehended. The quality of being transparent.

PERSPICUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] clear; transparent; such as may be seen through. Easy to be understood.

PERSPICUOUSLY, Adv. clearly, not obscurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, S. the quality of being easily understood or seen through.

PERSPIRABLE, Adj. such as may be emitted through the pores of the skin.

PERSPIRATION, S. the act of emitting through the skin. A breathing.

PERSPIRATIVE, Adj. performing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPIRE, V. N. [Lat.] to emit through the pores of the skin. To be excreted by the skin.

To PERSTRINGE, V. A. [Lat.] to touch slightly; to gaze, or glance upon.

PERSUADABLE, Adj. such as may be persuaded.

To PERSUADE, [the *u* in this and the following words is pron. like *w*] V. A. [Lat.] to prevail upon, convince, or bring over to any opinion by arguments. To inculcate by arguments.

PERSUADER, S. one that influences by arguments.

PERSUASIBLE, [*perswázible*] Adj. [Lat.] to be influenced by arguments.

PERSUASIBLENESS, S. the quality of being influenced by arguments.

PERSUASION, [*perswázion*] S. the act of influencing the passions by arguments. Any argument or motive that works upon the judgment or passions. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

PERSUASIVE, [*perswázive*] Adj. having the power to persuade.

PERSUASIVELY, [*perswázively*] Adv. in such a manner as to persuade.

P E R

PERSUA'SIVENESS, [*persuáziveneſs*] S. the quality of influencing the passions.

PERSUA'SORY, [*persuázory*] Adj. [Lat.] having the power to persuade.

PERT, Adj. [Brit. and Belg. *appert*, Fr.] lively or brisk. Saucy, bold, petulant.

To PERTAIN, V. N. [Lat.] to belong or relate to. Used with *to*.

PERTERBRA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of boring through.

PERTERREFA'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of affrighting greatly; a great fright.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated on the river Tay, near two small forests. The tide comes up as far as this place, and the river is navigable for small vessels, for which reason it has some trade, especially in linen and salmon. The shire of Perth sends one member to parliament. It is 38 miles N. of Edinburgh.

PERTINA'CIOUS, [*pertináſhious*] Adj. [Lat.] obstinate; stubborn; not to be convinced; constant, resolute.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, [*pertináſhiously*] Adv. obstinately; stubbornly.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, [*pertináſhiouſneſs*] PERTINA'CITY, S. obstinacy. Stubbornness. Resolution. Constancy.

PERTINACY, S. [Lat.] obstinacy, steadiness, or constancy.

PERTINENCE, **PERTINENCY**, S. [Lat.] justness of relation to the matter in hand; proper or suitable to the purpose. Relating or regarding.

PERTINENT, Adj. [Lat.] apposite; suitable to the purpose. Relating; regarding; concerning. Used with *to*.

PERTINENTLY, Adv. to the purpose; appositely.

PERTINENTNESS, S. the quality of suiting, or being apposite to what it is applied to.

PERTINGENT, Adj. reaching to; touching.

PERTLY, Adv. in a brisk, lively, saucy, or petulant manner.

PERTNESS, S. brisk folly; sauciness, petulance; smartness; audacity; petty liveliness; sprightliness without dignity or judgement.

PERTRA'NSIENT, Adj. [Lat.] passing over.

To PERTURB, **PERTURBATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to disquiet, disorder, or put into confusion; to disturb.

PERTURBA'TION, S. [Lat.] any thing which destroys the tranquillity, or raises a commotion of the passions. Disorder; confusion; commotion; disturbance.

PERTURBA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one that raises commotions.

PERTU'SED, [*pertúzed*] Adj. [Lat.] bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION, [*pertúzion*] S. the act of piercing or punching. A hole made by piercing.

P E R

To PERVADE, V. A. [Lat.] to pass through; to permeate.

PERVA'SION, [*pervázion*] S. the act of passing through.

PERVERSE, Adj. [Lat.] distorted from the right. Obstinate in the wrong; untractable; petulant; vexatious; preposterous.

PERVERSELY, Adv. with intent to vex. Spitefully. Crossly. With petty malignity.

PERVERSENESS, S. [spiteful crossness; petulance; peevishness.

PERVERSION, S. [Fr.] change; the act of perverting to something worse.

PERVERSITY, S. crossness; perverseness; frowardness; peevishness; petulance.

To PERVERT, V. A. [Lat.] to misapply or distort wilfully from the true end, meaning or purpose. To turn from right to wrong; to corrupt.

PERVERTER, S. one that changes any thing from good to bad, or wilfully distorts any thing from the right purpose.

PERVERTIBLE, Adj. that may be easily perverted.

PERVESTIGA'TION, S. [Lat.] diligent search or enquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS, [*pervikáſhious*] Adj. [Lat.] spitefully or peevishly obstinate; headstrong; stubborn.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, [*pervikáſhiously*] Adv. with spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CITY, **PERVICA'CIOUSNESS**, **PERVICACY**, S. [Lat.] spiteful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] passable; capable of being passed through; permeable.

PERVIOUSNESS, S. the quality of permitting passage through.

PERU, S. a large country of S. America bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious high mountains called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes, being about 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places is much broader, and according to some 300 miles. It never rains in this country, they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unless towards the top of the above mountains: all the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height, there are several volcanoes, which burn continually. The best houses in this country are made of a sort of reeds like bamboo-cane and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and the native Americans. The last that live among the forests, form were so many small republics, which were rected by a Spanish priest, and by their vernal, assisted by other original natives, serve as officers. They have no distrust, they leave the doors of their huts always open.

though they have cotton, calibashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go haked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards nor hair on any part of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, some of their physical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use, and are well known in druggists shops, particularly the Jesuits bark, and Peruvian balsam. This country is divided into five great audiences, which are Quito, De los Reyes, and De las Charcas. I believe we hardly need take notice of the mines of gold and silver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, because they are so generally known.

PERUKE, S. [Fr.] a periwig, or false hair worn as an ornament, or to conceal baldness.

To PERUKE, V. A. to dress with artificial hair.

PERUKE-MAKER, S. a maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PERUSAL, [perusal] S. the act of reading.

To PERUSE, [peruze] V. A. [Lat.] to read. Figuratively, to observe or examine.

PERUSER, [peruser] S. one that reads or examines.

PESADE, S. [Fr.] a motion made by a horse in raising and lifting up his fore quarters, and keeping his hind legs upon the ground, without stirring.

PESSARY, S. [Fr.] a medicine of an oblong form to thrust up the uterus, &c.

PEST, S. [Lat.] a plague; any thing mischievous or destructive.

To PESTER, V. A. [Fr.] to disturb, vex, harass, vex, turmoil, encumber.

PESTERIOUS, Adj. encumbering; cumbersome.

PESTHOUSE, S. an hospital for persons infected with the plague; a lazaretto.

PESTIFEROUS, Adj. infectious like the plague. Destructive; mischievous; pestilential; malignant; contagious; belonging to the plague.

PESTILENCE, S. a contagious distemper; plague; pest.

PESTILENT, Adj. [Lat.] producing plagues; mischievous; destructive. In ludicrous language, used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

PESTILENTIAL, [pestilential] Adj. partaking of the nature of, or producing plague. Contagious; destructive; pestiferous.

PESTILLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of distilling, or pounding in a mortar.

PESTLE, S. [Lat.] an instrument used to pound with in a mortar. *Pestle of pork*, a gammon of bacon.

PET, S. [from *despit*, Fr. *impetus*, Lat. or *petit*, Fr. because it signifies only a slight resentment] a slight fit of anger or resentment. A cade lamb; an house lamb. Figuratively, a favourite.

PE'TAL, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the leaves which compose the flowers of the plants.

PE'TALOUS, Adj. having flower leaves.

PET'AR, PETA'RD, S. [Fr.] an engine of metal, shaped like a hat, charged with fine powder, covered with a madrier or plank, to which it is fastened by a rope running through the rings or handles round its rim, and is used to blow up gates, &c.

PETE'CHIAL, [petekial] Adj. [Lat.] marked with pestilential spots.

PETER ST. As it is not necessary to recite, we therefore omit, so much of the history of this great apostle, as is related in the Gospels and the Acts, and shall only mention what is said of him by prophane authors. The particulars of St. Peter's life are little known, from the 51st year of the vulgar æra, in which the council of Jerusalem was held, till his last journey to Rome, which was some time before his death. Being soon thrown into prison, it is said he continued there nine months; at last he was crucified at Rome, in the Via Ostia; with his head downwards, as he himself had desired of his executioners; this he did out of humility, as thinking it too great an honour to suffer in the same manner his master Christ had done. His festival is celebrated with that of St. Paul on the 29th of June. St. Peter died in the 66th year of the vulgar æra, after having been bishop of Rome (as some writers affirm) 24, or 25 years. His age might be about 74 or 75 years.

PE'TERBOROUGH, [Peterbör] a town or city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for horses, all sorts of stock-wrought timber, and cheese. It is not a large place, for it has but one parish church besides the cathedral; which was formerly a monastery, and is a majestic structure. It sends two members to parliament. It is 38 miles S. of Boston, and 81 N. by W. of London.

PE'TERSBURG, a large handsome city of Russia, and in Ingria, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703, and is the capital town of the whole empire. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houses, great and small. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military school, and an exchange. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of the emperors, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are

packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing saltpetre, brimstone, and laboratories for fireworks. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships; a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. Some streets of this city are regular and well built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice-chancellor, count Gallowin's, and some others. They are mostly brick, plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. There are 20 Russian churches, and four Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics; and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000, most of whom came to settle here from other countries, there being not many original Russians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moscow, 550 N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, 300 N. E. of Stockholm, and 1250 N. E. of Paris. Long. 47 deg. 58 min. lat. 54 deg. 56 min.

PETERSFIELD, a handsome town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and Dec. 11, for sheep and horses. It is 18½ miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 55 S. W. of London, and sends two members to parliament.

PETHERTON, [North] in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a fair on May 1, for shoes and toys.

PETHERTON, [South] a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 136½ W. by S. of London.

PETIT, [pron. *petty*] Adj. [Fr.] small; trivial; inconsiderable.

PETITION, [*petishon*] S. [Lat.] request; intreaty; supplication. Prayer; or a single article of a prayer.

To **PETITION**, [*petishon*] V. A. to request, solicit, supplicate.

PETITIONARY, [*petishonary*] Adj. supplicatory; containing petitions or requests.

PETITIONER, [*petishoner*] S. one who petitions.

PETITORY, Adj. [Lat.] petitioning; claiming the property of any thing.

PETRE, [*petier*] S. [Lat.] nitre or salt-petre.

PETRESCENT, Adj. [Lat.] growing or turning into stone.

PETRIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to change to stone.

PETRIFICATION, S. the act of changing into stone. Something made stone.

PETRIFACTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to turn into stone.

To **PETRIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to change to stone. Neuterly, to become stone.

PETROL, **PETROLEUM**, S. [Fr.] a black, liquid bitumen, floating on the water of springs.

PETT, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on May 27, for cattle and pedlars ware.

PETTICOAT, [*pettikot*] S. [*petty* and *coat*] a small coat. The lower part of a woman's dress, which is tied round, and hangs down from her waist.

PETTIFOGGER, S. [corrupted from *pettivoguer*, of *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] a petty small-rate dabbler in law, who is of no repute, and deals only in trifling, vexatious, or knavish causes.

PETTINESS, S. smallness. Inconsiderableness.

PETTISH, Adj. easily provoked to slight anger; fretful; peevish.

PETTISHNESS, S. the quality of being pettish.

PETTITOES, S. the feet of a sucking pig. The feet, in bulesque.

PETTO, S. [Ital.] the breast. Figuratively, in private.

PETTY, Adj. [Fr.] small; inconsiderable; inferior; little.

PETULANCE, **PETULANCY**, S. [Lat.] sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

PETULANT, Adj. [Lat.] perverse; saucy; wanton.

PETWORTH, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, and on Nov. 20, for sheep and hogs. It is 12 miles N. E. of Chichester, and 49½ S. W. of London.

PEVENSEY, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle, and pedlars ware.

PEW, S. [Belg.] a seat inclosed in a church.

PEWET, S. [Belg.] a water fowl. The lapwing.

PEWTER, S. [Belg.] an artificial metal made of brass, lead, and tin. Dishes and plates made of pewter. Adjectively, any thing made of pewter.

PEWTERER, S. one that deals in things made of pewter.

PH. The reader will remember that *ph* has the sound of *f* in all the following words.

PHÆNOMENON, S. [Gr.] an appearance in the works of nature or the heavens. Any thing that strikes by its novelty.

PHAGEDE'NA, S. [Gr.] an ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK, **PHAGEDE'NOUS**, Adj. eating, corroding.

PHALANX, S. [Lat.] a large square battalion of infantry, set close to each other with their shields joined, and pikes turned cross ways. In Anatomy, the three rows of small bones in the fingers.

PHANTA'SM, [*fantasm*] PHANTA'S-
MA, [*fantasma*] S. [Gr.] something appear-
ing only to the imagination.

PHANTA'STIC, PHANTA'STICAL,
Adj. see FANTASTICAL.

PHA'NTOM, S. [Fr.] a spectre or appar-
ition. A fancied vision.

PHARISA'ICAL, Adj. [from the Phari-
sees, a religious sect among the Jews remark-
able for their hypocrisy] like a Pharisee; hy-
pocritical; having an external appearance of
religion, but inwardly vicious.

PHA'RISEES, a famous sect of the Jews,
who distinguished themselves by their zeal for
the traditions of the elders, which they de-
rived from the same fountain with the written
word itself; pretending that both were deliver-
ed to Moses on Mount Sinai, and were there-
fore both of equal authority. From their ri-
gorous observance of these traditions, they look-
ed on themselves as more holy than other men,
and therefore separated themselves from those
whom they thought sinners or prophane, so
as not to eat or drink with them; and hence,
from the Hebrew word *Pharis*, which signifies
to separate, they had the name of *Pharisees*, or
Separatists.

PHARMACEU'TICAL, PHARMA'-
CEU'TIC, Adj. [Gr.] relating to the know-
ledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of
medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST, S. [Gr.] one
who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] the
knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA, S. [Gr.] a dispen-
satory; a book containing rules for the com-
position of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST, S. [Gr.] an apo-
thecary; one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY, S. [Gr.] the art of choos-
ing, preparing, and mixing medicines.

PHAROS, or PHARE, S. is a light-
house, or a pile raised near a port, where a
fire is kept burning, in the night, to guide
direct vessels near at hand.

PHA'SIS, S. [Gr. plural *phases*] the several
appearances of illumination observed in the
planets. The several manners in which the
planets appear illuminated by the sun.

PHASM, [*fasm*] S. [Gr.] appearance;
phantom.

PHE'ASANT, [*féasant*] S. [*phasianus*,
from *Phasis*, the river of Colchos] a kind
of wild cock of exquisite taste.

TO PHEE'SE, [*feeze*] V. A. [perhaps it
should be written *fease*] to curry or comb.

PHENIX, S. [Lat.] a bird, of which
there is supposed to be but one existent, from
whence it is said to proceed.

PHENO'MENON, S. [*phenomene*, Fr. be-
cause naturalized it has changed its *e* into an *e*]
PHENOMENON.

PHI'AL, S. [Lat.] a small bottle of a cy-
lindrical form.

PHILADE'LPHIA, the capital town of
Pennsylvania in North America, and in a
county of the same name. It is an oblong
square, two miles in length, and one in
breadth; and the high street runs from the
middle of one front to another. In the cen-
tre of the town is a square of ten acres, sur-
rounded by the town-house, and other public
buildings. In each quarter there is another
square of eight acres. The high street is 100
feet wide, and parallel to it there are eight
streets, which are crossed by twenty more at
right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide.
The houses are most of them built with
brick. The public offices are kept in the
wings. Long. 75 deg. 30 min. W. lat. 40
deg. 50 min. N.

PHILA'NTHROPY, S. [Gr.] good-na-
ture; the love of mankind; general bene-
volence.

PHILI'PPICS, S. is a name given to the
orations of Demosthenes against king Philip of
Macedon; being esteemed the master-pieces of
that great orator. The same term is also ap-
plied to the fourteen orations of Cicero against
Mark Antony.

PHILI'PPINE ISLANDS are those situ-
ated in the Pacific Ocean, in Asia, between
114° and 131° east longitude, and between 5°
and 19° north latitude. There are a great num-
ber of them, and some very large.

PHI'LIPS-NO'RTON, a town in Somer-
setshire, with a market on Thursday, and four
fairs, viz. on March 21, for cattle and cloth;
March 27, for cloth only; May 1, for cloth,
&c. and August 29, for cattle and cloth. It
is 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London.

PHILO'LOGER, S. [Gr.] one who makes
language his chief study.

PHILOLO'GICAL, Adj. belonging to the
study of grammar, or language.

PHILO'LOGIST, S. a grammarian,
critic, or one that understands language.

PHILO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a science, or ra-
ther assemblage of several sciences, consisting
of Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry, Antiquities,
History, and Criticism. It is a kind of univer-
sal literature, conversant about all the sciences,
their rise, progress, authors, &c. It makes
what the French call the *Belles Lettres*. In the
Universities it is called the *Humanities*. An-
ciently, it was only a part of Grammar.

PHI'LOMEL, PHILOME'LA, S. [Lat.]
the nightingale.

PHI'LOMOT, Adj. [corrupted from *feu-
ille mort*, Fr. a dead leaf] of the colour of a
dead leaf.

PHILO'SOPHEME, S. [Gr.] principle of
reasoning; theorem.

PHILO'SOPHER, S. [Lat.] a person who
makes the nature of things or moral duties
his study. *Philosopher's stone*, a stone supposed
by alchymists to turn every thing it touched
into gold.

PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL,
Adj.

Adj. [Fr.] belonging to a philosopher; formed by philosophy; skilled in philosophy.

To **PHILO'SOPHIZE**, V. A. to moralize; to reason like a philosopher; to enquire into the causes of effects.

PHILO'SOPHY, S. [Lat.] the knowledge of nature and morality, founded on reason and experience. An hypothesis or system for explaining natural effects. Reasoning.

PHILOSTORGY, S. [Gr.] natural affection; the love of parents towards their children.

PHILO'TIMY, S. [Gr.] love of honour.

PHILO'XENY, S. [Gr.] hospitality; kindness to strangers.

PHI'ILTER, S. [Gr.] something to cause love.

To **PHI'ILTER**, V. A. to charm to love.

PHIZ, or **PHYZ**, S. [from *physiognomy*] the face, visage or countenance, ludicrously.

PHLEBO'TOMIST, S. [Gr.] one that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To **PHLEBO'TOMIZE**, V. A. to open a vein, or let blood.

PHLEBO'TOMY, S. the act of opening a vein; or letting-blood.

PHLEGM, [flēm] S. [Gr.] the watery humour of the blood, which is supposed to produce sluggishness.

PHLEGMAGOGUES, [flēgmagōgs] S. [Gr.] a purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

PHLE'GMATIC, Adj. abounding in water or phlegm. Dull; cold.

PHLE'GMON, S. [Gr.] an inflammation; a burning tumour.

PHLE'GMONOUS, Adj. inflammatory; burning.

PHLE'ME, S. [Lat. sometimes written *flēam*] a pointed instrument placed on the vein of a horse, and driven into it with a blow, in bleeding. A fleam.

PHLOG'ISTON, S. [Gr.] the inflammable part of any body; a very inflammable chemical liquor.

PHO'NICS, S. [Gr.] the doctrine of sounds. Acousticus.

PHONOCA'MPTICK, Adj. [Gr.] having the power to deflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

PHO'SPHOR, **PHO'SPHORUS**, S. [Lat.] the morning star, Venus, when she goes before the Sun. A chemical substance, which when rubbed or exposed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, [frazē] S. [Gr.] A mode of speech particular to a language. An expression. Style.

To **PHRASE**, [frazē] V. A. to file, call, name, or express.

PHRASEO'LOGY, [frazēōlōjy] S. [Gr.] file, diction. A phrase-book.

PHRENE'TIC, **PHRE'NTIC**, S. [Gr.] frantic, delirious; inflamed in the brain.

PHRENITIS, S. [Gr.] madness.

PHRENSY, [frēnsy] S. [Fr.] madness. Often written *frenzy*.

PHTHA'RTICKS, [thārticks] [Gr.] corrupting medicines.

PTHIRI'ASIS, [thirinsis] S. [Gr.] the lousy disease.

PTHI'SICAL, [pron. tizikal] Adj. [Fr.] coughing, consumptive.

PTHI'SIC, [tizik] S. [Gr.] a consumption.

PTHI'SIS, [tizis] S. [Gr.] a consumption.

PHYLA'CTERY, S. [Gr.] a bandage on which was written some sentence from the Old Testament, worn by the Jews on their wrists and foreheads.

PHY'SIC, [fy'zik] S. [φυσική Gr. nature. This word originally signified natural philosophy; but has been transferred to medicine] the science or art of healing. Medicine. In common language, a purge, in the plural, natural philosophy.

To **PHY'SIC**, [fy'zik] V. A. to apply medicines.

PHY'SICAL, [fy'zikal] Adj. [Fr.] relating to natural philosophy. Belonging to medicine, or the science of healing. Medicinal, or assisting health.

PHY'SICALLY, [fy'zikally] Adv. according to nature; according to the principles of natural philosophy.

PHYSICIAN, [fyzibian] S. [Fr.] one who prescribes remedies for any disorder.

PHYSICOTHEO'LOGY, [fyzikotēōlōjy] S. [Gr.] a view of the works of nature in such a light as to display the attributes of the Deity.

PHYSIO'GNOMER, **PHYSIO'GNOMIST**, [fyzio'gnomist] S. [Fr.] one who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY, [fyzio'gnomy] S. [physiognomie, Fr.] the art of discovering the temper, and fore-knowing the fortune of a person, by the features of his face. The face; the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLO'GICAL, [fyzio'lojikal] Adj. relating to the knowledge of the nature of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, [fyzio'lojist] S. one versed in natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY, [fyzio'lojy] S. [Gr.] the doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

PHYTIVOROUS, Adj. [Gr.] that eats grafts or any vegetable.

PHYTO'GRAPHY, [fyzio'grafy] S. [Gr.] a description of plants.

PHYTO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] the doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE, S. [Lat.] an enormous crime.

PIA'CLULAR, **PIA'CULOUS**, Adj. [Lat.] expiatory; having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal; atrociously bad.

P I C

PIA-MATER, S. [Lat.] a thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura-mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIA'NO, Adj. in Music, an Italian word for soft or slow.

PIA'STER, S. [Ital.] an Italian coin valued at about five shillings sterling. A piece of eight.

PIA'ZZA, S. [Ital.] a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PICA, S. in Medicine, is a depravation of appetite, which makes the patient long for what is unfit for food, and incapable of nourishing; as chalk, coals, ashes, cinders, &c. frequent in girls, and women with child. Among Printers, it is a letter, or type, of which there are three sorts, viz. small, great, and double.

PICAROO'N, S. [*picare*, Ital.] a robber, plunderer, marauder, pirate.

PIC'CACHE, S. [Low Lat.] money paid at fairs, for breaking ground for booths.

To **PICK**, V. A. [Belg.] to cull; to choose. To gather industriously. To separate from any thing that is useless or filthy. To clean by gathering off gradually. To pierce or strike with a beak or sharp instrument, from *piquer*, Fr. To rob privately, from *picare*, joined to *pocket*. To *pick a hole in one's ear*, is used proverbially for seeking occasion of exposing, or finding fault with another. Neuterly, to eat slowly and by small morsels. To do any thing leisurely.

PICK, S. a sharp-pointed instrument.

PICK'APACK, Adv. [formed by reduplication, from *pick*] upon one's back, or after the manner of a pack.

PICK'AXE, S. an axe with a sharp point, used in digging.

PICK'BACK, Adj. [corrupted from *pick-pack*, or *pickapack*] on the back.

PICKED, Adj. sharp.

To **PICK'EER**, V. A. [Ital.] to pirate; to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

PICKER, S. one who picks; a sharp pointed instrument.

PICKEREL, S. [from *pike*] a small pike.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is a pretty good town, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. It is 22½ miles N. by W. of London.

PICK'LE, S. [Belg.] any kind of salt, or sour liquor, in which things are preserved. A thing kept in sour liquor. A condition or state; used in contempt.

To **PICK'LE**, V. A. to preserve in salt or sour liquor. To season or imbue with any thing bad.

PICKLEHERRING, S. [see *JACK-BUDDING*] a merry Andrew. An arch rogue; a buffoon; a zany.

P I E

PICKLOCK, S. an instrument by which locks may be opened without the key. A person who opens locks without a key.

PICKPOCKET, **PICKPURSE**, S. one that steals any thing privately out of a person's pocket or purse.

PICKTHANK, S. a person who is officious to curry favour with another by base means.

PICKTOOTH, S. an instrument used to clean teeth.

PICT, S. [Lat.] a person who paints.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W. to E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinmouth.

PICTO'RIAL, Adj. [Lat.] a resemblance of persons or things in prints, or colours. The science of painting. Any resemblance or representation.

To **PIC'TURE**, V. A. to represent by painting. To represent in the mind.

PICTURE'SQUE, [*pictureſque*] Adj. fine; beautiful; like a picture.

To **PID'DLE**, V. N. [derived by Skinner from *picciolo*, Ital. or *petit*, Fr. little; and Johnson supposes it comes from *peddle*, which Skinner says, signifies to deal in small things] to pick at table; to eat squeamishly; to trifle, and attend to small parts rather than the main.

PID'DLER, S. one that picks a bit here and there at table; one that eats squeamishly.

PID'DLE-TOWN, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, bullocks, hogs, and sheep.

PIE, S. any crust baked with something in it. A magpie or parti-coloured bird, from *pie*, Fr. *pica*, Lat. The old Popish service book.

P'EBALD, Adj. of various colours.

PIECE, [pron. *peece*] S. [Fr.] a patch. A fragment; or part of a whole. A picture. A composition or performance of some artist. A single great gun, or hand gun. A coin. Applied to portions, and ending a sentence, it signifies each. "One ear *apiece*." *More of a piece with*, implies resemblance of the same kind or sort. In Commerce, sometimes the whole, or part of a whole.

To **PIECE**, [*peece*] V. A. to enlarge by the addition of something. To join or unite. To increase or supply some defect by addition, followed by *out*.

PIE'CELESS, [*peiceless*] Adj. whole; compact; not made of separate parts or pieces.

PIE'CER, [*peicer*] S. one that pieces.

PIE'CEMEAL, [*peice-meel*] Adv. [Sax.] in pieces; by piece and piece.

P'IED, Adj. [from *pie*] variegated, or composed of different colours.

P'IEDMONT, [*Peidmont*] a country of Italy,

Italy, with the title of a principality; bounded on the N. by Vallois; on the E. by the duchy of Milan and the duchy of Montserrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Dauphiny and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps, which separates France from Italy. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which there are rich and fruitful valleys, as pleasant and populous as any part of Italy. Their sovereign is the king of Sardinia, who generally resides at Turin, the capital of this country.

PIEDNESS, S. variegation; diversity of colour.

PIELED, Adj. [perhaps from *peeled*, or bald, or *piled*] having short hair. Bald.

PIEPOWDER-COURT, S. [from *pie*, Fr. a foot, and *poudre*, Fr. dusty] a court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER, [*peer*] S. [Fr.] the columns which support the arch of a bridge.

To PIERCE, [*peerce*] V. N. [Fr.] to penetrate or enter. To affect or touch the passions. To enter or dive. *SYNON.* *Piercing* implies great strength of light, and a stroke of the eye; *penetrating*, great force of attention and reflexion. *Piercing* seems to be executed by a sudden glance; *penetrating* by making way gradually.

PIERCER, [*peérce*] S. an instrument used in boring holes. That part by which insects make holes in bodies.

PIERCINGLY, [*peérceingly*] Adv. in a sharp and affecting manner.

PIERCINGNESS, [*peérceingness*] S. the power of piercing.

PIETISTS, S. a religious sect sprung up among the Protestants of Germany, seeming to be a kind of mean between the Quakers of England, and the Quietists of the Roman church. They despise all sorts of ecclesiastical polity, all school theology, and all forms and ceremonies, and give themselves up to contemplation and mystic divinity.

PIETY, S. [Lat.] discharge of our duty to God, or our parents and country.

PIG, S. [Belg.] the young of a sow. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, V. A. to farrow, or bring forth young, applied to a sow.

PIGEON, S. [Fr.] a fowl or bird bred tamely in cotes or houses, called dove-cotes.

PIGEONLIVERED, Adj. soft; mild; void of spleen or resentment.

PIGGIN, S. [see *Pig*] a small vessel or hand-pail.

PIGHT, [*pi*] [old Preter. and Part. Pass. of *pitch*] pitched; determined; fixed.

PIGMENT, S. [Lat.] colour to be laid on any body; paint.

PIGMY, S. [Lat.] a small nation, fabled to have been devoured by cranes. Figuratively, a person of low stature; any thing inconsiderable.

PIGNORATION, S. [Lat.] the act of pledging.

PIGNOT, S. an earth nut.

PIGRITUDE, S. [Lat.] laziness; slothfulness; weariness.

PIGSNEY, S. [from *piga*, Sax. a girl] a word of fondness to a girl. Used by Butlers for the eye of a woman.

PIKE, S. [Fr.] the longest-lived fresh-water fish; it is solitary, melancholy, and bold. A long lance used by foot-soldiers, before the invention of bayonets. A fork used in husbandry. Among turners, two iron spikes or sprigs between which any thing is fastened.

PIKED, Adj. [Fr.] sharp; ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, S. a soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, S. the wooden staff, or the frame of a pike.

PILASTER, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, a square pillar, sometimes insulated, or set within a wall, and only showing a fourth part of its thickness.

PILCH, S. [see *PILCHER*] a kind of cloth of flannel, used to keep infants from wetting their beds by urine.

PILCHARD, S. a fish like an herring, but smaller.

PILCHER, S. [Lat.] any coat or garment made of skins, or lined with furr. A furred gown.

PILE, S. [Fr.] a strong piece of wood, or stake drove into the ground to make a foundation firm. A heap. Any thing heaped together to be burned. An edifice or building. A hair, from *pilus*, Lat. the nap of cloth or velvet. One side of a coin; the reverse of a cross. The head of an arrow. In the plural the hæmorrhoids.

To PILE, V. A. to heap. To fill with something heaped.

PILEATED, Adj. [Lat.] in the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, S. one who accumulates.

To PILFER, V. A. [*pillor*, Fr. or from *self*] to steal. Neuterly, to practise petty theft.

PILFERER, S. one who steals petty things.

PILFERY, S. petty theft.

PILGRIM, S. [Belg.] one who travels on a religious account; a wanderer.

To PILGRIM, V. N. to wander; to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, S. a journey on a religious account.

PILL, S. [Lat.] a medicine made into round mass like a pea.

To PILL, V. A. [Fr.] to rob or plunder. To strip off the bark, used for *peel*. Neuterly

to be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoria.

P'LLAGE, S. [Fr.] plunder. The act of plundering.

P'LLAGER, S. a plunderer; a spoiler.

P'LLAR, S. [Brit.] a column. A supporter.

P'LLARED, Adj. supported by columns. Resembling a column.

P'LLION, S. [from *pillow*] a soft saddle used by women in riding behind a horseman. A low saddle; a pannel; a pad.

P'LLORY, S. [Fr.] a frame erected on a pillar, having three holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal are put, when he is exposed to the public.

To P'LLORY, V. A. to expose in a pillory.

P'LLOW, [pillō] S. [Belg.] a bag of down or feathers laid under the head when a person sleeps.

To P'LLOW, [pillō] V. A. to rest or support any thing on a pillow.

P'LLOWBEER, P'LLOWCASE, S. the cover of a pillow.

PILO'SITY, S. [Lat.] hairiness.

P'LOT, S. [Fr.] one who steers a ship.

To P'LOT, V. A. to steer, or conduct a ship.

P'LOTAGE, S. [Fr.] pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. A pilot's hire.

PIMENTO, S. [Fr.] a kind of spice, from a round figure named Jamaica pepper.

PIMP, S. [Fr.] one who provides gratifications for the lust of another. A procurer; a pander.

To PIMP, V. A. to provide gratifications for the lust of another; to pander; to prostitute.

P'IMPERNEL, S. a plant.

P'IMPING, Adj. [Belg.] little; petty. Sterile; mean.

PIMPLE, S. [Fr.] a small red pustule.

PIMPLED, Adj. having red pustules.

PIN, S. [Low Lat.] a short piece of wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women in fastening their cloaths. Any thing which holds things together; a peg, a bolt. That which locks the wheel to the axle, called a lock-pin; an iron instrument used in fastening shutters and window-shutters. The pegs of a musical instrument. The center: "The very center of his heart. *Shak.* A horny induration, or inflammation of the coats of the eye. *Lock-pin*, a piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used in rolling paste. A note, strain, in language.

To PIN, V. A. to fasten with pins. To confine as in a pinfold, from *pindean*.

To fasten; to make fast.

PINCERS, S. [Fr.] an instrument consisting of two legs moving on a rivet, with which things are drawn, or any thing held fast. The claws of an animal.

To PINCH, V. A. [Fr.] to squeeze between

the fingers or teeth. To hold hard with an instrument. To squeeze till the flesh is pained or livid. To press between hard bodies. To distress; to pain. To gripe, to straiten. To drive to difficulties. To try thoroughly; to squeeze out what is contained. Neuterly, to spare, or be frugal.

PINCH, S. a painful squeeze with the fingers, or between hard bodies. A gripe. Oppression. Difficulty or distress. As much as can be taken up between the tops of the fingers.

PINCUSHION, [pincushion] S. a small bag stuffed with bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

PINDARIC, Adj. in Poetry, an ode formed in imitation of the manner of Pindar; which is distinguished by the boldness and height of its flights; the suddenness and surprisingness of the transitions; and the seeming irregularity, wildness and enthusiasm of the whole. The only remaining part of Pindar's works is a book of odes, all in praise of the victors at the Olympian, Pythian, Nemæan, and Isthmian games.

PINDUST, S. small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, S. [Lat.] a tree which bears seeds in squamous cones.

To PINE, V. A. [Sax.] to languish or wear away with any kind of misery. To languish with desire. Neuterly, to waste with grief. To grieve for or bemoan in silence.

PINE-APPLE, S. a juicy fruit of a delicious flavour, so called from its resembling the cone of a pine-tree.

PINEAL, Adj. [Fr.] resembling a pine-apple; an epithet given by Descartes, on account of its form, to the gland he imagined to be the seat of the soul.

PINFATHERED, Adj. having feathers resembling pins. Unfedged.

PINFOLD, S. [Sax.] a place in which beasts are confined.

PINGUID, Adj. [Lat.] fat; unctuous. Not much used.

PIN-MONEY, S. money allowed a wife for her private expences.

PIN-HOLE, S. a small hole made by a pin.

PINION, S. [Fr.] the joint at the extremity of a wing. A wing. A feather or quill. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger. Fetters for the hands.

To PINION, V. A. to bind the wings or the elbows close to the sides. To shackle. To bind to.

PINK, S. [Belg.] a small fragrant flower. An eye, generally applied to a small one. Any thing supremely excellent. A reddish colour, resembling that of a pink. A ship, with a round stern and bulging sides.

To PINK, V. A. to pierce with small holes like oylet-holes. Neuterly, to wink with the eyes; from *pincken*, Belg.

PINNACE, S. [Fr.] a boat belonging to a ship of war.

PI'NNACLE, S. [Fr.] a turret, or elevation above the rest of the building. A high-spiring point.

PI'NNER, S. [from *pinna*, or *pinion*] the lappet of a head-dress, which hangs down loose. A pin-maker.

PINT, [*pint*] S. [Sax.] in liquid measure, half a quart. In Medicine, a pound, or twelve ounces.

PIONEER, S. [Fr.] a soldier employed in levelling roads, throwing up works, or sinking mines.

PI'ONY, S. a large red flower, expanded in the form of a rose.

PI'OUS, Adj. [Lat.] careful of the duties owed to God or our parents. Religious.

PI'OUSLY, Adv. with great devotion.

PIP, S. [Belg.] a defluxion, or horny pelticle which grows on the tip of the tongue in birds and fowls, and cured by pulling it off, and rubbing the part with salt. A spot on the cards.

To **PIP**, V. N. [Lat.] to chirp or cry like a bird.

PIPE, S. [Brit.] any long hollow body or tube. A tube of clay, through which the smoke of tobacco is conveyed into the mouth. An instrument of hand music. The organs of voice or respiration. The key of the voice. An office in the Exchequer, so called, because the whole receipt is conveyed into it by means of divers small *pipes*, quills, or channels, as water into a cistern. A liquid measure containing two hogheads.

To **PIPE**, V. N. to play on the pipe. To have a shrill sound.

PI'PER, S. one that plays on the pipe.

PI'PING, Adj. weak, feeble, sickly. Hot or boiling, applied to water.

PI'PKIN, S. a small earthen boiler.

PI'PPIN, S. [Belg.] a sharp apple, supposed by some to derive its name from the pips or spots with which its skin is marked.

PI'QUANT, [*peckant*] Adj. [Fr.] pricking; stimulating. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

PI'QUANCY, [*peckancy*] S. sharpness; tartness.

PIQUE, [*peek*] S. [Fr.] an offence taken. Ill-will. Point or punctilio.

To **PIQUE**, [*peek*] V. A. [Fr.] to affect with envy or malice; to put into a fret. To offend; to irritate. Used with the reciprocal pronouns, and followed by *in* or *upon*, to value or fix reputation upon.

PIQUE'ERER, [*pique'er*] S. a robber; a plunderer.

PIQUE'T, [*peeket*] S. [Fr.] a game at cards played by two persons, with only 32 cards, all the Aces, threes, fours and fives being laid aside. In fortification, a piece of wood sharp at one end, usually shod with iron, used in laying out ground and measuring its angles; or driven into the ground by the tents to tie the horses to; and likewise used to fasten the cords of tents; whence to *plant the piquet*, implies to

encamp. In this last sense, it is accented on the first syllable, and pron. *pi'cket*.

PIRACY, S. [Fr.] the act of robbing or committing violence on the high-sea.

PIRATE, S. one that robs at sea. A person who steals, or clandestinely prints the copies of an author or bookseller.

To **PIRATE**, V. A. to publish a spurious edition in opposition to the proprietor of a book. Neuterly, to rob at sea.

PIRA'TICAL, Adj. robbing on sea; like a pirate.

PISA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Pisano, with an university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. This town is so far from having as many inhabitants as can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is a leaning tower, so much talked of. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 10. 24. lat. 43. 42. N. The territory is about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

PISA'NO, a territory of Italy, in Tuscany, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Florentine, on the E. by the republic of Lucca; on the E. by the Siamese; and on the W. by the sea. It is one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCATION, S. [Lat.] the act or practice of fishing.

PISCARY, S. a privilege of fishing.

PISCATORY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] eating or devouring fish.

PISH, Interj. a word used to express contempt.

To **PISH**, V. N. to express contempt, or an hissing, or inarticulate sound.

PI'SMIRE, S. [Belg.] an ant; an emmet.

To **PISS**, V. N. [Fr.] to emit urine.

PISS, S. urine.

PI'SS-A-BED, S. one that makes urine on a bed. A yellow flower growing in the garden.

PI'SSBURNT, Adj. of a brownish colour, as if stained by urine.

PISTA'CHIO, S. [Ital.] a dry seed, or of an oblong figure, pointed at each end, and a double shell, containing a kernel of a green colour.

PI'STIL, S. among Botanists, denotes the female organ of generation in plants; it consists of three parts, the germen, style, and stigma.

PISTILLA'TION, S. [Lat.] the pounding in a mortar.

PI'STOL, S. [Fr.] a small hand gun.

To **PI'STOL**, V. A. to shoot with a pistol.

PISTO'LE, S. [Fr.] a gold coin struck in Spain and Italy, generally valued at about sixteen shillings and sixpence sterling.

PISTOLE'T, S. a little pistol.

PISTON, S. [Fr.] that part of a pump or syringe on which the sucker is fixed; an embolus; a sucker.

PIT, S. [Sax.] a hole in the ground. The grave. The ground on which cocks fight. The middle and lower part of a theatre, fronting the stage. Any hollow of the body, from *pis*, old Fr. Hence the *armpit*. A dent made by the finger, or caused by the small pox.

To **PIT**, V. A. to sink in hollows.

PITAPAT, S. [perhaps from *pas a pas*, Fr. step by step, or *patisse*, Fr.] a fluttering motion or palpitation, applied to the heart. A light quick step.

PITCH, S. [Sax.] a black gummy juice, drawn, and inspiated by fire from the pine-tree. Any degree of height, from *pitch*, Fr. The highest rise. Degree; rate. Size.

To **PITCH**, V. A. [Ital.] to fix upon. To order regularly. To throw headlong. To smear with pitch. To darken. To pave. Neuterly, to light or drop from a high place. To fall headlong. To fix a choice, or a tent.

PITCHER, S. [Fr.] an earthen vessel, or water-pot. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, S. a fork by which corn or hay is moved.

PITCHINESS, S. blackness; darkness. The quality of resembling pitch.

PITCHY, Adj. smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch. Black; dark; dismal.

PIT-COAL, S. coal dug out of pits.

PITEOUS, Adj. sorrowful; exciting pity. Tender; compassionate. Wretched; paltry.

PITMAN, S. one that works in a pit.

PITSAW, S. a saw used by two men, one of which is in a pit.

PITEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to excite pity.

PITEOUSNESS, S. the quality of exciting pity; tenderness, sorrowfulness.

PITFALL, S. a pit dug and covered, into which a person falls unexpectedly. A trap.

PITH, S. [Belg.] the soft part in the midst of wood. Marrow. Strength; force. Energy. Weight; moment. The quintessence or chief part.

PITHILY, Adv. with force or energy.

PITHINESS, S. force or energy.

PITHLESS, Adj. without pith, force, or energy.

PITHY, Adj. consisting of pith, applied to wood; strong or energetic, applied to style.

PITIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] deserving pity.

PITIFUL, Adj. moving compassion. Compassionate. Paltry; contemptible. The sense is most in use.

PITIFULLY, Adv. in a mournful, compassionate, or contemptible manner.

PITIFULNESS, S. mercy, or compassion. Compassion.

PITILESSLY, Adv. without pity or compassion.

PITILESSNESS, S. want of compassion. **PITILESS**, Adj. wanting pity or compassion.

PITTANCE, S. [Fr.] an allowance of meat in a monastery. A small portion.

PITTENWEEM, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

PITUITE, S. [Fr.] phlegm.

PITUITOUS, Adj. [Fr.] consisting of, or full of phlegm; phlegmatic.

PITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of feeling or compassionating the pains of another. A ground or object of pity: In this sense it has a plural.

To **PITY**, V. A. to sympathise, or feel the misfortunes of another. Neuterly, to be compassionate.

PIVOT, S. [Fr.] a pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, S. [Lat.] a chest in which the consecrated host is kept. A chest wherein pieces of every coin are deposited for trial by assay-masters.

PIZZLE, S. the grisly part of the penis of a beast.

PLA'CABLE, Adj. [Lat.] willing or possible to be appeased.

PLACABILITY, **PLA'CABLENESS**, S. the quality of being willing or easy to be appeased.

PLACA'RD, **PLACA'RT**, S. [Fr.] a declaration or manifesto. A licence for unlawful games, &c.

To **PLA'CATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland.

PLACE, S. [Fr.] that part of space which any body possesses. The relation of distance between any thing, and any two or more points, considered as keeping the same distance one with another. A seat or residence. A passage in a book. Existence or state of operating. Rank. Precedence. An office, or public employment. Room. Ground. A kind of area surrounded with houses, sometimes called a court.

To **PLACE**, V. A. to put into any place, rank or condition. To fix or establish. To put out at interest, applied to money.

PLACE'NZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a citadel; which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, renders it a very pleasant town. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms concluded in 1743, and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. It is delightfully seated, in a well-cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles N. W. of Parma, and 83 E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

PLACE'NZA, the duchy of, was formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma. It

is bounded on the E. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan, and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in pursuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

PLA'CID, Adj. [Lat.] gentle, quiet. Kind, mild.

PLACIDITY, S. [Lat.] quietness; peaceableness.

PLA'CIDLY, Adv. in a gentle, kind, or mild manner.

PLA'CIT, S. [Lat.] a decree.

PLA'CKET, or PLA'QUET, S. a petticoat.

PLA'GIARISM, S. theft, or the act of stealing the thoughts of, or the works of an author, without owning it.

PLA'GIARY, S. one who makes use of the thoughts of an author as if they were his own.

PLA'GUE, [plāg] S. a contagious disease. A state of misery. Any thing troublesome.

To PLA'GUE, [plāg] V. A. to infect with pestilence. To vex, torment, or tease.

PLA'GUILY, [plāgily] Adv. in such a manner as to torment or vex much. A low word.

PLA'GUY, [plāgy] Adj. vexatious or troublesome.

PLAICE, S. [Belg.] a flat fish.

PLAID, S. [Scot.] a striped or variegated cloth. An outer loose weed formerly worn by men and women in Scotland, but forbidden by act of parliament to the men.

PLAIN, Adj. [Lat.] smooth; level; free from rigidity. Void of ornament. Artless; unlearned. Open; sincere. Evident, clear, applied to truths. Not varied by art, applied to music. Mere; bare.

PLAIN, Adv. easily discovered. Distinctly, articulately, applied to pronunciation. In a simple, open, rough, but sincere manner.

PLAIN, S. [Fr.] level ground. A tool used by carpenters, &c. to level boards, &c.

To PLAIN, V. A. to level; to make even.

PLAINDE'ALING, Adj. acting without artifice.

PLAINDE'ALING, S. conduct free from artifice.

PLAINLY, Adv. levelly; flatly. Without ornament, gloss, or artifice. Evidently; clearly.

PLAINNESS, S. the quality of being smooth or level. The quality of being free from ornament, deceit, fraud, or obscurity.

PLAINT, S. [Fr.] an expression of grief. A complaint, lamentation.

PLAINTFUL, Adj. complaining; audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, S. [Fr.] one that commences a suit against another.

PLAINTIFF, Adj. complaining. "Plain-tiff" of a wound." *Prior.* Not in use,

PLA'INTIVE, Adj. expressive of sorrow; complaining, lamenting.

PLA'INWORK, S. needle-work without any embroidery.

PLAIT, S. [corrupted from *plight*, or *plygt*; from *ply*, to fold] a fold or double.

To PLA'IT, V. A. to fold or double. To weave or braid. To entangle, involve.

PLA'ITER, S. he that plaits.

PLAN, S. [Fr.] a scheme; form or model. A plot of any building, or form of any thing, laid down on paper.

To PLAN, V. A. to scheme; to form in design.

PLA'NARY, Adj. belonging to a plane.

PLA'NCHED, Adj. [Fr.] made of boards.

"A planched gate." *Shak.*

PLA'NCHER, S. [Fr.] a board or plank.

PLA'NCHING, S. the laying the floors in a building.

PLANE, S. [Lat. *Plain* is used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry] a level surface. An instrument used in smoothing or levelling the surface of boards.

To PLANE, V. A. [Fr.] to make level. To smooth with a plane.

PLA'NET, S. [Lat.] a star, which changes its situation in the heavens, and moves in an orbit, and round its own axis.

PLA'NETARY, Adj. [Fr.] of the nature of a planet. Belonging to, or under the dominion of, a planet. Produced by the planets. Erratic; wandering.

PLANE'TICAL, Adj. pertaining to planets.

PLA'NETSTRUCK, Adj. blasted.

PLANIFOLIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, having plain leaves, set together in circular rows round a center.

PLANILOQUY, S. [Lat.] plain speech.

PLANIMETRY, S. the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS, Adj. [Lat.] flat leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory.

To PLA'NISH, V. A. to beat, polish, or smooth by a hammer.

PLA'NISHER, S. one who beats plate smooth, or raises it in various forms by means of a hammer.

PLA'NISHERE, [planisphere] S. [Lat.] a sphere projected on a plane. A map of one or both hemispheres.

PLA'NITY, S. [Lat.] evenness, plainness.

PLANK, S. a thick, long and strong board.

To PLANK, V. A. to cover with plank.

PLANOCONICAL, Adj. [Lat.] level on

one side and conical on others.

PLANOCONVEX, S. [Lat.] flat on

one side and convex on the other.

PLANT, S. [Fr.] an organical body, produced by the earth, to which it adheres by its roots, and receives its nature from it. A sapling.

To PLANT, V. A. to set in the earth in order

order to grow. To procreate or generate. To place or fix. To settle a country. To direct properly, applied to cannon. To fill or adorn with something planted.

PLANTAGE, S. an herb.

PLA'NTAIN, S. [Fr.] an herb. A tree in the West Indies.

PLA'NTAL, Adj. belonging to plants.

PLANTA'TION, S. the act or practice of planting. A place planted. A colony. Introduction or establishment.

PLA'NTER, S. one that sets or cultivates any vegetable. One that spreads or introduces a doctrine or religion.

PLASH, S. [Belg.] a puddle or small piece of standing water. A branch partly cut off, and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, V. A. to interweave branches. To wet by dashing water.

PLASM, [plazm] S. [Gr.] a matrix in which anything is cast; a mould.

PLA'STER, or PLA'ISTER, S. [Fr.] a substance made of water and lime, &c. with which walls are covered. A glutinous or adhesive salve, from *emplastrum*, Lat. formerly written in English *em plaster*.

To PLA'STER, V. A. [Fr.] to cover with plaster. To cover with some glutinous substance or plaster.

PLA'STERER, S. one who undertakes or professes plastering.

PLA'STIC, Adj. [Gr.] having the power of giving form.

PLASTO'GRAPHY, [plastôgráfy] S. [Gr.] a counterfeit, or false writing.

PLA'STRON, S. [Fr.] a piece of leather stuffed, used by persons to receive the thrusts made in learning to fence.

To PLAT, V. A. to weave.

PLAT, S. [properly *plot*, from *plot*, Sax.] a small piece of ground.

PLATE, S. [Belg.] a piece of metal beat out into breadth. Wrought silver. A small shallow vessel on which meat is eaten, from *plat*, Fr. A term also used by our sportsmen of the turf.

To PLATE, V. A. to cover with plates. To beat into thin pieces.

PLA'TEN, S. among Printers, the flat part of a press which makes the impression.

PLA'TFORM, S. [Fr.] the sketch of any thing delineated on an horizontal or plain surface. A place laid out after a model. The level place before a fortification. A scheme or plan.

PLATO'NIC, Adj. something that relates to Plato, his school, philosophy, opinions, or the like. Thus, *Platonic Love* denotes a pure spiritual affection, for which Plato was a great advocate, subsisting between the different sexes, abstracted from all carnal appetites, and regarding no other object but the mind and its beauties; or, it is a sincere disinterested friendship between persons of the same sex, abstracted from any selfish views, regarding

no other object than the person, if any such love or friendship has any foundation in nature.

PLATOO'N, S. [Fr.] a small square body of forty or fifty musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square.

PLA'TTER, S. a large dish made of wood or earth.

PLA'UDIT, PLA'UDITE, S. [Lat. a demand of applause made by a player, when he left the stage] applause. A shout.

PLAUSIBI'LITY, [plauzíbilítý] S. [Fr.] appearance of right.

PLAU'SIBLE, [plauzíblý] Adj. [Fr.] such as gains approbation from its appearing true or right; specious.

PLAU'SIBLENESS, [plauzíblenés] S. the quality of appearing true or right.

PLAU'SIBLY, [plauzíblý] Adv. in such a manner as to appear right.

PLAU'SIVE, [plauzívív] Adj. [Lat.] applauding. Plausible.

To PLAY, V. N. [Sax.] to exercise in sports, pleasures, or pastimes. To toy. To be dismissed from work. To deceive by an assumed character, used with *upon*. To game. To move wantonly. To act a part in a drama. To act or assume any character. To touch a musical instrument. To operate.

PLAY, S. dismissal from work. Amusement. A dramatic performance. Game. Action. The act of touching or sounding a musical instrument. A state of agitation or motion. Liberty of acting; swing; room for motion.

PLA'YBOOK, S. a book containing dramatic compositions.

PLA'YDAY, S. a day in which work is abstained from.

PLA'YDEN, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on September 4, for pedlars ware.

PLA'YER, S. one that performs on the stage. One engaged in gaming. An idler. A mimic. One who touches a musical instrument.

PLA'YFELLOW, S. a companion in any sport or amusement.

PLAY'FUL, Adj. fond of sport or diversion.

PLA'YGAME, S. play of children.

PLA'YHOUSE, S. a house where dramatic performances are represented.

PLA'YSOME, Adj. wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YTHING, S. a toy, or thing to play with.

PLA'YWRIGHT, [pláýrít] S. a writer of plays.

PLEA, [plee] S. [old Fr.] the act or form of pleading. Any thing urged in defence, excuse, or vindication.

To PLEACH, [pleech] V. A. [Fr.] to bend or interweave. Obsolete.

To PLEAD, [pleed] V. N. [Fr.] to argue before

before a court of justice. To speak for or against. Actively, to defend; to alledge in favour or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, [*pleédable*] Adj. capable to be alledged in plea.

PLEADER, [*pleéder*] S. [Fr.] one who argues in a court of justice. One who speaks for or against.

PLEADING, [*pleéding*] S. act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, [*pleéance*] S. [Fr.] gaiety or merriment.

PLEASANT, [*pléasant*] Adj. [Fr.] giving delight. Grateful to the senses. Good-humoured. Gay, or lively. Trifling, or more apt to make a person smile than to produce conviction.

PLEASANTLY, [*pléasantly*] Adv. in such a manner as to give delight. In good humour. Lightly, or ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, [*pléasantness*] S. the quality which excites delight, gaiety, or pleasure.

PLEASANTRY, [*pléasantry*] S. gaiety. A sprightly expression; lively talk.

To PLEASE, [*pleeze*] V. A. [Fr.] to delight, gratify, humour, satisfy, or content. *To be pleased*, is used to imply to like, or to consent. To gain approbation. Neuterly, to give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to chuse. *SYNON.* It is the air and behaviour that renders *pleasing*; good sense and good humour, that renders *agreeable*.

PLEASINGLY, [*pleézingly*] Adv. in such a manner as to give satisfaction or delight.

PLEASEMAN, [*pleéxeman*] S. a pick-thank; an officious fellow.

PLEASLY, a village in Derbyshire, with two fairs, on May 6, and October 26, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

PLEASURABLE, [*pléxurable*] Adj. affording delight.

PLEASURE, [*pléxbure*] S. [Fr.] the delight which arises in the mind from contemplation or enjoyment of something agreeable. Gratification of the passions or senses. Approbation. The dictates of the will. Choice.

To PLEASEURE, [*pléxbure*] V. A. to please or gratify. Though supported by authorities, this is thought by Johnson an inelegant word.

PLEBEIAN, S. [Fr.] one of the common or lower people.

PLEBEIAN, Adj. consisting of mean people; popular. Vulgar; low.

PLEDGE, S. [Fr.] any thing given by way of security; a pawn; gage. A surety; bail; hostage.

To PLEDGE, V. A. to give as a security. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, S. [Belg.] a small mass of lint, used for wounds.

PLEYADS, or PLEYADES, S. [Gr.] a northern constellation.

PLENARILY, Adv. in a full or complete manner.

PLENARY, Adj. [Lat.] full or complete.

PLENILUNARY, Adj. [Lat.] pertaining to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, S. [Lat.] fullness of power.

PLENIPOTENT, Adj. [Lat.] invested with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, [*plenipotentiary*] S. a person invested with discretionary or full power.

PLENIST, S. [Lat.] one that denies a vacuum, or holds that all space is occupied by matter.

PLENITUDE, S. [Lat.] fulness, opposed to emptiness. Repletion. Abundance, or excess. Completeness.

PLENTEOUS, Adj. abounding; copious; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLENTEOUSNESS, S. fruitfulness. The quality of abounding.

PLENTIFUL, Adj. copious; abounding; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, Adv. in a large, copious, or abundant manner.

PLENTIFULNESS, S. the state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLENTY, S. a state in which every want may be supplied. Fruitfulness. Johnson observes, that this word is sometimes used as an adjective, but improperly. *SYNON.* By *plenty* is understood enough and some little to spare; by *abundance*, more than enough.

PLEONASM, S. [Lat.] in Rhetoric, a figure in which more words are used than are necessary; as, "I saw it with my own eyes."

PLEROTICS, S. in Medicine, a kind of remedies that are healing, or that fill up the flesh; otherwise called incarnatives, and farcotics.

PLETHORA, or PLETHORY, S. [Gr.] the state in which the vessels are fuller of laudable blood and humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health.

PLETHORETIC, PLETHORIC, Adj. having a full habit.

PLEVIN, S. [Fr.] in Law, a warrant or assurance; a pledge.

PLEURA, S. in Anatomy, a smooth, robust, and tense membrane, adhering to the ribs, and to the intercostal muscles, whose structure resembles two sacks, one of which surrounds one side of the thorax, and the other the other side, and each of them contains one of the two lobes of the lungs.

PLEURISY, S. [Fr.] a violent pain in the side, attended with an acute fever, a cough, and difficulty of breathing.

PLEURITIC, PLEURITICAL, Adj. diseased with a pleurisy.

PLIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] easy to be bent, or prevailed upon.

PLO

PLU

PLI'ABLENESS, S. easiness to be bent.

PLI'ANCY, S. the quality of being easily bent.

PLI'ANT, Adj. [Fr.] bending. Easy to take a form. Compliant, or easily persuaded.

PLI'CATURE, **PLI'CA'TION**, S. [Lat.] fold; double.

PLI'ERS, S. an instrument by which any thing is held in order to bend it.

To **PLIGHT**, [*plū*] V. A. [Belg.] to pledge, or give as surety. To braid or weave, from *plico*, Lat. whence to *ply* or bend, and *flight*, *pleight*, or *plait*, a fold.

PLIGHT, [*plū*] S. [Sax.] condition or state. Good case. A pledge. A fold, double, plait.

PLI'MPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 25, April 5, August 12, and Oct. 28, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is 209½ miles W. by S. of London.

PLINT, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on July 5, for cattle, &c.

PLINTH, S. [Gr.] in Architecture, the square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

PLO'CE, S. a figure in rhetoric, in which a word, by way of emphasis, is so separated, that it expresses not only the thing signified, but also the quality of it; as, *my horse is a horse indeed*.

To **PLOD**, V. A. [Belg. to labour], to toil, or labour hard. To study closely and in a dull manner.

PLO'DDER, S. a dull, heavy, and laborious man or student.

PLOT, S. [Sax.] a small extent of ground. A plantation laid out. A form or plan. A conspiracy, or secret design formed against another, from *complot*, Fr. The intrigue of a play. A stratagem. Contrivance.

To **PLOT**, V. N. to form schemes against another. To contrive.

PLOT'TER, S. a conspirator; contriver.

PLO'VER, S. [Lat.] a kind of bird called lapwing.

PLOUGH, [*plou*] S. [Sax.] an instrument used in husbandry, to cut furrows in the ground to receive the seed. Also a kind of plane.

To **PLOUGH**, [*plou*] V. A. to turn up the ground in furrows by a plough. To cut or divide, applied to Navigation. To tear in furrows.

PLOU'GHER, [*plou'er*] S. one who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOU'GHMAN, [*plou'man*] S. one that attends or uses the plough. A gross ignorant rustic. A strong laborious man.

PLOU'GHMONDAY, [*Plou'munday*] S. the Monday after Twelfth-day, when our northern plowmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

PLOU'GH-SHARE, [*plou-share*] S. that piece of iron which immediately follows the coulter,

To **PLUCK**, V. A. [Sax.] to pull with nimbleness and force. To strip off feathers, applied to fowls. To *pluck up a heart of spirit*, signifies to assume courage.

PLUCK, S. a quick and forcible pull. Also the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLU'CKLEY, a village in Kent, with one fair, on December 5, for pedlars ware.

PLUG, S. [Belg.] a stopple, or any thing driven by force into another.

To **PLUG**, V. A. to stop with a plug.

PLUM, S. [Sax. sometimes written *plumb*, but improperly] a roundish fruit, whose skin is covered with a fine dust or bloom, and includes a stone; the species are 33. A raisin or grape dried. In City cant, the sum of 100,000 pounds.

PLU'MAGE, S. [Fr.] feathers.

PLUMB, [*plūm*] S. [Lat.] a plummet or piece of lead let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, [*plūm*] Adv. strait down; perpendicular to the horizon.

To **PLUMB**, [*plūm*] V. A. to sound or search by a line with a weight at its end. To regulate or measure any work by a line or weight at its end.

PLU'MBER, [*plūm'er*] S. [Fr.] one who manufactures or works upon lead.

PLU'MCAKE, S. a cake that has raisins in it.

PLUME, S. [Lat.] the feather of a bird. A set of feathers worn as an ornament. Figuratively, pride. A token of honour or prize.

To **PLUME**, V. A. to pick, cleanse, and adjust the feathers. To strip off feathers, from *plumer*, Fr. Figuratively, to strip or plunder.

To place as a plume. To adorn with a plume. To pride one's self in any thing.

PLU'ME-ALLUM, S. [Lat.] a kind of asbestos.

PLUMI'GEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] having feathers; feathered.

PLU'MIPEDE, S. a fowl that has feathers on its feet.

PLU'MMET, S. [from *plumb*] a weight of lead on a string, by which depths are measured, and straightness and perpendicularity is determined. Any weight.

PLUMO'SITY, S. the state of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS, Adj. [Lat.] feathery; resembling feathers.

PLUMP, Adj. sleek; full of flesh. Fat.

PLUMP, S. a cluster; several joined in one mass.

PLUMP, Adv. with a sudden fall.

To **PLUMP**, V. A. to fatten, swell, or make large. Neuterly, to fall like lead or a stone into water.

PLU'MPER, S. something held [in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLU'MPNES, S. the state of being fleshy, fat, or in good case.

PLU'MY, Adj. [Lat.] covered with feathers.

To **PLU'NDER**, V. A. [Belg.] to deprive

prive a person of his property, either as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

PLUNDER, S. spoils gotten from an enemy in war.

PLUNDERER, S. one who takes away the property of another as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

To PLUNGE, V. A. [Fr.] to force suddenly under water or in any liquor. To put suddenly into a different state. Neuterly, to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, S. the act of putting or sinking under water. Difficulty; distress.

PLUNKET, S. a kind of blue colour.

PLURAL, Adj. [Lat.] implying more than one. In Grammar, a variation of a noun, by which it signifies in English and Modern languages more than one.

PLURALIST, S. [Fr.] one that holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, S. [Fr.] the state of being or having a great number. A number more than one. More than one ecclesiastical living. A majority.

PLURALLY, Adv. in a sense implying more than one.

PLURIES, S. is a writ issued out after two former writs that had no effect.

PLUSH, S. [Fr.] a kind of shaggy cloth or silk.

PLUS, S. in Algebra, is a character marked thus +, used for the sign of addition.

PLUVIAL, **PLUVIOUS**, Adj. [Lat.] rainy; relating to rain.

PLUVIAL, S. [Fr.] a priest's cope.

To PLY, V. A. [old Belg.] to work at any thing with diligence and assiduity. To employ with diligence. To practise diligently. To solicit importunately. Neuterly, to work or offer service. To go in haste. To busy one's self. To bend, from *plier*, Fr.

PLY, S. a bent, turn, form, cast, or bias. A plait or fold.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two fairs, on January 25 and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is one of the most important places in the kingdom, of great strength, and very well fortified. It is also a station for building and laying up men of war belonging to the royal navy, the harbour being capable of containing a vast number of ships. It is a corporation, and has four charity schools, a hospital, and a work house, and sends two members to parliament: it gives title of earl to a branch of the Hickman family. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. It is 215 miles W. by S. of London.

PNEUMATIC, **PNEUMATICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] moved by the wind; belonging to the wind.

PNEUMATICS, S. [Gr.] a branch of

mechanics, which comprehends the doctrine or laws according to which air is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. In the schools, the doctrine of spirits.

PNEUMATOCELE, S. [Gr.] a windy rupture in the scrotum.

PNEUMATOLOGY, S. [Gr.] the doctrine of spiritual existence.

PNEUMATOSIS, S. [Gr.] the generation of animal spirits, which is performed in the cortical substance of the brain.

To POACH, [*pöch*] V. A. [Fr.] to boil slightly or in the shell. To stab, kill, or pierce; from *pocher*, to pierce, Fr. Neuterly, to steal game, from *pocher*, a bag, Fr. To be damp: a cant word.

POACHER, [*pöcher*] S. one who steals game.

POACHINESS, [*pöching*] S. marshiness; dampness. A cant word.

POACHY, [*pöchy*] Adj. damp; marshy.

POCK, S. [Sax.] a pustule raised by the small-pox.

POCKET, S. [Fr.] a small bag sown to or worn on the inside of cloaths.

To POCKET, V. A. [Fr.] to put in the pocket. *To pocket up*, is to connive at; to do any thing clandestinely.

POCKET-BOOK, S. a book carried in the pocket, and used in taking minutes or memorandums.

POCK-HOLE, S. a pit or scar made by the small-pox.

POCKINESS, S. the quality of being affected with the pox.

POCKLINGTON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 24, April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheese, cloth, and leathern wares. It is 196½ miles N. by W. of London.

POCKY, Adj. affected with the pox.

POCULENT, Adj. [Lat.] fit for drink.

POD, S. [*bode*, *boede*, Belg.] a little house; the capsule or case of seeds.

PODA'GRA, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the gout in the feet.

PODA'GRICAL, Adj. [Lat.] afflicted with the gout; gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE, S. a puddle.

PO'EM, S. [Lat.] the work or composition of a poet.

PO'ESY, S. [Lat.] the art of writing in verse. A short conceit engraved on a ring and then pron. *pözy*.

PO'ET, S. [Lat.] an author who invents or composes in verse.

POETA'STER, S. [Lat.] an ignorant pretender to poetry.

PO'ETESS, S. a woman who composes in verse.

POE'TIC, **POE'TICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] pressed in verse; having all the harmony, numbers and fertility of invention that constitute a poet or poem.

POET

POETICALLY, Adv. with all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that constitute a poem or poet.

To **POETIZE**, V. N. [Fr.] to write like a poet.

POETRY, S. [Gr.] the art of composing pieces in verse. Pieces in verse.

POIGNANCY, [poignancy] S. sharpness. The power of raising a biting sensation in the palate. Asperity, or the power of irritating, applied to writings.

POIGNANT, [poignant] Adj. [Fr.] sharp, applied to taste. Severe or painful. Satirical; keen, applied to writings.

POINT, S. [Lat.] the sharp end of any instrument. A string with a tag at the end. A headland or promontory. The sting of an epigram. An indivisible part of space. A quantity that has no parts. A moment, applied to time. A part required of time or space; a critical moment. Degree or state. One of the degrees into which the horizon or mariner's compass is divided. A particular place to which any thing is directed. Respect or regard. An aim, or the act of aiming or striking. The object of a person's wish or action. A particular instance or example. A single position or position. A note or tune. "A point of war."

Point, *Point blank*, directly; alluding to an arrow's being shot to the *point blank*, or white mark. A mark used to distinguish the divisions of a course, thus (.). A punctilio or nicety. To **POINT**, V. A. to forge or grind to a sharp end or point. To direct towards an object. To direct the eye or notice. To show directing the finger towards an object. To direct towards a place, from *pointer*, Fr. To distinguish words or sentences by marks or signs. To show, applied to hounds.

POINTED, Part. sharp at the end. Epigrammatical, or abounding in wit.

POINTEDLY, Adv. in a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, S. sharpness; pickiness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, S. any thing on a point.

POINTER, S. any thing used to show or direct with. A dog that discovers game to hunters.

POINTLESS, Adj. blunt. Dull.

POISE, See **POIZE**.

POISON, [poizon] S. [Fr.] in Medicine, animal, vegetable, or mineral body, which destroys life though taken in small quantities.

To **POISON**, [poizon] V. A. to kill with mineral, animal, or vegetable substance. To corrupt or taint.

POISONER, [poizoner] S. one who poisons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, [poizonous] Adj. destructive; pernicious.

POISONOUSLY, [poizonously] Adv. venomously.

POITREL, S. [Fr.] armour for the breast, having tool.

POIZE, S. [Fr.] weight, force, or tendency towards the center. Balance, or the state of a balance in which both scales continue even. A regulating power.

To **POIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to balance or hold in equilibrio. To counter-balance. To oppress with weight, followed by *down*.

POKE, S. [see **POCKET**] a pocket or small bag.

To **POKE**, V. A. [Swed.] to feel in the dark. To search for any thing with a long instrument.

POKER, S. an iron bar used to stir fires with.

PO'LAND, a large kingdom of Europe; bounded on the W. by the Baltick Sea, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary, Transilvania, and Moldavia; and on the N. and E. by the dominions of Russia. The affairs of this kingdom have been for some years past in a very distracted situation. The Emperor of Germany, the king of Prussia, and Emperors of Russia have taken advantage of the Poles intestine feuds to seize upon and annex to their own dominions a greater part of the kingdom. The fate of the remaining part of the kingdom and of its king remain still undecided, July 1, 1773. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax. There are three universities, at Cracow, Vilna, and Koninsburg; two archbishopricks, and fifteen bishopricks. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Neister, and the Bog. Cracow is the capital town, but Warsaw is the general residence of the king.

PO'LAR, Adj. [Lat.] found near the pole; lying near the pole.

POLA'RITY, S. tendency or direction towards the pole.

POLE, S. [Lat.] the extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. A long staff, from *palus*, Lat. A tall piece of timber driven into the ground. A measure containing five yards and an half. An instrument of measuring.

To **POLE**, V. A. to furnish with poles.

PO'LE-AXE, S. an axe fixed to a long pole.

PO'LE-CAT, S. [or *Polish cat*, so called from their abounding in Poland] a kind of wild cat remarkable for stinking.

PO'LEDAVIES, S. a sort of coarse cloth.

POLE'MIC, **POLE'MICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] controversial; relating to dispute.

POLE'MIC, S. a disputant.

POLE'MOSCOPE, S. [Gr.] in Optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

PO'LESTAR, S. a star near the pole, by which

which mariners compute their North latitude. Figuratively, any guide or director.

POLICE, [pron. *po-leez*] S. [Fr.] the regulation or government of a city or country, as far as it respects the inhabitants.

PO'LICED, [*po-leej-ed*] Adj. regulated or formed into a society.

PO'LCY, S. [Gr.] the art of government as it respects foreign powers. Prudence in the management of affairs; a stratagem. A warrant for money in the public funds. An instrument or paper signed by any single person or company to indemnify from losses by sea or fire.

To PO'LISH, V. A. [Lat.] to smooth by rubbing. To make elegant or well behaved, applied to manners. To make perfect, complete, or elegant. Neuterly, to answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

PO'LISH, S. a gloss made by rubbing. Elegance, applied to manners.

PO'LISHER, S. the person or instrument that makes smooth or gives a gloss.

POLITE, Adj. [Lat.] glossy; smooth; also neat, well-behaved, genteel.

POLITELY, Adv. in an elegant or well-bred manner.

POLITENESS, S. the quality of behaving with elegant complaisance.

PO'LTIC, Adj. [Gr.] civil; in this sense *political* is generally used, excepting when we say the *body politic*. Prudent. Artful; cunning.

POLITICAL, Adj. [Gr.] relating to the public administration of affairs. Cunning.

POLITICALLY, Adv. with relation to public administration. Artfully; politically.

POLITICASTER, S. a petty ignorant pretender to politics.

POLITICIAN, [*po-lit-i-shian*] S. one skilled in government, or in the interest of the various states of the world. One of artifice or deep contrivance.

PO'LTICS, S. [Fr.] the art of governing and well-regulating states.

PO'LTURE, S. [Fr.] the gloss given by the act of polishing.

PO'LTITY, S. [Gr.] a form of government; a civil institution.

POLL, [*poll*] S. [Belg.] the head; the back part of the head. A list of persons or heads. A fish generally called a chub or chevin.

To POLL, [*poll*] V. A. to lop the tops of trees. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short. To mow or crop. To plunder. To take a list or register of persons. To enter one's name in a list or register at an election, as a voter.

PO'LLARD, S. a tree lopped. A clipped coin. The chub-fish.

PO'LLEN, S. fine powder or meal on flowers. A kind of fine bran.

PO'LLER, [*poller*] S. a plunderer. One that enters his name as a voter at an election.

PO'LOCK, S. a kind of fish.

To POLLUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to render unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. To taint with guilt. To corrupt by some bad mixture.

POLLUTION, S. the act of profaning any holy thing or place by some indecency. The state of being defiled.

PO'LSTEAD, in Suffolk, whose fair is June 16, for horses and sheep.

POLTRO'ON, S. a person who is afraid of danger. A dastardly coward.

PO'LY, S. [Lat.] an herb.

PO'LY, [Gr.] a prefix often found in compound words, signifies many.

POLYACOU'STICK, Adj. any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLYA'NTHOS, S. [Gr.] a plant.

POLYEDRICAL, **POLYEDROUS**, Adj. [Gr.] having many sides.

POLYGAMIST, S. one who has more than one wife at once.

POLYGAMY, S. [Gr.] the state of having more wives than one at once.

PO'LYGLOT, Adj. [Gr.] having many languages.

PO'LYGON, S. [Gr.] a figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, Adj. having many angles.

POLYGRAM, S. [Gr.] a figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY, [*poly-gra-fee*] S. [Gr.] the art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

POLYLOGY, S. [Gr.] talkativeness.

POLYMATHY, S. [Gr.] the knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPHONISM, [*poly-fo-niz-izm*] S. [Gr.] multiplicity of sound.

POLYPE'TALOUS, Adj. [Gr.] having many petals or flower leaves.

PO'LYPOUS, Adj. [Lat.] of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

PO'LYPUS, S. [Gr.] any thing with many roots or feet. In Medicine, a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. A swelling in the nostrils. In Natural History, an animal with many feet, approaching very near to a vegetable, which when cut into pieces, by growth supplies every part with those members it wants to make it a complete animal.

PO'LYSCOPE, S. [Gr.] a multiplying glass.

POLY'SPAST, S. [Gr.] a machine consisting of many pulleys.

POLYSPE'RMIOUS, Adj. [Gr.] those plants are thus called which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABIC, **POLYSYLLABICAL**, Adj. having many syllables.

POLYSYLLABLE, S. [Gr.] a word consisting of many syllables.

POLYSYNDETON, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure

a figure by which a copulative is often repeated.

POLYTHEISM, [by some accented on the penultima] S. [Gr.] the belief of many gods.

PO'MACE, S. [Lat.] the dross of cyder-pressings.

PO'MADE, S. [Ital.] a fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER, S. [Fr.] a sweet ball. A perfumed ball, or powder.

POMA'TUM, S. [Lat. from *pomum*, Lat. an apple] an ointment, so called from its formerly having apples as one of its ingredients.

TO POME, V. N. [Fr.] to grow to a round head like an apple.

POMEGRA'NATE, S. [Lat.] a fruit so called from the grains of seeds with which it abounds.

POMERA'NIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Prussia and Poland, on the S. by the marche of Brandenburg, and on the W. by the duchy of Mecklenburg; one part belongs to the king of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund; about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. They have a custom here of eating all their flesh after it is dried in the smoke. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the river Pene divides the territories of the kings of Sweden and Prussia in this duchy.

POMIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as bear a large fruit, covered with a thick, hard rind.

PO'MMEL, S. [Fr.] a round ball or knob. The knob that balances the blade of a sword. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

TO PO'MMEL, V. A. [Fr.] to variegate. To beat with any thing thick and bulky. To beat black and blue. To punch.

POMP, S. [Lat.] splendor attending persons in high life: Grandeur. A splendid and ostentatious procession.

PO'MPHOLYX, [*pómpholyx*] S. a white, light, and friable substance found in crusts on the domes of furnaces, and the covers of crucibles in which brass is made.

PO'MPION, S. [Fr.] a pumpkin.

POM'PON, **POMPO'ON**, S. [Fr.] an ornament worn by ladies in the fore-part of their hair.

PO'MPOUS, Adj. [Fr.] grand; showy; splendid.

PO'MPOUSNESS, S. magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

POND, S. a small collection of standing water.

TO PO'NDER, V. A. [Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to consider. To think or muse.

PO'NDERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable to be weighed; measurable by scales.

PONDERA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of weighing.

PONDERO'SITY, S. weight. The quality of being heavy.

PO'NDEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] heavy, weighing much. Of importance or moment. forcible or vehement.

PONDEROUSNESS, S. the quality of weighing much.

PO'NENT, Adj. [Ital.] western.

PO'NIARD, S. [Fr.] a dagger or short sword.

TO PO'NIARD, V. A. to stab with a poniard.

PONK, S. a nocturnal spirit; a hag.

PONTAGE, S. [Lat.] duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PO'NTEFRACT, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and the following fairs: St. Andrew's fair on the first Saturday in December; Twenty-day fair, the first Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas; Candlemas fair, the first Saturday after Feb. 13; St. Giles's fair, the first Saturday after Sept. 12, and all the other moveable fairs, viz. Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday and Trinity-Sunday, held on the Saturday before each of those days respectively. The fortnight fairs are always held on the Saturday next after York Fortnight fairs as usual. The shew for horses, formerly called Palm-Sunday shew, always begins on the 5th of February. It is a corporation, with handsome buildings, and sends two members to parliament. It had a very handsome castle, which was demolished in the civil wars. It is 17½ miles N. by W. of London.

PO'NTIFF, S. [Lat.] a high priest or pope.

PONTIFICAL, Adj. belonging to an high priest. Belonging to the pope. Figuratively, splendid; magnificent. Bridge-building, from *pons*, Lat. a bridge, and *facio*, Lat. to make.

"By wondrous art—*pontifical*." *Par. Lost*. Peculiar to Milton in the last sense, and perhaps intended as a satirical pun against popery.

PONTIFICAL, S. [Lat.] a book of pontifical rites and ceremonies.

PONTIFICATE, S. [Lat.] the office and dignity of a pope.

PONTIFICE, S. [Lat.] bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

PO'NTIPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 22, July 5, and October 10, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware. It is but a small place, though noted for its iron-mills, and great manufacture of japanned mugs, and the like. It is 147 miles W. by N. of London.

PO'NTON, **PONTOON**, S. [Fr.] a floating bridge, made of two boats, placed at a distance

a distance from each other, planked over, together with the interval between them, with rails on the sides, and used in passing both horses and cannon, &c. over a river. The boats used in making a floating bridge.

PO'NY, [perhaps from *puny*, or *puisne*, Fr.] S. a small horse.

POOL, S. [Belg.] a lake, or large collection of deep and standing water. A reservoir of water supplied by springs, and discharging the surplus by sluices.

POOL, in Montgomeryshire. See *WELCH POOL*.

POOLE, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on the first Thursday in November, for toys. It is governed by a mayor, a senior bailiff, four other justices, and an indeterminate number of burgessees, and sends two members to parliament. It is 109½ miles W. by S. of London.

POOP, S. [Lat.] the highest or uppermost part of a ship's hull or stern.

POOR, Adj. [Lat.] in want of money or the necessaries of life. Applied to value, of small worth trifling. Mean, contemptible. Humble, or unimportant, applied to opinion. Mean, low, abject. A word of tenderness, implying a person or thing to be an object of pity and affection. "*My poor child*." Wretched. Unfit for any purpose. *The poor*, used collectively for the lowest order of a community, who have neither riches, interest, nor power. Barren or dry, applied to soil. Lean, starved, applied to animals. Without spirit, or strength, applied to liquors.

POORLY, Adv. without money, interest, power, or the necessaries of life. With small success, strength, worth, or importance.

POORNESS, S. want of money, power, interest, dignity, or the necessaries of life. Want of fruitfulness, applied to soil.

POORSPIRITED, Adj. mean; cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, S. meanness; cowardice.

POP, S. a small, smart and quick sound.

To POP, V. N. to make a small and quick sound. To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion. Actively, to put out or in sily or unexpectedly. To shift.

POPE, S. [Lat.] the bishop of Rome, who claims sovereign power over all ecclesiastics and civil governors, as being the vicerent of God; the immediate successor of St. Peter; endowed with infallibility, and invested with the keys of heaven and hell. A fish, likewise called a ruffe, resembling a perch in shape, but never grows bigger than a gudgeon.

POPE, the territories of, in Italy. It is commonly called the territory of the church, and depends upon the holy see, the Pope being lord both in spirituals and temporals. It is about 400 miles in length on the coast of the Adriatick Sea, from the kingdom of

Naples to the territory of Venice. It is more narrow from N. to S. being not above 80 miles in breadth from the gulph of Venice to the Tuscan Sea. The Pope's territories are divided into 12 provinces, which are separated by the Appennine Mountains, some being to the E. and some to the W. of them; their names are as follow: the Campagna di Roma, the provincio del Patrimonio, the duchy of Castro, the province of Orvieto, the Perugino, the duchy of Spoleto, the province of Sabina, the marche of Ancona, the duchy of Urbino, Romagna or Romandiola, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The Pope is a sovereign prince, but not content with that, pretends to be the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. His ministers of state in church affairs are 70 cardinals, being the number of the 70 disciples of our Saviour. These cardinals elect the Pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is chosen must have two thirds of the votes, for fear of a schism. Formerly when the Pope died, the cardinals were liable to be solicited to follow the views of particular persons, which caused the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied this inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpose, called the Conclave. Therefore, as soon as the Pope is dead, the cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and to continue shut up till they have chosen another. The election of the new Pope is immediately followed by his coronation; and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran church, where they put a triple crown on his head. The provinces which depend on the holy see are governed by legates; but, besides the 12 above-mentioned, there is one at Avignon in France, and another at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. There are few countries where the Pope has not ambassadors, who are called Nuncios; there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Warsaw, Switzerland, Venice, Brussels, and Cologne; and these nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates a Latere. The title given to the Pope is His Holiness, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. All the ecclesiastics, and all the religious orders who profess the Roman catholic religion, are under the Pope; and every one of these orders has its general at Rome, by whom the Pope is acquainted with every thing that passes in the world. As there is scarce a religious house that has not a greater revenue than they spend, and as they are all desirous of supporting the Pope's authority, we may readily judge that he never wants money. It has been computed, that the common revenue which the Pope receives amounts to above twenty millions sterling. However, it is difficult to know what he receives besides this, from the benefices which he confers, the dignities to which he nominates, the first fruits, the dispensations, the indulgences,

indulgences, the beatifications, and many other things of this kind. The Roman Catholic religion is the only one allowed throughout the Pope's dominions. The Pope's guards consist of Swiss, who are all tall and robust. The soldiers who patrol through the city every night are called Barriers, and the chief of them is called Barrigello. The Pope's relations are called his Nephews, and the custom of enriching them is called Nepotism.

PO'PEDOM, S. [Sax.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PO'PERY, S. the mode of worship, in which the pope is acknowledged the head of the church.

POPES-EYE, S. the gland in the middle of the thigh, surrounded with fat; perhaps so called from its being as tender as the eye, and when pierced with any instrument, attended with immediate death.

POPGUN, S. a gun made of a piece of wood bored through, which is charged with pellets of hemp or brown paper, and played with by children.

POPINJAY, S. [Belg.] a parrot, or woodpecker. A trifling fop.

PO'PISH, Adj. belonging to the pope, or popery.

PO'PLAR, S. [Lat.] a tree.

PO'PPY, S. [Sax.] a plant, with a reddish flower, which grows in the fields among corn.

POPULACE, PO'PULACY, S. [Fr.] the vulgar or lowest rank of people.

POPULAR, Adj. [Lat.] vulgar, or of the lowest order, applied to rank. Suited to the capacity of the common people. Beloved by, or pleasing to, the people. Studious of the favour of the people. Prevailing or raging among the populace.

POPULA'RITY, S. the quality of being beloved by the people.

POPULARLY, Adv. in a popular manner; according to vulgar conception.

To POPULATE, V. N. [Lat.] to breed or increase people.

POPULA'TION, S. the state of a country, with respect to the number of its inhabitants.

POPULO'SITY, S. the quality of abounding in people.

POPULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] abounding in people; well inhabited.

POPULOUSNESS, S. the quality of abounding in people.

PORCELAIN, S. [Fr. said to be derived from *pour cent années*; because the materials of porcelain were formerly believed by the Europeans to be matured under ground 100 years] china or china ware; a composition of a middle nature, between earth and glass. An earth.

PORCH, S. [Lat.] a roof supported by pillars before a door. A portico or covered walk.

PO'RCUPINE, S. [Fr. Ital.] in Zoology, a creature armed with spines or quills.

PORE, S. [Gr.] a passage or aperture in the skin; any narrow passage. The small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute bodies.

To PORE, V. N. [Gr.] to look at with great intenseness.

PO'REBLIND, Adj. [commonly written *purblind*] near-sighted; short-sighted.

PO'RINESS, S. the quality of abounding in pores.

PORISTIC METHOD, S. In Mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved.

PORK, [pork] S. [Lat.] swine's flesh.

PO'RKER, S. a full-grown hog. A pig.

PO'RKET, S. a young hog.

PO'RKLING, S. a young pig.

PO'RLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs; on Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 9, and Thursday before November 12, for cattle. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, and 172 W. of London.

PORO'SITY, S. the quality of having pores.

PO'ROUS, Adj. [Fr.] having small apertures or interstices between the particles.

PO'ROUSNESS, S. the quality of having pores.

PO'RPHYRE, PO'RPHYRY, [pórfyry] S. [Gr.] a kind of marble of a brown or red colour, frequently interspersed with white spots.

PO'RPOISE, PO'RPUS, S. [Fr.] the sea-hog.

PORRA'CEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] greenish.

PORRE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of stretching forth.

PO'RRIDGE, S. [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, Low Lat. from *porrum*, Lat. a leek] broth or liquor made by boiling meat in water, with leeks and other herbs.

PO'RRINGER, S. [from *porridge*] a vessel in which broth is eaten. Used for a head-dress in Shakespear's time, from its resembling a porringer; in the same manner as a *trencher* or *trencher-cap* is so called at Oxford, &c. from its resembling a *trencher*.

PORT, S. [portus, Lat.] a harbour or safe station for ships. A gate, from *porta*, Lat. An aperture in a ship, through which the guns are put out. Carriage or behaviour, from *portée*, Fr. A kind of wine, so called from Oporto. The *o* is usually pron. long, in this word and its following derivatives.

To PORT, V. A. [Lat. Fr.] to carry in form.

PO'RTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be carried; such as may be endured.

PO'RTABLENESS, S. the quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE, S. [Fr.] the price of carriage. A port-hole.

PORTAL,

POR

PORTAL, S. [Fr.] a gate. The arch under which a gate opens.

PORTANCE, S. [Fr.] mien; port; demeanour.

PORTATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] that may be carried from place to place.

PORTBURY, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep.

PORTCULLIS, **PORTCLUSE**, S. [*portcoulisse*, Fr. from *porta clausa*, Lat.] a machine like a harrow, hung over the gate of a city, to let down to keep an enemy out.

To **PORTCULLIS**, V. A. to bar or shut up.

PORTED, Adj. [Fr.] borne in a certain regular or solemn manner.

To **PORTEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to foreshow or betoken.

PORTENSION, S. the act of foretelling.

PORTENT, S. [Lat.] an omen or prodigy, foreshowing something ill.

PORTENTOUS, Adj. [Lat.] betokening something ill.

PORTER, S. [Fr.] one that has the charge of a gate. One who carries burthens, from *porto*, Lat. to carry. A kind of liquor much used in London, so called, because drank chiefly by porters, &c.

PORTERAGE, S. money paid or due to a porter for carrying.

PORTGLAVE, S. [Fr. and Erse] a sword-bearer.

PORT-GREVE, or **PORT-GRAVE**, S. was formerly the principal magistrate of maritime towns. The chief magistrate of London was antiently called by this name, till Richard I. caused the city to be governed by two bailiffs; soon after which, K. John granted the city a mayor.

PORTHEATHWAY, a village of the Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with four fairs, on Aug. 26, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, and Nov. 14, all for cattle.

PORTICO, S. [Lat.] a covered walk, whose roof is supported by pillars.

PORTION, [*porción*] S. [Lat.] a part; a part assigned a person; a dividend. A fortune given to a child, or paid at, before, or after marriage.

To **PORTION**, V. A. to divide among several. To endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, S. one that divides.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, which is of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle called Portland-Castle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. But this peninsula is chiefly noted for the free-stone which is got here, and greatly employed in London for building the finest structures, and particularly St. Paul's church was built therewith.

POR

PORTLINESS, S. dignity of mien or air.

PORTLY, Adj. of noble mien or air. Bulky.

PORTMAN, S. an inhabitant or burgher, as those of the cinque-ports.

PORTMANTEAU, [*portmanteau*] S. [Fr.] a chest or kind of bag, in which cloaths are carried.

PORTRAIT, S. [Fr.] a picture drawn from the life.

To **PORTRAIT**, V. A. [Fr.] to draw from the life. *Portray* is most proper.

PORTRAITURE, S. [Fr.] a picture or resemblance drawn from the life.

To **PORTRAY**, V. A. [Fr.] to paint, or adorn with pictures.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on July 10, for silver-smiths, mercers, cabinet-makers, linen and woollen-draper, milliners, cutlers, shoemakers, hatters, ready-made cloaths, and bedding. It is one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land side, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is built here; and here are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores, in Europe. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burghers, and sends two members to parliament. It is 73½ miles S. W. of London.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants are not much addicted to husbandry for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, also nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. The principal rivers are the Tagus, the Duero or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely two in the middle called Estramadura and Beira; two on the N. which are Entre Minho e Douro and Tral-os-Montes; also two on the S. called Alentejo and Algarve. The principal business of the Portuguese is trade. The government is monarchical; but the authority of the king is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot raise more taxes than were settled in 1674, nor can he appoint a successor when there is any issue in the royal line. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman Catholic.

1530, there was a failure in the royal line, and then Phil. II. king of Spain, got possession of the throne; but in 1640 there was a great revolution, and John duke of Braganza obtained the crown, whose descendants have enjoyed it ever since. Lisbon is the capital.

PO'RY, Adj. full of pores.

To POSE, [*poze*] V. A. [from *pose*, an old word, signifying heaviness or stupefaction] to perplex or confound with a difficulty.

PO'SER, [*pózer*] S. one that puzzles with difficulties.

POSITED, [*póizet*] Adj. [Lat.] placed.

POSITION, [*póizibon*] S. [Lat.] the state of being placed; situation. A principle laid down. In Grammar, the state of being placed before two consonants, or a double consonant.

POSITIONAL, [*póizibónal*] Adj. respecting position.

POSITIVE, [the *s* in this word and its following derivatives is pron. like *z*; as, *positiv*, *positively*, &c.] Adj. [Lat.] capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. Dogmatical; stubborn in opinion. Settled by arbitrary appointment. Certain; assured.

POSITIVELY, Adv. absolutely; certainly.

POSITIVENESS, S. actualness. Confidence in opinion.

POSITIVITY, S. confidence; stubbornness in opinion. A low word.

POS'TURE, S. [Lat.] the manner in which a thing is placed.

PO'SNET, S. [from *bassinet*, Fr.] a little basin or porringer.

POSSE, S. [Lat.] an armed power; from *posse comitatus*, Lat. the power of a shire.

POSSE COMITATUS, S. in Law, signifies the power of the county, or the aid and assistance of all the knights, gentlemen, yeomen, labourers, servants, apprentices, &c. and all others within the county that are above the age of 15, except women, ecclesiastical persons, and such as are decrepit and infirm. This is to be done when some riot is committed, a possession kept upon a forcible entry, or any force of rescue used contrary to the king's writ, or in opposition to the execution of justice.

To POSSESS, [the first *ss* in this word and its following derivatives has the sound of *z*; as, *posse*, *possession*, &c.] V. A. [Lat.] to have as an owner; to enjoy or occupy actually. To acquire or obtain. To give possession of or command of any thing, with *of* before the thing possessed. To fill with something fixed. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. To affect by intestine power.

POSSESSION, [*póssibón*] S. the state of having in one's hands or power. The thing enjoyed by a person.

POSSESSIVE, Adj. having possession. Usually, in Grammar, Adjectives which signify the possession of, or inheritance in some thing.

POSSESSOR, S. [Lat.] an owner, or proprietor; one that has any thing in his hands.

PO'SSET, S. [Lat.] milk curdled with treacle, wine, or any acid.

To PO'SSET, V. A. to turn or curdle milk with wine, treacle, or acids.

POSSIBILITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of being to be done by the exertion of power.

POSSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to be done. Not inconsistent with the nature of things.

POSSIBLY, Adv. to be done by any power existing; perhaps.

POST, [*póst*] S. [Fr.] a hasty messenger; one employed in carrying letters. A quick and expeditious manner of travelling. A situation, or seat. A military station. Place or office. A piece of timber set up erect, from *postis*, Lat.

To POST, [*póst*] V. N. [Fr.] to travel with speed. Actively, to fix on a post in disgrace. To place or fix, from *post*, Fr. In Commerce, to enter the articles on their proper sides in a ledger.

PO'STAGE, S. money paid for the carriage of letters, or any thing conveyed by a post.

PO'ST-BOY, S. one that carries letters.

To PO'ST-DATE, V. A. [*póst*, Lat. after, and *date*] to date later or after the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, Adj. [Lat.] after the flood.

PO'ST-DOWN, in Hampshire, whose fair is July 26, for cheese, bacon, and horses.

PO'STER, [*póster*] S. a courier; or one sent in haste.

POSTERIOR, Adj. [Lat.] happening, or placed after; following. Backwards. In the plural, used for the hinder parts.

POSTERIORITY, S. [Fr.] the state of being after, in the order of time.

POSTERITY, S. [Lat.] those that are born or live after. Descendants.

PO'STERN, S. [Fr.] a small or narrow gate or door.

POSTEXISTENCE, S. future existence.

POSTHASTE, S. hurry, or the haste of a post-boy.

PO'ST-HOUSE, S. an office where letters are taken in.

PO'STHUMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] done, or published after one's death.

PO'STICK, Adj. [Lat.] backward.

PO'STIL, S. [Lat.] gloss; marginal notes.

To PO'STIL, V. A. [from the noun] to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, S. one who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, S. [Fr.] one who rides on the first pair of six horses belonging to a coach, in order to guide them.

POSTLIMINIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] done or contrived afterwards.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, S. he who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTME.

POSTMERIDIAN, Adj. [Lat.] being in the afternoon.

POST-OFFICE, S. [*post* and *office*] an office where letters are delivered to the post; a post-house.

To **POSTPONE**, V. A. [Lat.] to put off or delay.

POSTRIDUAN, Adj. [Lat.] done the next day after.

POSTSCRIPT, S. [Lat.] a part added to, or written after the letter.

To **POSTULATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to beg or assume as true, without proof.

POSTULATE, S. [Lat.] a position assumed without proof.

POSTULATION, S. the act of assuming as true, without proof.

POSTULATORY, Adj. assuming without proof.

POSTURE, S. [Fr.] place, or situation. The manner in which the parts of the human body are placed. Figuratively, state or disposition.

POSTULATUM, S. a position assumed without proof.

POSTUREMASTER, S. one who surprises by uncommon attitudes or contortions of his body.

PO'SY, [*pōzy*] S. [contracted from *poesy*] the motto of a ring. A bunch of flowers.

POT, S. [Fr.] a vessel in which meat is boiled. A vessel, &c. to hold drink, or infuse tea in. A vessel to make urine in. To go to *pot*, implies to be destroyed or devoured.

To **POT**, V. A. to preserve in pots; to inclose in pots.

POTABLE, [*pōtable*] Adj. [Lat.] fit for drinking; such as may be drank.

POTASH, S. [Fr.] an impure, fixed, alkaline salt, made by burning vegetables.

POTATION, S. [Lat.] draught; drinking bout.

POTATO, S. [Span.] an esculent root.

POTBELLIED, Adj. having a belly swelling out like a pot.

POTBELLY, S. a swelling belly.

To **POTCH**, V. A. to thrust; to push. From *pocher*, Fr. to poach; to boil slightly.

POTENCY, S. [Lat.] power; efficacy; strength.

POTENT, Adj. [Lat.] powerful; strong. Having great authority.

POTENTATE, S. [Fr.] a prince; or one enjoying sovereign power.

POTENTIAL, [*poténsbial*] Adj. [*potencial*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.] existing only in possibility, not in act. Efficacious, powerful. In Grammar, applied to that mood which denotes the possibility of doing a thing.

POTENTIALITY, [*poténsbiality*] **POTENTIALNESS**, [*poténsbialness*] S. possibility.

POTENTIALLY, [*poténsbially*] Adv. in power or possibility, opposed to actually or positively. Inefficacy, opposed to actualness.

POTENTLY, Adv. powerfully.

POTGUN, S. [corrupted from *popgun*] a gun which makes a small smart noise.

POT-HANGER, S. a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, S. a corruption of *APOTHECARY*.

POTHER, S. a bustle, tumult, or hurry.

To **POTHER**, V. A. to make a bustling and ineffectual attempt.

POTHERB, S. an herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, S. hooks to fasten pots or kettles. Also ill formed, or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, [*pōshn*] S. [Lat.] a draught of physic.

POTSHERD, S. a fragment of a broken pot.

POTTAGE, S. [Fr.] broth, or any thing boiled for food.

POTTER, S. [Fr.] a maker of earthen ware.

POTTER'S-ORE, S. an ore very easily vitrified, and used by potters in glazing their vessels.

POTTING, S. drinking.

POTTLE, S. [from *bottle*] a liquid measure containing four pints.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; on the third Tuesday in January for large horses on Tuesday before Easter, first Tuesday in July, and on Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general. It is 49 miles N. by W. of London.

POT-VALIANT, Adj. made daring by excessive drinking.

POUCH, S. [Fr.] a small bag or pocket. Figuratively, the belly.

To **POUCH**, V. A. to put in the pocket. To swallow. To pout, or hang down the lip.

POVERTY, S. want of money or necessities. Meanness, or want of ornament, applied to stile. *SYNON.* Poverty is that situation of fortune, opposed to riches, in which we are deprived of the conveniences of life. *Indigence* is a degree lower, where we want the necessities; and is opposed to *superfluity*. *Want* seems rather to arrive by accident; it implies a scarcity of provision, rather than a lack of money; and is opposed to *abundance*. *Need* and *Necessity* relate less to the situation of life, than the other three words, but more to the relief we expect, or the remedy we seek; with this difference between the two that *need* seems less pressing than *necessity*.

POULT, S. [Fr.] a young chicken or turkey.

POULTERER, S. one who sells fowls.

POULTICE, **POULTIVE**, S. a soft medicine, applied to assuage a swelling or inflammation. "Poultices allay pains." *Temple*

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, February 2, for horned cattle; and May

and July 25, for horned cattle and small ware; seated on the river Fild, near the Wire, and the market is good for corn and other provisions. It is 229 miles N. N. W. of London.

POULTRY, S. [Fr.] domestic fowls.

POUNCE, S. [Ital.] the claw or talons of a bird of prey. The powder of gum sandarach, used to prevent paper from sinking.

To POUNCE, V. A. [Ital.] to pierce or make holes. To pour or sprinkle through holes. To seize with the talons.

POUNCED, Adj. furnished with claws or talons.

POUND, S. [Lat.] a weight consisting of twelve ounce in Troy, and sixteen ounces in Avoirdupois weight. A sum consisting of twenty shillings sterling. An inclosure or prison in which strayed beasts are confined, from *pindan*, Sax.

To POUND, V. A. to beat to pieces with a peltle. To shut up or confine strayed cattle.

POUNDAGE, S. a certain sum deducted from every pound sterling. A payment or tax rated according to the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, S. [Sax.] the name of a heavy large pear. Any person or other thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; hence a *ten pounder*.

To POUR, V. A. to let liquor out of a vessel into some other place. To let out or give vent to. Neuterly, to flow in streams. To rush tumultuously.

POURER, S. one that pours.

POUT, S. a kind of fish: a cod fish. A kind of bird.

To POUT, V. N. [Fr.] to look fullen or express discontent by thrusting out the lips. To gape, or be prominent.

POWDER, S. [Fr.] dust, or any thing beat into small particles. Gunpowder. A scented dust used for the hair.

To POWDER, V. A. to reduce to dust, or pound small. To sprinkle the hair with white or grey dust. To salt, or sprinkle with salt. Neuterly, to come or attack in a violent and tumultuous manner, used with *upon*.

POWDER-BATCH, a village in Shropshire, with one fair, on September 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

POWDER-HORN, S. a horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDER-MILL, S. the mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-ROOM, S. that part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDERING-TUB, S. a tub in which meat is salted. A place in which a person is stuck for any venereal taint.

POWDERY, Adj. [Fr.] dusty; friable.

POWER, S. [Fr.] command; influence, dominion. Ability; force. Strength. The moving force of an engine. Natural strength.

A faculty of the mind. Government, or the right of governing. A sovereign, or one invested with command or dominion. A divine or spiritual being. An army, or military force. In Law language, a great number, or large quantity; as, "*a power of good things*."

SYNON. Power includes a particular relation to the subordinate execution of superior orders. In the word *Authority* we find a sufficient energy to make us perceive a right, either of civil or politic administration. *Dominion* carries with it an idea of empire.

POWERFUL, Adj. invested with command or authority. Efficacious; forcible.

POWERFULLY, Adv. in a forcible, efficacious, or mighty manner.

POWERFULNESS, S. the quality of being possessed with force, efficacy, or might.

POWERLESS, Adj. weak, or unable to force or produce an effect.

POX, S. the venereal disease.

PRACTICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being practised, performed, or assailed.

PRACTICABLY, Adv. in such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to action, opposed to speculative.

PRACTICALLY, Adv. in a manner relating to action; by practice.

PRACTICALNESS, S. the quality of being the subject of action.

PRACTICE, S. [Gr.] the habit of doing any thing. Use or custom. Dexterity acquired by frequent action. Actual performance, or action distinguished from speculation. The exercise of any profession, especially that of medicine.

PRACTICK, Adj. [Gr.] relating to action; not merely theoretical. Sly; artful.

To PRACTISE, V. A. [Fr.] it should be remarked that the substantive is spelt with a *c*, as *practice*, and the verb with an *s*, as in *practise*] to do frequently. To reduce to action, opposed to profess. To use in order to acquire habit or dexterity. To exercise any profession. Neuterly, to transact or negotiate secretly. To exercise any profession. To try artifices. To use medical methods.

PRACTISER, S. one that practises.

PRACTITIONER, [*practishöner*] S. one engaged in the exercise of any art or profession. One that uses tricks or stratagems.

PRÆCOGNITA, S. [Lat.] things known before in order to understand something else.

PRAGMATIC, PRAGMATICAL, Adj. [Gr.] meddling; impertinently busy; performing or doing without either being asked or welcome.

PRAGMATICALNESS, S. the quality of being pragmatial.

PRAGUE, [*Präg*] a handsome, large, famous town or city in Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference.

conference. It is built upon seven mountains, from the top of which there is a very fine prospect, and contains a great number of houses and inhabitants, inasmuch that it can send 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers, or perceive any great loss of them. There are above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and separates the Old from the New. Prague, the capital of the kingdom of Bohemia in Germany, has been often taken and plundered, the besiegers bombs having also greatly damaged its structures. The last time but one this happened, namely, in 1744, the king of Prussia had almost battered down the town in six days open trenches, after which the place surrendered to him. But in his attempt upon it in 1758, after sitting down for a short time before it, he was obliged to raise the siege, a considerable re-inforcement having been thrown into the place. It is 75 miles S. E. of Dresden, 158 S. E. of Berlin, and 135 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

PRaise, [*praise*] S. [Teut.] an acknowledgment made of the excellency or perfection of any person or action. Fame, renown, glory. A tribute of gratitude. A ground or reason for commendation.

To PRaise, [*praise*] V. A. to commend, celebrate, applaud, or display the excellencies or merit of any person or thing. **SYNON.** We extol a person, to procure him the esteem of others, or raise his reputation; we praise him, to testify the esteem we have for him, or to applaud him.

PRaiSER, [*praiser*] S. one that applauds or commends.

PRaiSEWO'RTHY, [*praiseworthy*] Adj. deserving commendation, honour, or praise; commendable.

PRAME, S. a flat-bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, V. N. [Belg.] to spring and bound in high mettle. To ride in an ostentatious manner. To move in a showy manner.

To PRANK, V. A. [Belg.] to dress out ostentatiously, or in a showy manner.

PRANK, S. a mad action or frolic.

To PRATE, V. N. [Belg.] to talk much and to little purpose.

PRATE, S. excessive talking to little purpose.

PRAT'INGLY, Adv. with tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRATTIQUE, [*prattik*] S. [Ital.] a licence for a master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disease.

To PRAT'TLE, [diminutive of *prate*] V. N. to talk much on trifling subjects.

PRAT'TLE, S. the act of speaking much on trifling subjects.

PRA'VITY, S. [Lat.] a state wherein a thing has lost its perfection.

PRAWN, S. a fish resembling a shrimp, but somewhat larger, and of a different colour.

To PRAY, V. N. [Fr.] to ask the Deity for something wanted. To entreat in a submissive and earnest manner. *I pray*, or *beg*, is sometimes used elliptically for *I pray you*, in a slightly ceremonious manner of introducing a question. Actively, to ask as a supplicant, or entreat in a ceremonious manner.

PRAYER, S. [Fr.] a petition or request made to heaven. An entreaty, or submissive and earnest request.

PRE, [Lat.] a particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, makes priority of fame or rank.

To PREACH, [*preach*] V. N. [Lat.] to pronounce a discourse on some sacred subject. To deliver in a sacred speech. To inculcate with earnestness and solemnity.

PRE'ACHER, [*preacher*] S. [Fr.] one who discourses publicly on religious subjects; one who inculcates any thing with earnestness or vehemence.

PRE'ACHMENT, [*preachment*] S. a discourse affectedly grave or devout.

PRE'AMBLE, S. [Fr.] something done by way of introduction. An overture on the drum.

PRE-APPREHENSION, S. an opinion formed before examination.

PRE'BEND, S. [Ital. originally an allowance given to canons] a stipend or allowance granted in cathedral churches.

PRE'BENDARY, S. one who has a stipend in a cathedral.

PRECA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] uncertain.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being uncertain, because depending on the will of another.

PRECAUTION, S. [Fr.] a measure of hint given to prevent something.

To PRECAUTION, V. A. [Fr.] to give warning before hand.

PRECED'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] previous; beforehand.

To PRECE'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to go before in order of time or place.

PRECE'DENCE, **PRECE'DENCY**, [Lat.] the act or state of going before in order of time, place, or dignity. Superiority.

PRECE'DENT, Adj. [Lat.] former; going before.

PRECE'DENT, S. [the adjective for distinction is accented on the second, and the substantive on the first syllable] any thing that is an example or rule for future times. A thing of the same kind done before.

PRECE'NTOR, S. [Lat.] one that first, or leads a choir.

PRE'CEPT, S. [Lat.] a rule given by superior. A direction or command.

PRECE

PRECEPTIAL, [*preceptibial*] Adj. consisting of precepts.

PRECEPTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] containing or giving rules or commands.

PRECEPTOR, S. [Lat.] one that instructs, and has the care of youth.

PRECESSION, S. [Lat.] the act or state of going before. In Astronomy, a term applied to a slow motion of the equinoctial points towards the west; that is, in the language of astronomers, in *antecedentiâ*, or contrary to the order of the signs.

PRECINCT, S. [Lat.] an outward limit or boundary. A ward.

PRECIOUSITY, **PRECIOUSNESS**, [*prejiosnesis*] S. value; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUS, [*prejiosus*] Adj. [Lat.] valuable; of great worth. Costly, or of great price.

PRECIPICE, S. [Lat.] a headlong steep; a steep place from which a person cannot descend without falling down headlong.

PRECIPITANCE, **PRECIPITANCY**, S. rash haste, or hurry.

PRECIPITANT, Adj. [Lat.] falling or rushing headlong; rashly hurried. Too hasty.

To **PRECIPITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to throw down headlong. To hasten unexpectedly, rashly, or blindly.

PRECIPITATE, Adj. falling as from a steep place; headlong; rashly hasty. Hasty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, S. a corrosive medicine, made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATION, S. [Fr.] the act of throwing down headlong or from a precipice. A violent motion downwards. A rash tumultuous and blind haste or hurry. In Chemistry, the act of making a thing subside as a sediment.

PRECIPITOUS, Adj. [Lat.] headlong; steep. Hasty; sudden. Rash; heady.

PRECISE, Adj. [Lat.] exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. Formal; finical.

PRECISELY, Adv. exactly; nicely; accurately. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

PRECISENESS, S. the quality of being too nice or exact.

PRECISIAN, [*prejizbian*] S. one who limits or restrains. One nice or exact to excess.

PRECISION, [*prejizhon*] S. [Fr.] an exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, Adj. [Lat.] exactly limiting so as to cut off all occasions for dispute.

To **PRECLUDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to shut out, exclude, or hinder beforehand.

PRECOCIOUS, [*prekôjzious*] Adj. [Lat.] ripe before the time.

PRECOCITY, S. [from *preccious*] ripe before the time.

To **PRECOGITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, S. [Lat.] foreknowledge.

PRECONCEIT, S. an opinion previously formed.

To **PRECONCEIVE**, V. A. to form an opinion before due examination.

PRECONCEPTION, S. an opinion formed before examination.

PRECONTRACT, S. [formerly accented on the last syllable] a contract made before another.

To **PRECONTRACT**, V. A. to contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURSE, S. [Lat.] the act or state of forerunning.

PRECURSOR, S. [Lat.] an harbinger; a forerunner.

PREDACEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] living by prey.

PREDAL, Adj. robbing; plundering.

PREDATORY, Adj. [Lat.] plundering; hungry; ravenous; preying.

PREDECESSOR, S. [Fr.] one that enjoys any place, or was in any state before another. See **ANCESTOR**.

PREDESTINARIAN, S. one that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To **PREDESTINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to doom or appoint beforehand by an irreverfible decree.

PREDESTINATION, S. [Fr.] in general, signifies a decree of God, whereby, from all eternity, he ordained such a concatenation of causes as must produce every event by a kind of fatal necessity, and maugre all opposition. Among Christians, it is used in a more limited sense, for a judgment or decree of God, whereby he has resolved, from all eternity, to save a certain number of persons, from thence called *Elected*; so that the rest of mankind being left in a state of impenitence, are said to be *Reprobated*: a doctrine which has given occasion to infinite disputes and controversies among divines.

PREDESTINATOR, S. one that holds predestination, or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

To **PREDESTINE**, V. A. to decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, S. [Fr.] the act of determining beforehand.

To **PREDETERMINE**, V. A. to doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, Adj. [Lat.] in law, consisting of farms.

PREDICABLE, Adj. [Lat.] such as may be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICABLE, S. [Lat.] in logic, a general quality which may be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, S. [Lat.] a class or order of beings or subjects ranged according to their natures. A class or kind.

PREDICANT, S. [Lat.] one that affirms any thing; a preacher.

To **PREDICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, S. [Lat.] that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

PREDICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of affirming.

To **PREDICT**, V. A. [Lat.] to tell or show beforehand.

PREDICTION, S. [Lat.] a declaration of something future; prophecy.

PREDIGE'STION, [pron. as spelt] S. digestion performed too soon.

To **PREDISPOSE**, [*predispōze*] V. A. to adapt beforehand to any particular purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, [*predispōzishon*] S. the act or state of adapting before to any purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, **PREDOMINANCY**, S. [Lat.] prevalence; superior influence; ascendancy.

PREDOMINANT, Adj. [Fr.] prevalent, or having a superior influence.

To **PREDOMINATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to prevail; to have a superior influence; to be ascendant.

To **PREELECT**, V. A. to choose beforehand.

PREEMINENCE, S. [Fr.] a superior state of excellence. Priority of place, power, or influence.

PREEMINENT, Adj. [Fr.] having excellence superior to others.

PREEMPTION, S. [Lat.] the right of purchasing before others.

To **PREENGA'GE**, V. A. to engage before.

PREENGA'GEMENT, S. a prior or precedent obligation.

To **PREEN**, V. A. [Belg.] to trim the feathers.

PREENING, S. in Natural History, is the action of birds dressing their feathers, to enable them to glide more readily through the air. For which purpose they have two peculiar glands on their rump, which secrete an unctuous matter into a bag that is perforated, out of which the bird occasionally draws it with its bill.

To **PREESTA'BISH**, V. A. to establish or settle beforehand.

PREESTA'BISHMENT, S. settlement beforehand.

To **PREEXI'ST**, V. N. to exist before.

PREEXI'STENCE, S. existence beforehand.

PREEXI'STENT, Adj. [Lat.] existing before.

PREFACE, S. [Lat.] something used as preparatory, or introductory. A discourse prefixed to a book.

To **PREFACE**, V. N. [Lat.] to say something by way of introduction.

PREFATORY, Adj. serving to introduce.

PREFECT, S. [Lat.] a governor or commander; a superintendent.

PREFECTURE, S. [Fr.] a government.

To **PREFER**, V. A. [Lat.] to regard, esteem, or value more than another; used with *above*, *before*, or *to*, before the thing less esteemed. To exalt or raise in dignity. To offer solemnly or propose publicly. In law, to exhibit a bill or accusation.

PREFERABLE, Adj. [Fr.] to be chosen, esteemed, or valued more than something else.

PREFERABLY, Adv. in preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, S. [Fr.] the act of esteeming more, or choosing before another used with *to*, *before*, *over*, or *above*, before the thing disregarded.

PREFERMENT, S. advancement to a higher post or station. A place of honour or profit. The act of esteeming or choosing one thing rather than another.

To **PREFIGURATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to show by some precedent figure, or representation.

PREFIGURATION, S. an antecedent representation.

To **PREFIGURE**, V. A. to show by some figure or token before.

To **PREFINE**, V. A. [Lat.] to refine beforehand.

To **PREFIX**, V. A. [Lat.] to append beforehand. To settle. To fix, place, or before another thing.

PREFIX, S. [Lat.] some particle before a word, to vary its signification.

PREFIXION, [*prefikshon*] S. the act of prefixing.

To **PREFORM**, V. A. to form beforehand.

PREFULGID, Adj. [Lat.] very bright.

PREGNANCY, S. [Lat.] the state of being with child. Fruitfulness of invention applied to the mind.

PREGNANT, Adj. [Lat.] teeming with breeding; big with young. Fruitful, or of fine fertility. Full of consequence. Evident. Easy to produce.

PREGUSTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of tasting before another.

To **PREDJUDGE**, V. A. to determine question beforehand, or condemn before examination.

To **PREDJUDICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PREDJUDICATE, Adj. [Lat.] prejudicially before examination.

PREDJUDICATION, S. the act of judging beforehand.

PREDJUDICE, S. [Lat.] a judgment or opinion formed before examination, either in favour of, or against a person or thing; possession. A mischief, damage, or detriment.

To **PREDJUDICE**, V. A. to prepossess a person with a good or bad opinion of a person or thing before he can see or examine.

be of service or hurt by means of preconceived opinions.

PREJUDICIAL, [*prejudicial*] Adj. [Fr.] injuring, or hurting by preconceived opinions; mischievous, injurious; opposite.

PRELACY, S. the dignity of a person of the highest posts in the church. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

PRELATE, S. [Lat.] a clergyman of the highest order; a bishop.

PRELATION, S. [Lat.] preference; setting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, PRELATURESHIP, S. [Lat.] the state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, S. [Lat.] reading; lecture.

PRELIBATION, S. [Lat.] a taste beforehand.

PRELIMINARY, Adj. [Fr.] previous or introductory.

PRELIMINARY, S. something by way of introduction.

PRELUDE, S. [Fr.] some short flight of music played before a full concert. Something introductory, or shewing what is to follow.

To PRELUDE, V. N. [Lat.] to serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

PREMATURE, Adj. [Lat.] ripe too soon. Formed too soon of too hastily.

PREMATURELY, Adv. too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, PREMATUREITY, S. too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

To PREMEDIATE, V. A. [Lat.] to contrive, form, or think of beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, S. the act of thinking on, or contriving beforehand.

To PREMERIT, V. A. [Lat.] to deserve before.

PREMIER, Adj. [Fr.] first or chief.

To PREMISE, [*premise*] V. A. [Lat.] to explain or lay down beforehand.

PREMISES, S. [Lat.] propositions supposed, laid down, or proved before. In Law, houses, lands, or places mentioned before.

PREMIUM, S. [Lat.] something given to invite a loan, or make a bargain.

To PREMONISH, V. A. to warn before.

PREMONITION, S. [Lat.] a notice or warning given beforehand.

PREMONITORY, Adj. [Lat.] previously advising.

To PREMONSTRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, S. [Lat. in common discourse accented on the first syllable] a writ, whereby a penalty is incurred for breaking some statute. A penalty incurred. A difficulty or distress.

PREMUNITION, S. [Lat.] an anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to forename.

PRENOMINATION, S. [Lat.] the privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, S. fore-knowledge; pre-science.

PRENTICE, S. [contracted from *apprentice*] one bound to a master.

PRENUNCIATION, S. [Lat.] the act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, S. the act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, V. A. [Lat.] to anticipate, or prevent. To prepossess or prejudice.

To PREOCCUPY, V. A. to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudice.

To PREOMINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, S. [Lat.] opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

To PREORDAIN, V. A. to ordain or decree beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, S. antecedent decree; first decree. Obsolete.

PREORDINATION, S. the act of pre-ordaining.

PREPARATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making any thing fit for any purpose beforehand. Measures taken beforehand. A ceremonious introduction. In Medicine, any thing made by gradual labour.

PREPARATIVE, S. that which fits beforehand, or is done as means for something else.

PREPARATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] having the power of qualifying or fitting.

PREPARATORY, Adj. [Fr.] necessary before. Introductory to.

To PREPARE, V. A. [Lat.] to fit, qualify, adjust, or make ready beforehand, for any purpose. In Medicine, to make by a regular process.

PREPENSE, PREPENSED, Adj. [Lat.] in Law, denotes fore-thought: thus, when a man is slain upon a sudden quarrel, if there was *malice prepense* formerly between them, it makes it murder.

To PREPONDER, V. A. to outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, PREPONDERANCY, S. the state of being more heavy, or of greater excellence, influence, and importance.

To PREPONDERATE, V. N. [Lat.] to exceed in weight, influence, power or importance.

PREPONDERATION, S. the act or state of exceeding in weight, power, or influence.

To PREPOSE, [*propose*] V. A. [Fr.] to put before.

PREPOSITION, [*preposition*] S. [Lat.] in Grammar, a particle governing a case; such as, *by, with, for, &c.*

PREPOSITOR, [*propositor*] S. [Lat.] a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

TO PREPOSSE'SS, [*preposse'ss*] V. A. to fill with an opinion before examination; to prejudice.

PREPOSSE'SSION, [*preposse'shon*] S. first possession. An opinion conceived before examination.

PREPO'STEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] having that first which should be last; absurd, perverted, wrong.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS, S. absurdity; wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY, S. [Lat.] superior power; predominance.

PREPUCE, S. [Lat.] the skin which covers the glans.

TO PRE'REQUIRE, V. A. to demand previously.

PRE-RE'QUISITE, Adj. something previously necessary.

PREROGATIVE, S. [Fr.] an exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Prerogative Court*, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, wherein wills are proved, and administrations granted that belong to the archbishop by his prerogative, and within his province. **SYNON.** *Prerogative* relates to honour, and personal preference; whereas *privilege* implies some advantage from interest or office, proceeding from the grant of a prince, or the laws of a society.

PRE'SAGE, S. [Lat.] a token by which something future may be known. That state of the mind in which it has a foreknowledge of something future.

TO PRESA'GE, V. A. [Lat.] to forebode, or foreknow; sometimes used with *of*. To foretoken or show before.

PRESA'GEMENT, S. [Lat.] forebode-ment, foretoken.

PRE'SBYTER, S. [Gr.] in the primitive Christian church, was an elder, one of the second orders of ecclesiastics; the other two being bishops and deacons.

PRESBYTERIANS, S. a sect of Protestants, so called from their maintaining that the government of the Church appointed by the New Testament, was by presbyteries; that is, by presbyters and ruling elders, associated for its government and discipline. The *Presbyterians* affirm, that there is no order in the Church, as established by Christ and his apostles, superior to that of presbyters; that all ministers being ambassadors, are equal by their commission; and the elder or presbyter, and bishop, are the same in name and office; for which they alledge *Acts* xx. 28, &c. The only difference between them and the church of England relates to discipline and church government. Their highest assembly is a synod, which may be provincial, national, or oecumenical; and they allow of appeals from inferior to superior assemblies; according to *Acts* xv. 2, 6, 22, 23. The next assembly is composed of a number of ministers and elders of a congregation, associated for

governing the churches within certain bounds. This authority they found upon *Acts* xi. 30, and xv. 4, 6, &c. The lowest of their assemblies or presbyteries, consists of the ministers and elders of a congregation, who have power to cite before them any member, and to admonish, instruct, rebuke, and suspend him from the eucharist. They have also a deacon, whose office is to take care of the poor. Their ordination is by prayer, fasting, and imposition of the hands of the presbytery. This is now the discipline of the church of Scotland.

PRE'SBYTERY, S. a body of elders, whether priests or laymen. The doctrine of Presbyterians.

PRE'SCIENCE, S. the knowledge of things or events before they happen.

PRE'SCIENT, Adj. prophetic; knowing events before they happen.

PRE'SCIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having foreknowledge.

TO PRESCI'ND, V. A. [Lat.] to cut off; to abstract.

PRESCI'NDENT, Adj. [Lat.] abstracting.

PRE'SCOT, a town in Lancashire, distant from London 194 measured miles. Its fairs are held June 12, All Saints, and Nov. 1, for horned cattle, horses, and toys; the market is on Tuesday.

TO PRESCRI'BE, V. A. [Lat.] to set down authoritatively; to direct or command. To write a receipt for a person that is sick.

PRE'SCRIPT, Adj. [Lat.] directed or laid down by way of precept.

PRE'SCRIPT, S. a direction or model laid down.

PRESCRIPTION, S. [Lat.] a receipt in medicine. In Law, it is a right or title acquired by use and time, introduced for assuring the property of effects, in favour of persons who have for a certain time had them in their possession. In Common Law, *Prescription* is usually understood of a possession from time immemorial, or beyond the memory of man; but in the Civil Law, and even in our Common Law, there are prescriptions of a much shorter date.

PRE'SEANCE, S. [Fr.] priority of place in sitting.

PRE'SENCE, [*présence*] S. [Lat.] the act or state of being in the same place with another, or in the view of a superior. Port, air, or mien. Readiness on any emergence. The person of a superior.

PRE'SENCE-CHAMBER, **PRE'SENCE-ROOM**, S. the room in which a great person receives company.

PRE'SNSION, [*présénshon*] S. [Lat.] perception beforehand.

PRE'SENT, [*présent*] Adj. [Lat.] in the same place; face to face; at the same time, or the time which is now. Ready on occasion. Attentive. Unforgotten. *The present is used*

used elliptically for the present time, or the time now existing. *At present*, now; or the present time, from *à present*, Fr. In Grammar, it is the first tense of a verb, expressing the present time, or that something is now performing; as, *I write*, or *am writing*.

PRESENT, [*prézent*] S. [Fr.] a gift, or something given which a person could not claim. In the plural, used for a letter, certificate, or mandate.

To PRESENT, [*prézent*] V. A. [Fr.] to place in the presence of, or introduce to a superior. To offer or exhibit. To give in a ceremonious manner, used with *to* before the person, or *with* before the thing. To prefer to an ecclesiastical benefice. To lay before a court of judicature as something deserving their notice.

PRESENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] quick; ready; immediate.

PRESENTA'TION, [*prézentáshon*] S. [Fr.] the act of giving: the act of conferring a church living. A benefice.

PRESENT'E, [*prézentée*] S. one presented to a benefice.

PRESENTIAL, [*prézésbiál*] Adj. supposing actual presence.

PRESENTIA'LITY, [*prézésbiálisty*] S. state of being present.

To PRESENTIATE, [*prézésbiáte*] V. A. to make present.

PRESENTI'FICK, [*prézentífíck*] Adj. [Lat.] making present. Obsolete.

PRESENTI'FICKLY, [*prézentífíckly*] Adv. in such a manner as to make present.

PRESENTLY, [*prézently*] Adv. without delay. Soon.

PRESENTMENT, [*prézentment*] S. the act of presenting. Any thing exhibited. In Law, a declaration or report made by the jurors or other officers, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented.

PRESERVA'TION, [*prézerváshon*] S. the act of keeping safe from destruction, or hurt.

PRESERVATIVE, [*prézervatív*] S. [Fr.] that which has the power of keeping safe, or from destruction or danger.

PRESERVE, [*prézerve*] S. fruit preserved whole in sugar.

To PRESERVE, [*prézerve*] V. A. [Lat.] to keep from danger, corruption or destruction.

PRESERVER, [*prézerver*] S. one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. He who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, V. N. [Lat.] to be set, or have authority over—used with *over*.

PRESIDENCY, S. superintendence.

PRESIDENT, S. [Lat.] one having authority or command over others.

PRESIDENTSHIP, S. the state or condition of a person who has authority over others.

PRESIDIAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a person.

To PRESS, V. A. [Fr.] to squeeze or crush

by weight or force. To constrain, or affect strongly. To make earnest. To force into military service, contracted from *impress*. Neuterly, to act with force. To distress. To go forward towards an object, notwithstanding obstacles. To urge with vehemence or importunity. To crowd.

PRESS, S. [Fr.] an instrument made to squeeze or press any thing very close. A crowd or throng. A wooden case for cloaths. A commission for forcing men into military service. An instrument for printing books.

PRE'SSBED, S. a bed so contrived as to be shut up in a case.

PRE'SSGANG, S. a crew which forces men into naval service.

PRE'SSINGLY, Adv. in a violent manner.

PRE'SSION, S. the act of some moving power, exerted with force on another body.

PRE'SSITANT, Adj. gravitating; heavy.

PRE'SSMAN, S. one who forces another into naval service. One who works at the printing-press.

PRE'SSURE, S. the act of squeezing or operating upon by weight and force. The state of being pressed. Gravitation, force or weight acting upon any thing. Violence, oppression; affliction, or distress.

PREST, Adj. [Fr.] ready. Neat; tight.

PREST, S. [Fr.] a loan.

PRE'STEIGN, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and November 30, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Worcester, and 149½ W. N. W. of London.

PRESTIGA'TION, S. [Lat.] a juggling; a deceiving.

PRE'STIGES, S. [Lat.] impostures; juggling tricks; illusions.

PRESTI'GIOUS, Adj. deceitful, insidious, juggling.

PRE'ST-MONEY, S. the money given to new listed soldiers, so called because it binds those who receive it to be ready at all times, and at all calls.

PRE'STQ, Interj. [Ital.] quick; at once. Used by jugglers.

PRE'STON, a town in Lancashire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and three fairs, on the first Saturday after January 6, chiefly for horses; March 27, for horses and horned cattle; and Sept. 7, for coarse cloths and small wares. Here is a court of Chancery held, and other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It has several alms-houses, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. The markets on Wednesdays and Fridays are for provisions, and that on Saturdays for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other commodities. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 212 N. N. W. of London.

PRE'STON, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 23, for pedlars ware.

To

TO PRESUME, [*presume*] V. N. [Lat.] to suppose, believe, or take for truth before examination. To venture without obtaining leave. To form confident and arrogant opinions. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMPTION, [*presumption*] S. [Lat.] a supposition formed before examination. A strong, though not demonstrative argument. Arrogance; unreasonable confidence or arrogance.

PRESUMPTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] formed upon previous suppositions. Supposed. Too confident or arrogant.

PRESUMPTUOUS, Adj. [Fr.] arrogant; confident; insolent. Irreverent with respect to divine things.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, Adv. in an arrogant, confident, or too daring manner.

PRESUPPOSAL, [*presupposal*] S. supposal previously formed.

TO PRESUPPOSE, [*presuppose*] V. A. [Fr.] to suppose before.

PRESUPPOSITION, [*presupposition*] S. a supposition previously formed.

PRESUMISE, [*presumise*] S. a surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, S. [Lat.] a false argument grounded on vain postulates. The act of showing or alledging what is not real. Claim to notice. Claim true or false. Something held out to terrify.

TO PRETEND, V. A. [Lat.] to hold out or stretch forward. To make an appearance inconsistent with reality, merely to gain some end. Neuterly, to put in a claim. To presume on ability; to profess presumptuously.

PRETENDER, S. one who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENSION, [*pretension*] S. a claim. A fictitious show or appearance.

PRÆTER, a particle which is often prefixed to words derived from the Latin *præter*, and signifies *beside*.

PRÆTERIMPERFECT, S. in Grammar, a tense, which signifies that a thing is not perfectly past.

PRÆTERITE, Adj. [Lat.] past.

PRÆTERITION, S. [Fr.] the act of going past, or the state of being passed.

PRÆTERITNESS, S. state of being past; not present; not futurity.

PRÆTERLAPSED, Adj. [Lat.] past and gone.

PRÆTERLEGAL, Adj. not agreeable to law.

PRÆTERMISSION, [*pretermission*] S. [Lat.] the act of omitting.

TO PRÆTERMIT, V. A. [Lat.] to pass by.

PRÆTERNATURAL, Adj. not according to the common course of nature; irregular.

PRÆTERPERFECT, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, the tense which denotes something perfectly past; sometimes formed in the English

by prefixing the auxiliary verb *have*, which we borrowed from the Saxons.

PRÆTERPLUPERFECT, S. [Lat.] a tense which is used to signify that a thing was past before some other past time: It is expressed in English by the auxiliary verb *had*.

PRÆTEXT, S. [Lat.] a false appearance, excuse or allegation; pretence.

PRÆTIOSITY, [*prætiosity*] S. [Lat.] preciousness; high value.

PRÆTOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman judge used at present for a mayor.

PRÆTORIAN, Adj. belonging to the pretor; judicial.

PRÆTTILY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise an idea of skill or neatness.

PRÆTTINESS, S. the quality of exciting an idea of neatness and symmetry, but not of perfect beauty.

PRÆTTY, Adj. [Ital.] neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise. Beautiful without grandeur. Not very small, nor great.

PRÆTTY, Adv. in some degree.

PREVAILING, Adj. predominant; having most influence.

TO PREVAIL, V. N. [Lat.] to conquer any resistance; to have superior power or influence, used with *on*, *upon*, *over*, or *against*. To persuade or induce by intreaty, followed by *with*.

PREVALENCE, **PREVALENCY**, [Fr.] superiority of influence or power.

PREVALENT, Adj. [Lat.] victorious; gaining superiority; powerful.

TO PREVARICATE, V. N. [Lat.] quibble, cavil, or shuffle.

PREVARICATION, S. [Fr.] the act of shuffling, quibbling, or cavilling.

PREVARICATOR, S. [Lat.] a caviller; a shuffler.

TO PREVE'NE, V. A. [Lat.] to hinder.

PREVENIENT, Adj. [Lat.] preceding. Preventive.

TO PREVENT, V. A. [Lat.] to go before as a guide or director. To anticipate. To prepossess. To hinder, obviate, or obstruct. Neuterly, to come before the usual time.

PREVENTION, [*prevention*] S. [Fr.] the act of going before, hindering, anticipating, or prepossessing.

PREVENTIONAL, [*preventional*] S. tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, Adj. [from *prevent*] tending to hinder. Preservative; hinderer. — with *of* before the thing prevented.

PREVENTIVE, S. a preservative; which prevents; an antidote.

PREVIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] going before.

PREVIOUSLY, Adv. beforehand; antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, S. antecedent.

PREY, S. [Lat.] something seized by violence; something to be devoured; plunder.

TO PREY, V. N. [Lat.] to feed violently.

violence. To plunder; to rob. To corrode; to waste.

PREYER, S. a robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM, S. [Lat.] a preternatural tension.

PRICE, S. [Fr.] the money at which any thing is valued, bought, or sold. Value. Reward.

To **PRICE**, V. A. to pay for; to ask the value or price.

To **PRICK**, V. A. [Sax.] to pierce with any thing that has a sharp point. To nominate or name to any office by making a hole in paper. To spur, goad, or impel. To pain, or pierce with remorse. To make acid, applied to liquors. To mark a tyme. Neuterly, to dress one's self for show. To come on the spur.

PRICK, S. [Sax.] a sharp-pointed instrument. A puncture or hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument. A remorse of conscience; an uneasiness in the mind, occasioned by consciousness of guilt. A spot or mark for shooting. The print of a hare on the ground.

PRICKER, S. a sharp-pointed instrument; a light horseman.

PRICKET, S. a buck in its second year.

PRICKLE, S. a small sharp point, like the thorn of a briar.

PRICKLINESS, S. fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, S. a word of contempt for a tailor.

PRICKLY, Adj. full of sharp points.

PRICKPUNCH, S. a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, used to make a round mark in cold iron.

PRIDDLE, or **PRIDDY**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 10, for horses, oxen, and sheep.

PRIDE, S. [Sax.] too high an opinion of one's self, abilities or professions. Insolence. Ostentation of air. Beauty; splendor or show. Pride of a female beast soliciting the male.

To **PRIDE**, V. A. to esteem too highly, and with the reciprocal pronoun, and followed by *in*.

PRYER, S. [see **PRY**] one who looks too curiously or narrowly into things.

PRIEST, [the *ie* in this word and its following compounds is pron. like *ee*; as, *preest*, *preestly*, &c.] S. [Sax.] one that is trusted with the cure of souls, and is in dignity above laymen.

PRIESTCRAFT, S. pious frauds, or arts practised by priests to keep the laity in ignorance, and enrich themselves.

PRIESTESS, S. a woman who officiated in the heathen temples.

PRIESTHOOD, S. the office or dignity of a priest; the class of men set apart for holy orders.

PRIESTLINESS, S. the appearance or character of a priest.

PRIESTLY, Adj. belonging to or becoming a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, Adj. made a tool of by priests.

To **PRIEVE**, used by *Spenser* for *prove*.

PRIG, S. a conceited, saucy, pert, pragmatical person, or little fellow.

PRILL, S. a birt or turbot.

PRIM, Adj. [contracted from *primitive*] precise; formal; affectedly nice.

To **PRIM**, V. A. to deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, S. [Lat.] the highest post in the church.

PRIMAGE, S. a small duty in the harbour, or at the water-side, to the master and mariners of a ship, for the use of ropes, &c. and to the mariners for loading and unloading a vessel.

PRIMARILY, Adv. originally; in its first intention. In the first place.

PRIMARINESS, S. the state of being first.

PRIMARY, Adj. [Lat.] first; original; chief; principal.

PRIMATE, S. [Lat.] the highest among the clergy.

PRIME, S. [Lat.] the first part of the day. The first or best part. Youth, applied to human life. The height of perfection. The first canonical hour. The first part of any state. In Fencing, the attitude immediately after first drawing the sword.

PRIME, Adj. early. Principal; chief; first. Excellent; best.

PRIMELY, Adv. originally; primarily; in the first place; excellently; supremely well.

PRIMENESS, S. the state of being first. Excellence.

To **PRIME**, V. A. to put in the first powder, or to put powder into the pan of a gun. In Painting, to lay the first colours, from *primer*, Fr. to begin.

PRIMER, S. [Lat.] a small prayer book, containing the alphabet, catechism, &c. in which children are first taught to read. In Printing, a particular kind of type, divided into long and great, so called because primers were formerly printed with it.

PRIME'RO, S. [Span.] a game at cards.

PRIME'VAL, **PRIME'VOUS**, Adj.

[Lat.] original.

PRIMI'TIAL, [*primi'tial*] Adj. [Lat.] being of the first production.

PRIMI'TIVE, Adj. antient; original; established from the beginning: also, formal; affectedly solemn. In Grammar, it is a root or original word in a language, in contradistinction to a derivative: thus, *God* is a primitive, *godly* derivative, and *god-like* a compound.

PRIMI'TIVELY, Adv. originally; at first. Primarily; not derivatively. According to the original rule.

PRIMI'TIVENESS, S. the state of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMNESS, *S.* affected niceness, or formality.

PRIMOGENIAL, *Adj.* [*Lat.* and sh. ult. therefore be spelt *primigenial*] first-born; original; constituent; primary; elemental

PRIMOGENITURE, *S.* [*Fr.*] the state of being first-born; seniority, eldership.

PRIMO'DIAL, *Adj.* [*Fr.*] original; existing from the beginning.

PRIMO'DIAL, *S.* first principle; origin.

PRIMROSE, *S.* [*Lat.*] a plant so called from its blowing early in the year. Used adjectively by Shakespear, for flowery.

PRINCE, *S.* in Polity, is a person invested with the supreme command of a state, independent of any superior. It also denotes a person who is sovereign in his own territories, yet holds of some other as his superior; such are the princes of Germany. It also denotes the issue of princes, or those of the royal family. In France, they are called princes of the blood. In England, the king's children are called sons and daughters of England; the eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and created prince of Wales.

PRINCEDOM, *S.* the rank, estate, or power of a prince; sovereignty.

PRINCELY, *Adj.* having the appearance of a person of high birth; of the rank of a prince. Becoming a prince; grand; august.

PRINCESS, *S.* a lady having a sovereign command. A king's daughter.

PRINCIPAL, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] chief; of the first rate; essential.

PRINCIPAL, *S.* a head; chief; one originally engaged, opposed to auxiliaries. A sum placed out at interest. A president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, *S.* [*Fr.*] supreme power. A prince. The country which gives title to a prince. Figuratively, superiority or pre-eminence. In the plural, among the divines, one of the orders of the angels.

PRINCIPALLY, *Adv.* above all others; chiefly.

PRINCIPIATION, *S.* [*Lat.*] analysis into constituent or elementary parts.

PRINCIPLE, *S.* [*Lat.*] the cause, source, or origin. That which denotes a thing to be what it is. In Physics, that which contributes to the essence of the body. In Chemistry, the first and simplest parts whereof natural bodies are compounded, and into which they are resolved by fire. A fundamental truth from which others are deduced. The ground or motive of action. A tenet or position on which morality is founded.

To **PRINCIPLE**, *V. A.* to establish, fix, or inculcate any tenet or opinion, as a standard, in a person's mind.

To **PRINK**, *V. N.* [*Belg.*] to prank or deck in a gaudy manner.

To **PRINT**, *V. A.* [*written prent, in the North, from prenta, Ill. empreint, Fr.*] to make a mark by pressing one thing on another. To

impress, so as to leave its form. To form by pressure. To take off any sentence, letter, or the works of any author from types in a press. Neuterly, to print a book.

PRINT, *S.* a mark or form made by pressure. Pictures taken by impression from wood or copper. The form, size, or arrangement of types used in printing books. A formal method or manner.

PRINTER, *S.* a person who composes, or takes impressions from types, or from engraved plates, by means of a press and ink. One that takes off impressions from plates or wood on linen.

PRINTING, *S.* is the art of taking impressions from characters or figures moveable or immoveable, on paper, linen, silk, &c. There are three kinds of printing: the one from moveable letters for books; the other from copper-plates for pictures; and the last from blocks, in which the representation of birds, flowers, &c. are cut for calicoes, linens, &c. the first, called letter-press printing; the second, rolling-press printing; and the last, callico-printing.

PRINTLESS, *S.* having no mark or impression.

PRIOR, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] before something in time or order.

PRIOR, *S.* [*Fr.*] the head of a convent next in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORESS, *S.* a lady who is the superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, *S.* the state of being first in time or place.

PRIORY, *S.* a convent next in dignity to an abbey.

PRI'SAGE, [*prizage*] *S.* [*Fr.*] a custom whereby the king challenges two tons of weight at his own price out of every bark loaded with less than forty tons of that commodity. A share which belongs to the king, admiral, out of prizes taken at sea from an enemy.

PRISM, [*prizm*] *S.* [*Gr.*] a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end; used in experiments on light and colours.

PRISMA'TIC, [*prizmatic*] *Adj.* forming like a prism.

PRISMOID, [*prizmoid*] *S.* [*Gr.*] a solid approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON, [*prizon*] *S.* [*Fr.*] a place where malefactors and debtors are confined.

To **PRISON**, [*prizon*] *V. A.* to confine.

PRISONER, [*prizner*] *S.* a person confined in a gaol. One taken by an enemy. One under arrest.

PRISTINE, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] first; original; ancient.

PRI'THEE, a familiar corruption of *thee*, or *I pray thee*.

PRITTLEWELL, in Essex, with a fair, on July 15, for toys.

PRIVACY, S. the state of being secret, concealed or hid. A retirement. Joint knowledge: but in this sense improperly used.

PRIVADO, S. [Span.] a secret friend.

PRIVATE, Adj. [Lat.] secret. Without company; alone. In no public station. Particular opposed to publick. In *private* implies secretly.

PRIVATEER, S. a ship fitted out by private persons against an enemy.

To **PRIVATEER**, V. A. to fit out ships against enemies at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY, Adv. secretly; not openly.

PRIVATENESS, S. the quality of being retired, secret, or alone.

PRIVATION, S. [Lat.] the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; as darkness is a privation of light. The act of degrading from an office.

PRIVATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] depriving or robbing a thing of that which belongs to it. Consisting in the absence of something; opposed to positive.

PRIVATIVE, S. that which causes the absence of something.

PRIVATIVENESS, S. notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, S. a plant. The ever-green.

PRIVILEGE, S. [Lat.] a peculiar advantage, immunity, or right.

To **PRIVILEGE**, V. A. to invest with peculiar rights or immunities. To exempt from taxes, &c.

PRIVILY, Adv. in a secret manner.

PRIVITY, S. [Fr.] private communication. Consciousness. In the plural, the secret parts.

PRIVY, Adj. [Fr.] private; assigned to secret uses. Clandestine; secret. Conscious of any thing.

PRIVY, S. a place of retirement. A *ne-
goc* boufe.

PRIZE, S. [Fr.] a reward gained by conquest or any performance. Plunder, from *Fr.*

To **PRIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to rate, value, or esteem.

PRIZEFIGHTER, [*priz:fiter*] S. one who fights publicly for money or a reward.

PRO, [Lat.] for; in defence of. *Pro* and *pro* and *as a* *inst.*

PROBABILITY, S. [Lat.] likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from preponderation of argument; demonstration next to moral certainty.

PROBABLE, Adj. [Lat.] likely; having better arguments brought for than against, but not certain or demonstrative.

PROBABLY, Adv. likely; in likelihood.

PROBAT, S. the proof of wills in the *pro* Court.

PROBATION, S. [Lat.] proof of evi-

dence. A state of trial or examination. A year of novitiate before being admitted to a monastic life.

PROBATIONARY, Adj. serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, S. one in a state of trial. A novice.

PROBATORY, Adj. [Lat.] serving for trial or proof.

PROBATUM EST, a Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is *tried*, or *proved*.

PROBE, S. [Lat.] a slender instrument or wire used in searching the depth of wounds.

To **PROBE**, V. A. [Lat.] to try or search a wound by an instrument.

PROBE-SCISSARS, S. scissars which have a button at the end of one of their shanks, which is thrust into a wound.

PRO'BITY, S. [Lat.] approved honesty, sincerity, or veracity.

PRO'BLEM, S. [Gr.] a question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, Adj. [Fr.] uncertain; disputable; unsettled.

PROBO'SCIS, S. [Lat.] the trunk or snout of an elephant; also applied to that part of any other animal which resembles it.

PRO'BUS, in Cornwall, whose fairs are held May 4, July 5, and Sept. 17, for horses, oxen, sheep, hogs, &c.

PROCA'CIOUS, [*procáshious*] Adj. [Lat.] petulant; loose; insolent; saucy; malapert.

PROCA'CITY, S. petulance; malapertness; sauciness; insolence.

PROCATA'CTICK, Adj. [Gr.] fore-running; antecedent.

PROCEDURE, S. [Fr.] a manner of acting or conduct. Process or operation. Produce.

To **PROCEE'D**, V. N. [Lat.] to pass from one thing or place to another. To go or march in state. To issue, arise or come from. To be transacted. To advance, or make a progress. To take effect. To be propagated. To be produced by an original cause.

PROCEED, S. produce or profit. Used in law and commerce, but not to be imitated.

PROCEEDING, S. [Fr.] progress from one thing or action to another; procedure.

PROCE'LOUS, Adj. [Lat.] stormy; tempestuous.

PROCE'PTION, S. the act of taking something sooner than another. Not in use.

PROCE'RITY, S. [Lat.] tallness; height of stature.

PRO'CESS, S. [Lat.] tendency, or progressive course. Gradual progress. Course. Methodical and gradual series. Course of law.

PROCE'SSION, [*procéshôn*] S. [Lat.] a train marching in a ceremonious solemnity. A cavalcade.

To **PROCE'SSION**, [*procéshôn*] V. N. to march in procession or form. A low expression.

PROCE'SSIONAL, [*procéshônal*] Adj. relating to procession.

PRO'CHRONISM, [*prókronizum*] S. [Gr.] an error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.

PRO'CIDENCE, S. [Lat.] falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCIT, S. [Lat.] complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLAIM, V. A. [Lat.] to denounce or publish in a solemn or legal manner. To tell openly. To out-law.

PROCLAMATION, S. [Lat.] publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLIVITY, S. [Lat.] tendency; natural inclination or bias. Readiness; proneness; propensity.

PROCLIVOUS, Adj. [Lat.] inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL, S. [Lat.] a Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCO'NSULSHIP, S. the office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to defer or put off from day to day. Neuterly, to be dilatory.

PROCRASTINATION, S. [Lat.] the act of delaying from time to time; dilatoriness.

PROCREANT, Adj. [Lat.] productive; propagating; pregnant.

To PROCREATE, V. A. [Lat.] to generate or produce.

PROCREATION, S. [Lat.] the act of generating, or begetting.

PROCREATIVE, Adj. generative or productive.

PROCREATOR, S. a generator, begetter.

PROCTOR, S. [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] a manager of another's affairs. An attorney in a Spiritual Court. A magistrate of an university, whose business is to see good order and exercises daily performed among the students.

PROCTORSHIP, S. the office of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, Adj. [Lat.] lying along; prone.

PROCURABLE, Adj. that which may be acquired, or obtained.

PROCURACY, S. the management of any thing.

PROCURATION, S. the act of getting or procuring. Also, an act or instrument by which a person is empowered to treat, transact, receive, &c. in another person's name.

PROCURATOR, S. [Lat.] a manager, or one that transacts business for another.

PROCURATORIAL, Adj. made by a proctor.

PROCURATORY, Adj. tending to procurement.

To PROCURE, V. A. [Lat.] to transact for another. To obtain, or acquire. To

contrive, or obtain by contrivance. To prevail on or persuade. To contrive, or forward. Neuterly, to act as a bawd or pimp.

PROCURER, S. one that gains; an obtainer. A pimp; a pandar.

PROCURRESS, S. a bawd.

PRODIGAL, Adj. [Lat.] profuse, lavish; wasteful.

PRODIGAL, S. a waster; a spendthrift. **PRODIGALITY**, S. [Fr.] the act of spending to excess; extravagance.

PRODIGIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] something which causes wonder and astonishment. Enormous; monstrous; uncommonly great.

PRODIGIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to amaze, astonish.

PRODIGY, S. [Lat.] any thing out of the common course of nature. Any thing which astonishes by its greatness or novelty. A portent.

PRODITION, S. [Lat.] treason; treachery.

PRODITORIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. Apt to make discoveries.

To PRODUCE, V. A. [Lat.] to offer to view or notice. To bring as an evidence. To bear or bring forth, applied to vegetables. To cause or generate. In Mathematics, to prolong or lengthen a line.

PRODUCE, S. that which any thing yields. Amount, profit, or gain.

PRODUCER, S. one that generates or produces.

PRODUCIBLE, Adj. such as may be exhibited. Such as may be generated or made.

PRODUCT, S. [Lat.] something yielded by lands, vegetables, or money. A work of composition. An effect.

PRODUCTILE, Adj. which may be produced.

PRODUCTION, S. [Fr.] the act of producing. The thing produced; the fruit of a product. A composition.

PRODUCTIVE, Adj. having the power to effect or produce; fertile, generating, efficient.

PRO'EM, S. [Gr.] a preface, introduction, or prelude.

PROFANATION, S. [Lat.] the act of applying any thing sacred to common use. Irreverence to holy persons or things.

PROFANE, Adj. [Lat.] irreverent to sacred persons or things; not sacred; secular. Polluted. Not purified by holy rites.

To PROFANE, V. A. [Lat.] to apply any thing sacred to common use. To be irreverent to sacred persons or things.

PROFANELY, Adv. with irreverence to sacred names or things.

PROFANENESS, S. want of due reverence to things or persons sacred.

To PROFESS, V. A. [Lat.] to declare one's self in the strongest terms; to lay claim to any opinion or religion; to lay claim to

declare one's skill in, any art or science. Neuterly, to declare openly. To declare friendship. This last sense is not in use.

PROFESSION, [*professjōn*] S. [Fr.] a calling or employment. A declaration. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

PROFESSOR, S. [Fr.] one who openly declares himself of any opinion or party. One who publickly practises or teaches an art. One who is visibly religious.

PROFESSORSHIP, S. the station or office of a public teacher.

To PROFFER, V. A. [Lat.] to propose, or offer. To attempt.

PROFFER, S. an offer made. An essay or attempt.

PROFECTION, S. [Lat.] progression; advance.

PROFICIENCE, PROFICIENCY, [*proficiency*] S. [Lat.] profit. Improvement or advancement in any thing.

PROFICIENT, [*proficiens*] S. [Lat.] one who has made advancement in any study or business.

PROFICUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] advantageous; useful.

PROFILE, S. [Fr.] the side face; an half face. Also the outline of any figure.

PROFIT, S. [Fr.] gain or advantage. Improvement.

To PROFIT, V. A. [Fr.] to confer benefit or advantage. To improve. Neuterly, to gain advantage. To make improvement. To be of use.

PROFITABLE, Adj. such as confers gain, improvement, or advantage. **SYNON.** Profitable is more applicable to gain; *advantageous*, to honour; *beneficial*, to health.

PROFITABLENESS, S. the quality of conferring gain, improvement, or advantage.

PROFITABLY, Adv. gainfully; advantageously.

PROFITLESS, Adj. without gain or advantage.

PROFLIGATE, Adj. [Lat.] abandoned to vice. Lost to virtue and decency.

PROFLIGATE, S. one that has lost all sense of virtue and decency.

PROFLIGATELY, Adv. shamelessly.

PROFLIGATENESS, S. the quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE, S. progress; course.

PROFLUENT, Adj. [Lat.] flowing forwards. "*Profluent streams.*" *Milt.*

PROFOUND, Adj. [Lat.] deep. Lowly; humble. Intellectually deep, or not obvious to the mind. Learned, or knowing beyond the common reach.

PROFOUND, S. a gulph; abyss; the main; the sea.

PROFOUNDLY, Adv. with great reach of knowledge or contrivance; deeply.

PROFOUNDNESS, S. depth, applied to place or knowledge.

PROFUNDITY, S. depth of place or knowledge.

PROFUSE, Adj. [Lat.] lavish; too liberal, or abounding to excess.

PROFUSENESS, S. lavishness; prodigality.

PROFUSION, [*profusio*] S. [Lat.] extravagance, or excess in expence. Exuberant plenty.

To PROG, V. N. to rob; to steal. To shift meanly for victuals. A low word.

PROG; S. victuals, or provisions of any kind.

PROGENITOR, S. [Lat.] a forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

PROGENY, S. [Lat.] a race; offspring; generation.

PROGNOSTIC, Adj. [Fr. see *PROGNOSTICATE*] betokening disease or recovery. before; foreshowing.

PROGNOSTIC, S. the skill of foretelling diseases or their events. A prediction.

To PROGNOSTICATE, V. A. [Gr.] to foretel, foreshow, or presage.

PROGNOSTICATION, S. the act of foreknowing or foreshowing; prediction; foretold.

PROGNOSTICATOR, S. a foreteller; foreknower.

PROGRAMMA, S. [Gr.] a letter sealed with the king's seal; also a bill giving notice of something to be transacted in a school or university.

PROGRESS, S. [Lat.] course; passage. Motion forward. Intellectual improvement. A circuit, or journey.

To PROGRESS, V. N. [Lat.] to move forward; to pass. Obsolete.

PROGRESSION, [*progressio*] S. [Lat.] a regular and gradual advance. Motion forward. Course; passage. Intellectual improvement.

PROGRESSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] going forward: Advancing or increasing gradually.

PROGRESSIVELY, Adv. by gradual steps or regular course.

PROGRESSIVENESS, S. the state of moving forward, or advancing.

To PROHIBIT, V. A. [Lat.] to interdict by authority. To debar or hinder.

PROHIBITION, [*prohibitiō*] S. [Lat.] the act of forbidding; interdict; hinderance; forbiddance.

PROHIBITORY, Adj. implying prohibition; forbidding.

To PROJECT, V. A. [Lat.] to throw out, or cast forward. To exhibit a form or representation. To scheme, contrive, or form in the mind, from *projicer*, Fr. Neuterly, to jut out, or shoot forward.

PROJECT, S. a scheme, plan, contrivance.

SYNON. *Project* is a plan in order to execute a *design*; the *design* is what we propose to execute.

PROJECTILE, S. a body cast forwards,

or obliquely, put in motion by an engine.

PROJE'CTILE, Adj. [Fr.] impelled forward.

PROJE'CTION, S. the act of shooting forwards. A plan or delineation. A scheme or plan of action. In Chemistry, an operation, or the crisis of an operation.

PROJE'CTOR, S. one that employs himself in forming schemes or designs. One that forms wild and impracticable schemes.

PROJE'CTURE, S. a jutting out.

TO PROIN, V. A. [corrupted from *prune*] to lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

TO PROLA'TE, V. A. [Lat.] to speak, pronounce or utter.

PROLA'TE, Adj. [Lat.] oblate or flat.

PROLA'TION, [*prolúshon*] S. [Lat.] pronunciation, utterance. Delay; act of deferring.

PROLEGO'MENA, S. [Gr.] a previous or introductory discourse.

PROLE'PSIS, S. [Gr.] a form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated; viz. Thus, *it may be objected*.

PROLE'PTICAL, Adj. previous; antecedent. In Medicine, when a paroxysm or fit returns sooner and sooner every time.

PROLE'PTICALLY, Adv. by way of anticipation or prevention.

PROLETA'RIAN, Adj. mean; vile; vulgar. "*Proletarian* tything men." *Hudib.*

PROLI'FIC, **PROLI'FICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] fruitful; generative; productive.

PROLIFICA'TION, S. generation of children.

PRO'LIX, Adj. [Lat.] long; tedious; verbose; circumlocutory.

PRO'LIXITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of being tiresome through length; tediousness.

PRO'LIXNESS, S. tediousness.

PROLOCU'TOR, S. [Lat.] a foreman, or person chosen by a society to be their speaker.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, S. the office or dignity of a prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE, [*prólóg*] S. [Gr.] an introductory discourse, peculiarly applied to a poem spoken before a play.

TO PRO'LOGUE, [*prólóg*] V. A. to introduce by a formal discourse.

TO PROLO'NG, V. A. [Fr.] to lengthen out. To put off longer. To continue.

PROLONGA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of lengthening. Delay to a longer time.

PROLU'SION, [*prolúshon*] S. [Lat.] in Literature, is a term applied to certain pieces or compositions made previously to others by way of prelude or exercise.

PRO'MINENT, Adj. [Lat.] standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant.

PRO'MINENCY, S. [Lat.] the quality of standing out beyond the other parts; protuberance; extant or jutting-out part.

PROMIS'CUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] mingled; confused; without distinction.

PROMIS'CUOUSLY, Adv. indiscriminately; with a confused mixture.

PROMISE, S. [Lat.] assurance given of something to be done, or some benefit to be conferred. Figuratively, hope.

TO PROMISE, V. A. [Lat.] to give a person notice or assurance of some benefit to be conferred. Neuterly, to assure by words.

PROMISSORY, Adj. [Lat.] containing profession of some benefit to be conferred, or of some debt to be paid.

PROMONT, **PROMONTORY**, S. [Lat.] a head-land, or high land jutting into the sea, the extremity of which, towards the sea, is called a cape.

TO PROMOTE, V. A. [Lat.] to forward, or advance. To prefer or exalt.

PROMOTION, [*promóshon*] S. advancement or preferment. Exaltation.

TO PROMOVE, V. A. [Lat.] to promote; to forward; to advance.

PROMPT, Adj. [Lat.] quick; ready; acute. Willing, without any new motive or incentive. Ready; told down, applied to payment.

TO PROMPT, V. A. [Ital.] to help a person when at a loss in repeating by heart. To incite. To remind.

PROMPTER, S. one who assists a public speaker when at a loss; or who persuades or advises a person to do a thing. An admonisher.

PROMPTITUDE, S. [Fr.] quickness; readiness; alacrity.

PROMPTNESS, S. readiness; alacrity.

PROMPTUARY, S. [Lat.] a storehouse, repository, or magazine.

TO PROMULGATE, or **PROMULGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to publish; to make known by public declaration.

PROMULGATION, S. [Lat.] publication; open exhibition.

PROMULGER, S. one that publishes, or teaches openly.

PRONE, Adj. [Lat.] bending or looking downwards. Lying with the face downwards. Sloping, applied to place. Inclined, propense, or disposed to; generally used in an ill sense, and followed by *to*.

PRONENESS, S. the state of bending, stooping, or lying with the face downwards. Descent. Inclination; used in an ill sense.

PRONG, S. [Belg.] the tooth of a fork; a pitch-fork; an instrument in husbandry.

PRONOUN, S. [Lat.] a word used instead of nouns or names; as *I, thou, we, he, they*, &c.

TO PRONOUNCE, V. A. [Lat.] to speak or utter. To utter, or deliver solemnly and rhetorically. To form or articulate. Neuterly, to speak with confidence or authority.

PRONUNCIATION, [*pronunshon*] S. [Lat.] the act or manner of uttering.

PROOF, S. in Arithmetic, is a proof whereby the truth and justness of a calculation

tion is examined and ascertained. In Law, it denotes the mediums and arguments used to evince the truth of any thing; and is twofold, viz. *vivâ voce*, by living witnesses; and a dead proof, such as that of deeds, records, &c. It likewise signifies trial or experiment. Also, a printed sheet sent to the author, or corrector of the press, in order to be corrected. It is used also in a synonymous sense with standard: Thus we call that *Proof spirit* which is of the standard strength. **SYNON.** *Experiment* relates, properly, to the truth of things: *Trial* concerns, particularly, the use of things: *Proof* has a greater relation to the quality of things.

PROOF, Adj. [though used as an adjective, yet only an elliptical expression for, *of proof*] impenetrable; able to resist. Used with *to* or *against*.

To **PROP**, V. A. [Belg.] to support by something placed under or against. To hinder from falling. To sustain or support.

PROP, S. any thing used to keep a thing from falling; a support; a stay.

PROPAGABLE, Adj. such as may be spread, or continued by succession.

To **PROPAGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to continue or spread by generation or successive production. To extend or widen. To promote. To generate.

PROPAGATION, [*propagâtiôn*] S. [Lat.] continuance, or spreading by generation, or successive production.

To **PROPEL**, V. A. [Lat.] to push or drive forward.

To **PROPEND**, V. N. [Lat.] to incline any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing.

PROPENDENCY, S. inclination or tendency of desire to any thing. Pre-consideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

PROPENSE, Adj. [Lat.] inclined or disposed, applied to either good or bad.

PROPENSION, [*propensîôn*] **PROPENTY**, S. [Lat.] disposed to any thing either good or bad. Tendency.

PROPER, Adj. [Lat.] peculiar; belonging to one, so as to distinguish it from others.

In Grammar, noting a proper name from an appellative; as, *Thomas*, the proper name for a man, the appellative. Natural. Fit; adapted; qualified. Exact; just. Elegant; pretty; as, "Moses was a *proper* child." Tall; lusty. One's own, joined with the possessive pronoun, *my*, *your*, *his*, *their*, &c.

PROPERLY, Adv. in a fit or suitable manner. In a strict sense.

PROPERNESS, S. the quality of being proper, tall, and well made.

PROPERTY, S. in a general sense, is that which constitutes or denominates a thing proper; or it is a particular virtue or quality which nature has bestowed on some things exclusive of all others: thus *colour* is a property of *light*; *extension*, of *body*. In Law, it

is used to denote that right which a person has to lands or tenements, goods or chattels, in no respect depending on another's courtesy.

To **PROPERTY**, V. A. to invest with qualities. To seize as belonging to. Little used.

PROPHA'SIS, [*profâsis*] S. [Gr.] an excuse; a pretence. In Medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECY, [*profesy*] S. [Gr.] a declaration of something future; prediction.

To **PRO'PHECY**, [*profesy*] V. N. to foretell something future; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate. In Scripture language, to preach by divine inspiration.

PROPHET, [*profet*] S. [Fr.] one that foretells something future; a foreteller; predictor.

PROPHETESS, [*profetess*] S. [Fr.] a woman that foretells future events.

PROPHE'TIC, **PROPHE'TICAL**, [*profétical*] Adj. [Fr.] foreseeing or foretelling future events. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

PROPHE'TICALLY, [*profétically*] Adv. with knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

To **PRO'PHETIZE**, [*profetize*] V. N. to give predictions.

PROPHYLA'CTIC, [*profylâctîc*] Adj. [Gr.] preventive; preservative.

PROPINQUITY, S. [Lat.] nearness of situation, relation, time, or blood.

PROPTIABLE, [*propitiabile*] Adj. such as may be appeased or rendered favourable.

To **PROPTIATE**, [*propitiare*] V. A. [Lat.] to appease a person angry or offended. To render favourable. To conciliate.

PROPTIATION, [*propitiâtiôn*] S. [Fr.] the act of appeasing anger or resentment. The atonement, offering, or means by which any person is rendered favourable.

PROPTIATORY, [*propitiatory*] Adj. [Fr.] having the power to appease or reconcile; expiatory.

PROPTIOUS, [*propitiôus*] Adj. [Lat.] favourable; kind; reconciling.

PROPTIOUSNESS, [*propitiôusness*] S. the quality of being favourable, kind, or reconciling.

PROPLA'SM, S. [Gr.] mould; matrix.

PROPLA'STICE, S. [Gr.] the art of making moulds for casting.

PROPO'NENT, S. [Lat.] one that makes a proposal. One who proposes a subject for disputation.

PROPO'RTION, [*propôrshôn*] S. [Lat.] when two quantities are compared one with another, in respect of their greatness or smallness, the comparison is called *ratio*, *reason*, *rate*, or *proportion*: but when more than two quantities are compared, then the comparison is more usually called the *proportion* that they have to one another. Equal degree. Degrees in harmony. Size; form.

To

To PROPORTION, [the *ti* is pron. like *sh* in this word and its following derivatives; as, *proportion*, &c.] V. A. [Fr.] to adjust or equal in comparative degrees. To form with symmetry.

PROPORTIONABLE, Adj. adjusted or suited by comparative relation. Fit.

PROPORTIONAL, Adj. [Fr.] having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of equality; bearing some relation to another thing with which it is compared.

PROPORTIONALITY, S. the quality of being proportionable.

PROPORTIONATE, Adj. suited, adjusted, or bearing some respect to another thing in comparison.

To PROPORTIONATE, V. A. to adjust according to settled rates.

PROPORTIONATENESS, S. the state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPOSAL, [*propôzal*] S. a scheme or design offered to consideration or acceptance. Offer to the mind.

To PROPOSE, [*propôze*] V. A. [Lat.] to offer for consideration. Neuterly, to lay schemes or intend.

PROPOSITION, [*propôzishon*] S. [Lat.] a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied, and offered for assent or denial. An offer of terms; proposal.

PROPOSITIONAL, [*propôzishonal*] Adj. considered as a proposition.

To PROPOUND, V. A. [Lat.] to offer to consideration. To propose.

PROPRIETARY, S. [Fr.] a possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETARY, Adj. belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRIETOR, S. a person that has an exclusive right. A possessor; owner.

PROPRIETY, S. [Lat.] an exclusive right. Accuracy, justness, or fitness.

PROPT, used by poetical writers instead of *propped*, the participle passive of *PROP*.

To PROPUGN, [*propûng*] V. A. [Lat.] defend, justify, or vindicate.

PROPUGNATION, S. [Lat.] defence.

PROPUGNER, S. one who defends, justifies, or vindicates.

PROPUSSION, [*propûsshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of driving forward.

PRORE, S. [Lat.] the prow of a ship; used in poetry.

PROROGATION, S. [Lat.] continuation; prolongation; the deferring to a longer and stated time. The interruption of the session of parliament by royal authority.

To PROROGUE, [*prorôg*] V. A. [Lat.] to protract or prolong. To put off to another time.

PRORUPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of bursting forth.

PROSAIC, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to prose. Resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE, V. A. [Lat.] to doom to destruction. To interdict.

PROSCRIPTION, S. [Lat.] the act of writing down a person's name in a list, and posting it in some public place with a reward for any one that shall bring his head. The act of dooming the life of a person to death, and his goods to confiscation.

PROSE, [*proze*] S. [Lat.] language not confined to numbers, limited quantity of syllables, or jingle of verse.

To PROSECUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to continue endeavours. To carry on. To proceed or continue in any consideration or disquisition. In Law, to sue criminally; to pursue legally.

PROSECUTION, S. an endeavour to carry on. A continued attempt, or a continuation of an attempt. A suit against a person in law.

PROSECUTOR, S. one that continues his endeavours, or carries on any thing. One who sues another for some crime or trespass.

PROSELYTE, S. [Gr.] one that is persuaded to change his religious or political sentiments. A convert.

PROSEMINATION, S. [Lat.] propagation by seed.

PROSODY, S. [Gr.] that part of Grammar, which teaches the sound or quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSONOMASIA, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein a person speaks to things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them return suitable replies. Allusion to the likeness of a sound in several names and words.

PROSOPOPEIA, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric a figure in which things are represented as if they were persons; personification.

PROSPECT, S. [Lat.] a view of something distant. A place which affords an extended view. An object of view. View of something future, opposed to retrospect.

PROSPECTIVE, Adj. viewing at a distance. Acting with foresight.

To PROSPER, V. A. [Lat.] to make happy. Neuterly, to be successful; to thrive.

PROSPERITY, S. [Lat.] a state where things succeed according to our wishes, and are productive of affluence and wealth. Success. What we call *good-fortune* is the effect of chance; it comes unexpected. *Prosperity* is the success of conduct, and comes in degrees.

PROSPEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] successful; fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, Adv. successfully; fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, S. prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE, [*prospishience*] S. [Lat.] the act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, S. [Lat.] depression; state of being cast down.

To PROSTITUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to expose to wickedness or expose for vile purposes.

generally used of women sold to answer the cravings of lust, either by themselves or others.

PROSTITUTE, S. one that will do any thing for money. A public strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, S. the act of setting or being set to sale. The life of a public strumpet.

PROSTRATE, Adj. [Lat. Johnson accents it on the second syllable] lying at length, lying on the ground in adoration.

To **PROSTRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to lay flat or throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, S. [Fr.] the act of falling down in adoration. Dejection; depression.

PROSTYLE, S. [Gr.] a building having pillars only in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM, S. the connection of two syllogisms, in such a manner, that the conclusion of the first is the major or minor of the following.

PROTASIS, S. [Gr.] a maxim or proposition. In the ancient Drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy which explains the argument of the piece.

To **PROTECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to defend; to cover from any evil; to shield.

PROTECTION, S. [Fr.] a defence, or cover from evil. A kind of passport, whereby a person is exempted from being pressed or otherwise molested.

PROTECTOR, S. [Fr.] a defender, or one who guards from danger. A person formerly intrusted with the care of the kingdom during the king's minority.

PROTECTRESS, S. a female that protects.

To **PROTEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to hold out or stretch forth.

PROTERVITY, S. [Lat.] petulance; forwardness; forwardness; coquetry; impudence; rudeness.

To **PROTEST**, V. N. [Lat.] to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion or resolution. To note the non-payment of a bill of exchange, and claim payment of either of the indorsers. Actively, to prove, show, or give evidence. To call as a witness.

PROTEST, S. a solemn declaration of one's opinion against something, generally applied to that made by peers in parliament when they disagree with a majority. An instrument or writing whereby a person, on non-payment of a bill of exchange by one on whom it is drawn, is authorised to claim it from either of the indorsers or the drawer.

PROTESTANT, Adj. belonging to a protestant.

PROTESTANT, S. a person who belongs to the reformed religion, as delivered by one that at first protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

PROTESTATION, S. [Fr.] a solemn declaration against any fact, resolution, or action.

PROTHONOTARY, S. [Fr.] the head register or recorder of civil actions in the courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas.

PROTOCOL, S. [Gr.] the original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, S. [Gr.] the first martyr.

PROTOPLAST, S. [Gr.] something formed first to serve as a model; an original.

PROTOTYPE, S. [Gr.] an original by which any thing is formed; archetype.

To **PROTRACT**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw out, lengthen, or delay.

PROTRACTER, S. one who draws out any thing to a tedious length. A mathematical instrument used in measuring angles. An instrument in Surgery for extracting noxious bodies out of wounds.

PROTRACTION, S. the act of drawing into length, or delaying. In Surveying, laying down the dimensions of ground surveyed.

PROTRACTIVE, Adj. dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, Adj. [Gr.] hortatory; suasive.

To **PROTRUDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to thrust or push forward.

PROTRUSION, [protruzhon] S. [Lat.] the act of thrusting forward. A thrust; push.

PROTUBERANCE, S. [Lat.] something swelling above the other parts. Prominence; tumour.

PROTUBERANT, Adj. [Lat.] swelling out or beyond the other parts; prominent.

To **PROTUBERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to swell out beyond the other parts.

PROUD, Adj. [Sax.] having too high an opinion of one's own qualities, and too mean a one of those which belong to another. Lofty, splendid, magnificent. Disdainful baseness. Daring. Lofty of mien, or grand of person. Ostentatious. Salacious, applied to brutes. Fungous, applied to flesh.

To **PROVE**, [proove] V. A. [Lat.] to confirm or show by argument or testimony. To try, bring to the test, or experience. To be found by experiment. To succeed.

PROVEDITOR, **PROVEDORE**, S. [Ital.] one who undertakes to procure supplies for an army. An officer, in Italy, who superintends matters relating to policy.

PROVENDER, S. [Fr.] dry food for cattle: Hay and corn.

PROVERB, S. [Lat.] a concise, witty speech or sentence, applied on particular occasions as a rule of life. An adage; a saw.

To **PROVERB**, V. A. to mention as a commonly received saying or maxim. Vulgar.

PROVERBIAL, Adj. used as a proverb or common sentence. Suitable to a proverb.

To **PROVIDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. To furnish or supply, with *of* or *with* before the thing. To stipulate or make conditions. Used with *against*, to take measures for counteracting

PRO

counteracting or escaping any ill. Used with *for*, to take care of beforehand. *Provided that*, implies on these terms or conditions.

PROVIDENCE, S. foresight displayed in taking measures beforehand. Frugality, founded on a regard to futurity. The care or interposition of the Deity, by which all things are preserved.

PROVIDENCE, a colony in New England, which, with Rhode Island, constitutes a charter-government; its chief town is Newport.

PROVIDENT, Adj. [Lat.] cautious, forecasting, prudent, or taking measures beforehand.

PROVIDENTIAL, [*providential*] Adj. effected by, and to be referred to, the interposition of God.

PROVIDENTLY, Adv. with foresight, prudence, or frugality founded on a regard to futurity.

PROVINCE, S. [Lat.] an office or business peculiar to a person. A region; a tract. In Geography, a division of a kingdom or state, comprising several cities and towns, &c. all under the same government, and usually distinguished by the extent either of the civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, [*provincial*] Adj. belonging to a province, opposed to one's native country: Foreign; rude; unpolished. Belonging to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, [*provincial*] S. a spiritual governor.

TO PROVIDCIATE, [*provinciate*] V. A. [from *province*] to turn to a province. Not in use.

PROVISION, [*provision*] S. [Lat.] the act of procuring beforehand. Measures taken beforehand. Stock collected. Victuals, food, or provender. A term or condition.

PROVISIONAL, [*provisional*] Adj. provided for temporary need.

PROVISO, [*provisio*] S. [Lat.] a provisional caution, condition, stipulation.

PROVOCATION, S. [Lat.] an act by which anger is caused. In Law, an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, S. any thing which is supposed to strengthen nature. Generally applied as inciting venery.

PROVOCATIVENESS, S. the quality of being provocative.

TO PROVO'KE, V. A. [Lat.] to rouse, awake; to excite by offence. To make angry, or offend. To cause, promote, or excite. To challenge. To move or induce.

PROVOKER, S. one that raises anger. Causer; promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, S. [Fr.] the chief of any body or society. The executioner in an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, S. the office of a provost.

PROV, [*pro*] S. [Fr.] the head or fore part of a ship.

PRU

PROWESS, S. [Fr.] bravery; military courage.

TO PROWL, V. A. to rove over. Neuterly, to wander in search of prey; to plunder.

PROXIMATE, Adj. [Lat.] next in the series or order of our ideas or reasoning; near and immediate.

PROXIME, Adj. [Lat.] next.

PROXIMITY, S. [Lat.] the state of being near. Nearness.

PROXY, S. [by contraction from *procuracy*] the agency of another. The substitution of another instead of one's self. A person substituted or deputed to act instead of another.

PRUDE, S. [Fr.] a woman affectedly nice and modest.

PRUDENCE, S. [Lat.] the art of suiting words and actions according to the circumstance of things, or rules of right reason.

PRUDENT, Adj. [Lat.] ordering actions or words with a proper regard to their consequences.

PRUDENTIAL, [*prudential*] Adj. eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, [*prudential*] S. maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, [*prudentiality*] S. eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, Adv. in a discreet or judicious manner.

PRUDERY, S. too great an affectation of niceness or modesty.

PRUDISH, Adj. affectedly grave or nice.

TO PRUNE, V. A. to lop or free trees from their superfluous branches. To clear from any excrescence. Neuterly, to dress & show.

PRUNE, S. [Lat.] a dried plum.

PRUNELLO, S. a kind of stuff woven with a mixture of silk and worsted, of which clergymen's gowns are made. A kind of plum, from *prunelle*, Fr.

PRUNIFEROUS, Adj. producing plums.

PRUNING-HOOK, **PRUNING-KNIFE**, S. a hook or knife used in cutting off the superfluous branches of trees.

PRURIENCE, **PRURIENCY**, [Lat.] an itching, immoderate desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, Adj. [Lat.] itching; prurient.

PRURIGINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] tending to the itch.

PRUSSIA, a large county of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Lithuania and Samogitia, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Cassubia, and is about 100 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and so forth. There are two large lakes, besides the Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are

good constitution, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal business of the inhabitants is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. Prussia is divided into two parts; Ducal Prussia, otherwise called Polish Prussia, and Regal Prussia, or rather the kingdom of Prussia, because it was made an hereditary kingdom by the emperor in 1706. The inhabitants are generally protestants, after the confession of Augsburg, though there are a great number of the reformed, and Roman Catholics, who live in harmony with each other.

To PRY, V. A. to peep narrowly: to search or look curiously, officiously, or importunately; used with *into*.

PSALM, [*psalm*] S. [Gr.] a hymn or song on some holy subject.

PSALMIST, [*psalmist*] S. [Fr.] a writer or composer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, [*psalmody*] S. [Gr.] the art or practice of singing psalms.

PSALMOGRAPHY, [*psalmography*] S. [Gr.] the art of writing psalms.

PSALMS, [*psalms*] a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing spiritual songs and hymns, written by king David, and others. They are called *Psalms*, from the Greek *psallo*, which signifies to *touch sweetly*, because with the voice was joined the sound of musical instruments.

PSALTER, [*psalter*] S. [Sax.] a psalm-book.

PSALTERY, [*psaltery*] S. a kind of harp or dulcimer played on with sticks.

PSEUDO, S. [Gr.] a prefix to words, which signifies false, as *pseudo-prophet*, *pseudo-prime*, a false prophet, &c.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, [*pseudography*] S. false writing.

PSEUDOLOGY, S. [Gr.] falsehood of speech.

PSHAW, Interj. used as an expression of contempt and disregard.

PTISAN, [*ptisan*] S. [Fr.] a medical drink made of barley boiled with liquorice, raisins, &c.

PTYALISM, [*ty'alizm*] S. [Gr.] a salivation; effusion of spittle.

PUBERTY, S. [Lat.] the time of life when the two sexes ripen to their perfect state.

PUBESCENT, Adj. [Lat.] arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENCE, S. [Lat.] the state of arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, S. [Lat.] a toll-gatherer. A low language, one that keeps an alehouse.

PUBLIC, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a state, nation, opposed to private. Open, notorious, or generally known. Regarding not private interest, but that of the community, applied to persons. Open for general entertainment, followed by *house*.

PUBLIC, S. the general body of a state,

nation, or mankind, the people. General notice.

PUBLICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making generally known, or of common use; promulgation; edition.

PUBLICNESS, S. state of belonging to the community. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICSPIRITED, Adj. having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, V. A. [Lat.] to discover, or make generally known. To put forth a book.

PUBLISHER, S. one who makes publick or generally known. One who puts a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, S. [Fr.] a state of virginity.

PUCK, S. [perhaps the same with *gug*] some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

To PUCKER, V. A. to gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, see POTHER.

To PUDDER, V. N. [see POTHER] to make a tumult or bustle.

PUDDING, S. [Brit.] a kind of food boiled in a bag; or stuffed in some parts of an animal; or baked. The gut of an animal.

PUDDING-TIME, S. dinner-time or time to begin dinner, the pudding being formerly the first dish served up. Nick of time; critical minute.

PUDDLE, S. a dirty plash of mud and water.

To PUDDLE, V. A. to make muddy.

PUDDOCK, or PURROCK, S. [for paddock, or parrook] a provincial word for a small inclosure.

PU'DENCY, S. [Lat.] modesty; shamefacedness.

PUDICITY, S. [Lat.] modesty; chastity.

PUDICIOUS, [*pudibious*] Adj. chaste; modest.

PUERILE, Adj. [Lat.] resembling or becoming a boy or child; childish, boyish, silly, weak.

PUERILITY, S. boyishness; childishness.

PU'ET, S. see PEWET.

PUFF, S. [Belg.] a quick blast of breath. A small blast of wind. A mushroom. Any thing light, porous, and swelled with wind. An instrument used to powder hair with. Any hyperbolical or exaggerated commendation.

To PUFF, V. N. [Belg.] to swell the cheeks with included breath. To blow with a quick blast. To blow with scornfulness. To breathe thick and hard. To commend to excess or without reason. To swell with pride. To raise the price of goods at an auction, by inducing others to bid beyond their value.

PU'FFER, S. one that puffs.

PU'FFIN, S. [Ital.] a water fowl. A kind of fish. A fungus filled with dust.

PU'FFY, Adj. windy; flatulent. Tumid, turgid, applied to stile.

PUG, S. [Sax. a girl] a name given to a monkey, or other animal, tenderly loved. A sort of Dutch dog.

PUGH, [pūb] Interj. a word used to express contempt.

PU'GIL, S. [Fr.] what may be taken up between the thumb and the two forefingers.

PUGNA'CIOUS, [pugnā'shious] Adj. [Lat.] fond of fighting. Quarrelsome.

PUGNA'CITY, S. [Lat.] quarrelsome-ness; inclination to fight.

PU'ISNE, [pūny] Adj. [Fr.] young; petty; inconsiderable; small.

PUI'SSANCE, S. [Fr.] power, strength, force.

PUI'SSANT, Adj. [Fr.] powerful, mighty, strong, forceable.

PUKE, S. a vomit; an emetic.

To PUKE, V. A. to vomit; to spew.

PU'KER, S. medicine causing a vomit.

PU'LCHRITUDE, [pūlkritude] S. [Lat.] handsomeness, grace, comeliness; the reverse of deformity.

To PULE, V. N. [Fr.] to cry like a chicken. To cry or whimper like a child.

PU'LHAM, St. Mary Magdalen, a village in Norfolk, with a fair, a fortnight before Whitfun-Monday, for cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen's ware.

PULICO'SITY, S. [Lat.] abundance of fleas.

PU'LILOSE, Adj. [Lat.] abounding with fleas.

PU'LING, Adj. [Fr.] sickly; weakly; crazy.

To PULL, V. A. to draw towards one with continued violence. To draw forcibly. To pluck or gather, applied to fruits. To tear, to rend. To draw out the entrails of a fowl. Used with *down*, to subvert, ruin, or demolish. To degrade. Used with *up*, to eradicate, to extirpate.

PULL, S. the act of pulling; a pluck.

PU'LLEN, S. poultry.

PU'LLET, S. [Fr.] a young hen.

PU'LLEY, S. [Fr.] a little wheel, with a channel round its edge, and turning round a pivot.

To PU'LLULATE, V. A. [Lat.] to germinate, bud, spring or sprout.

PU'LMONARY, PULMO'NIC, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the lungs.

PULP, S. [Lat.] any soft mass. The soft or fleshy part of fruit.

PU'LPIT, S. [Lat.] a place raised on high, whereon a public speaker stands. The higher desk in a church, from whence the minister delivers his sermons.

PU'LPOUS, Adj. [from *pulp*] soft.

PU'LPOUSNESS, S. the quality of being pulpos.

PU'LPY, Adj. soft; pappy.

PULSA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

PULSA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a striker; a beater.

PULSE, S. [Lat.] the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries. Alternate expansion and contraction. Oscillation; vibration. Leguminous plants. To feel one's pulse implies figuratively, to try to know one's mind.

To PULSE, V. N. to beat like the pulse.

PU'LSION, [pūlsion] S. [Lat.] the act of forcing or driving forward.

PU'LVABLE, S. capable of being reduced to dust.

PULVERIZA'TION, S. the act of reducing to powder.

To PU'LVERIZE, V. A. [Fr.] to reduce to dust or powder.

PU'LVERULENCE, S. [Lat.] dustiness; abundance of dust.

PU'LVIL, S. [Lat.] sweet scents or odours.

PU'MICE, S. [Lat.] the slag or cinder of some fossil brought to this state by fire. Its texture is lax, spongy, full of little pores and cavities; it is of a pale whitish colour, and is found near volcanoes.

PU'MMEL, S. see POMMEL.

PUMP, S. [Fr.] a machine formed on the principles of a syringe, by which water is drawn up from wells, &c. A shoe with thin turned sole, and low heel.

To PUMP, V. A. to work a pump: To throw out or draw up water by a pump.

PU'MPION, S. a plant.

PUN, S. a quibble or equivocation arising from the use of a word which has two different meanings.

To PUN, V. A. to quibble, or to use a word in different meanings.

To PUNCH, V. A. [Fr.] to make a hole by driving a pointed instrument. To fight with the fist.

PUNCH; S. a pointed instrument driven by a blow to make holes. A liquor made of rum or brandy, oranges or lemons, water, sugar. The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show, from *punchinello*, Ital. A short person.

PU'NCHEON, S. [Fr.] an instrument driven to make a hole or impression. A measure containing eighty-four gallons.

PU'NCHEON, S. an instrument that makes a hole or impression, when driven by a hammer, &c.

PUNCTI'LIO, S. [Ital.] a small point of behaviour. A nice point of exactness.

PUNCTI'LIOUS, Adj. nice; exact; nice in trivial parts of breeding.

PUNCTO, S. [Lat.] a nice point of money. The point in fencing.

PUNCTU

PUP

PUR

PUNCTUAL, Adj. [Fr.] comprised or consisting in a point. Exact; nice; punctilious.

PUNCTUALITY, S. a scrupulous exactness.

PUNCTUALLY, Adv. nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

PUNCTUALNESS, S. exactness; nicety.

PUNCTUATION, S. [Lat.] the act of setting the stops or proper pauses to sentences.

TO PUNCTULATE, V. N. [Lat.] to mark with small spots,

PUNCTURE, S. [Lat.] a hole made with a sharp pointed instrument.

PUNDLE, S. a short and fat woman.

PUNGENCY, S. the power of pricking, or causing a sensation of acrimony or sharpness on the tongue. The power of affecting the mind.

PUNGENT, Adj. [Lat.] pricking. Affecting the tongue with sensation of sharpness or acridness.

PUNICE, S. [Fr.] a bug; a wall-louse.

PUNICEOUS, [*puniceous*] Adj. [Lat.] purple.

PUNINESS, S. pettishness; Smallness.

TO PUNISH, V. A. [Lat.] to chastise: To afflict with penalties or death, for the commission of some crime.

PUNISHABLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

PUNISHABLENESS, S. the quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER, S. one who inflicts pains for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, S. [Fr.] any penalty or pain inflicted on account of the violation of some law.

PUNITIVE, S. [Lat.] inflicting pain or punishment for the violation of some law.

PUNITORY, Adj. [Lat.] punishing; tending to punishment. *Punitory interest*, in civil law, is such interest of money as is due for delay of payment, or breach of promise, &c.

PUNK, S. [Sax.] a common prostitute; a strumpet; whore.

PUNSTER, S. [from *pun*] a quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by using words that have a double meaning.

TO PUNT, V. N. to play at basset or ombre.

PUNY, Adj. [Fr.] young; inferior. Petty.

PUNY, S. a person young and inexperienced. A novice.

TO PUP, V. N. to bring forth whelps or puppies.

PUPIL, S. [Lat.] the apple of the eye. A scholar, or one under the care of a tutor.

A ward, under the care of a guardian.

PUPILAGE, S. the state of a scholar, or ward.

PUPILARY, Adj. [Lat.] pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET, S. [Fr.] a small image moved by springs, and imitating the gestures of an

actor. A person entirely under the direction of another.

PUPPET-SHOW, S. a drama or play performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PUPPY, S. [Fr.] a whelp, or the issue of a female dog. A name of contemptuous reproach, implying a person to be unworthy the name of a man.

PURBECK, a peninsula in the S. E. part of Dorsetshire. There are several towns in it, the principal of which is Corfe castle, already taken notice of in its proper place.

PURBLIND, S. see **POREBLIND**.

PURCHASABLE, Adj. purchased or to be bought.

TO PURCHASE, V. A. [Fr.] to buy for a price. To obtain at any expence. In sea language, to draw in, "The capitan *purchase* apace."

PURCHASE, S. [old Fr.] any thing bought or obtained for a price. Any thing of which possession is taken.

PURCHASER, S. a buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, Adj. [Lat.] unfulfilled. Clear, unaltered by any mixtures. Void of guilt, or sin. Not vitiated, applied to speech. Mere. Chaste.

PURELY, Adv. in a pure manner, innocently, merely.

PURENESS, S. the quality of being free from mixture, composition, guilt, or various modes of speech.

PURFILE, S. [Fr.] a kind of trimming for women's gowns made of tinsel and thread; called also bobbin work.

TO PURFLE, V. A. [Fr.] to decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery.

PURFLE, S. [Fr.] a border of embroidery.

PURGATION, S. [Lat.] the act of cleansing from bad or vitious mixtures. The act of cleansing the body downwards by medicine. The act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of cleansing the body by stool, Cathartic.

PURGATORY, S. [Lat.] a place wherein souls, according to the Romish church, are cleansed from carnal impurities before their reception into heaven.

TO PURGE, V. A. [Lat.] to cleanse or clear. To clear from guilt, or imputation of guilt. To evacuate the body by stool. To clarify from dregs or impurities, applied to liquors.

PURGE, S. a medicine which cleanses the impurities of the body by stool.

PURGER, S. one who clears away any thing that is noxious; purge; cathartic.

PURIFICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making pure or cleansing from foreign mixtures. The act of cleansing from guilt, or bodily impurities.

PURI-

PURIFICATIVE, PURIFICATORY, Adj. having the power or tendency to clear from impurities.

PURIFIER, S. a cleanser or refiner.

To **PURIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to cleanse from impurity, filth, corruption, barbarousness, or improprieties.

PURIST, S. [Fr.] one affectedly or superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PURITAN, S. a name formerly given in derision to the dissenters from the church of England, on account of their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions.

PURITANICAL, Adj. relating to, or resembling Puritans.

PURITANISM, S. the tenets of a person who affects extraordinary purity in religion.

PURITY, S. [Lat.] cleanness, freeness from dirt, foulness, guilt, unchasteness, or foreign mixtures.

PURL, S. an embroidered border. A kind of liquor, in which wormwood, and other bitters are infused.

To **PURL**, V. N. to murmur or flow with a gentle noise. Actively, to adorn the edges with fringe or embroidery.

PURLEIGH, [Purley] a village in Essex, whose fair is on Whitsun-Tuesday for toys.

PURLIEU, [purléu] S. the borders of a forest. A border or inclosure.

PURLINS, S. those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

To **PURLOIN**, V. A. to steal, or take away the property of another privately.

PURLOINER, S. one that takes away the property of another privately.

PURPARTY, S. [Fr.] share; part in division.

PURPLE, Adj. [Lat.] red tinged with blue. In poetry, red.

To **PURPLE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make of a red colour mixed with blue. To make red.

PURPLES, S. spots of a livid red colour, which break out in malignant fevers. A purple fever.

PURPLISH, Adj. somewhat purple.

PURPORT, S. [Fr.] the design, effect, or tendency, of a discourse or writing.

To **PURPORT**, V. A. to show. To intend.

PURPOSE, S. [Lat.] intention or design. Effect. Consequence. Example. Suitableness to the end intended.

To **PURPOSE**, V. A. to intend, design, or resolve.

PURPOSELY, Adv. with intention or design.

PURPRIZE, [purprize] S. [old Fr.] a close or inclosure; also the whole compass of a manor.

To **PURR**, V. N. to murmur like a cat when pleased.

PURSE, S. [Brit.] a bag in which money is kept.

To **PURSE**, V. A. to put into a purse. To gather up like the mouth of a purse.

PURSEPROUD, Adj. haughty on account of wealth.

PURSER, S. [in a king's ship] is an officer who has the charge of the victuals, and takes care they are good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a list of the ship's company, and sets down exactly the days of each man's admittance to pay.

PURSINESS, PURSIVENESS, S. shortness of breath.

PURSLAIN, S. [Lat.] a plant.

PURSUABLE, Adj. fit to be pursued.

PURSUANCE, S. the prosecution, process, or continuation, of an attempt.

PURSUANT, Adj. done in consequence of any thing.

To **PURSUÉ**, V. A. [Fr.] to chase or follow as an enemy in order to seize. To continue an attempt. To follow as an example. To endeavour to attain. Neuterly, to go on, to proceed.

PURSUER, S. one who follows with hostile intention.

PURSU'IT, [pur'suit] S. [Fr.] the act of following with hostile intention to take. An endeavour to attain. A prosecution or continuation of a design.

PURSUIVANT, [pur'suivant] S. [Fr.] a state messenger. An attendant on an herald.

PURSY, Adj. [Fr.] fat and shortbreathed.

PURTENANCE, S. [Fr.] the pluck of an animal.

To **PURVEY**, V. A. [Fr.] to provide with conveniences. To procure. Neuterly, to buy provisions.

PURVEYANCE, S. provisions. The act of procuring provisions.

PURVEYOR, S. one that procures victuals. A pimp, procurer.

PURVIEW, [pur'view] S. [Fr.] proviso; a providing clause.

PURULENCE, PURULENCY, S. [Lat.] the generation of matter in a wound.

PURULENT, Adj. [Lat.] abounding with matter.

PUS, S. [Lat.] the matter of a well-germinated sore.

To **PUSH**, V. A. [Fr.] to thrust or drive by thrusting with any thing. To press forward. To enforce or drive to a conclusion. To importune or tease. Neuterly, to make a thrust, effort, or attack.

PUSH, S. a thrust. Assault. Impulse. A forcible effort or struggle. Exigence; trial. A sudden emergence. A pimple; a wheal.

PUSHALE, S. one who pushes forward.

PUSHING, Adj. enterprising; vigorous.

PUSHPIN, S. a child's play, wherein pins are pushed alternately.

PUT

PUSILLANIMITY, S. [Fr.] want of courage; meanness of spirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, Adj. void of courage. Mean spirited, or narrow minded.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, S. meanness of spirit.

PUSS, S. [Lat.] the common appellation for a cat. A sorry woman. The sportsman's name for a hare.

PUSTULE, S. [Lat.] a small swelling or tumour filled with matter. A pimple, wheel; an efflorescence.

PUSTULOUS, Adj. abounding in pustules or pimples.

To **PUT**, V. A. [Dan.] to lay down or deposit. To place in any situation or condition. To expose or apply. To place, repose, or trust. To use any action by which the state of any thing is changed. To cause or produce. To put by, to turn off, divert, or thrust aside. To put down, to baffle, repress, crush, degrade, bring into disuse, confute, or commit to writing. To put forth, to propose, extend, emit, or exert. To put in, to interpose. To put in practice, to use or exercise. To put off, to pull off, or lay aside; to delay or defer by some artifice or excuse; to pass off by fraud or deceit; to procrastinate; to discard; to obtrude by false appearances or recommendations. To put upon, to impute or charge; to forward, or promote; to impose or inflict; to assume, or take. To put over, to refer. To put out, to place at interest; to extinguish, applied to light or sight; to shoot like a plant; to extend from the body; to drive from or expel; to publish; to disconcert. To put to, to kill by; to punish by; to assist with. To put to it, to perplex, distress, or press hard. To put up, to pass by unrevenged; to expose to sale; to start; to hoard; to hide. To put a sea implies to set sail, or begin one's course. To put up, to offer one's self as a candidate; to advance or bring one's self forward. To put up with, implies to bear without resentment. **SYNON.** Put seems to have a general sense; place, one more limited, meaning to put orderly and in a proper place.

PUT, S. an action or state of distress. A downish person. A game at cards. A put off, implies a shift or excuse.

PUTAGE, S. [Fr.] in Law, prostitution of the woman's part.

PUTANISM, S. [Fr.] the manner of living, or trade of a prostitute; whoredom.

PUTATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] supposed; reputed; imaginary.

PUTID, Adj. [Lat.] mean, low, or worthless.

PUTLOGS, or **PUTLOCKS**, S. short pieces of timber, about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds, lying at right angles from the wall, and serving to bear the boards on which the builders stand.

PUTREDINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] stinking; rotten.

PYR

PUTREFACTION, S. [Lat.] the state or act of growing rotten. A kind of fermentation of the intestine particles of bodies, which tends to destroy their form of existence.

PUTREFACTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] making rotten.

To **PUTREFY**, V. A. to make rotten. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

PUTRESCENCE, S. [Lat.] the state of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, Adj. [Lat.] growing rotten.

PUTRID, Adj. [Lat.] rotten, corrupt. A putrid fever is that in which the humours have so little circulation, that they fall into an intestine motion, and putrefy.

PUTTER, S. one that states, proposes, or places. Followed by *on*, an inciter or instigator.

PUTTINGSTONE, S. in some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *putting stonis*, for trials of strength.

PUTTOCK, S. a buzzard. See **BUZZARD** and **BITTERN**.

PUTTY, S. a kind of powder on which glass is ground. A paste made of white lead, &c. and linseed oil, used by glaziers to fasten glass in windows. The powder of calcined tin used in polishing, and giving the last gloss on iron and steel works.

To **PUZZLE**, V. A. [from *posse*, of *pose*] to perplex or confound with difficulties. To make intricate. To tease, embarrass.

PUZZLE, S. embarrassment; perplexity.

PWLLHE'LLY, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with four fairs, on May 13, August 19, September 4, and November 11, all for cattle. It is 6 miles E. of Newin, 250 miles W. of London; and has a good market on Wednesdays, for corn and other provisions.

PYGMEAN, Adj. [from *pygmy*] like a pygmy. Belonging to a pygmy.

PYGMY, S. [Fr.] a person belonging to a nation in Thrace fabled to be only three spans high, and to have been devoured by cranes. A dwarf, or very short person.

PYLORUS, S. [Gr.] the lower orifice of the stomach.

PYRAMID, S. [Lat.] in Geometry, a solid, standing on a square or polygonal basis, and terminating at the top in a point. The pyramids of Egypt, the burial-place of their kings, are famous both for their height and magnitude.

PYRAMIDAL, **PYRAMIDICAL**, Adj. resembling, or in the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, S. a pyramid.

PYRE, S. a pile to be burnt. A funeral pile.

PYRETICKS, S. [Gr.] medicines which cure fevers.

PYRETOLOGY, S. [Gr.] a treatise on fevers.

PYRITES,

PYRITES, S. [Gr.] firestone. Compound metallic bodies, found in detached masses, but of no determinately angular form.

PYROMANCY, S. [Gr.] divination by fire.

PYROTECHNICAL, [pyrotékniak] Adj. [Fr.] engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, [pyrotékniaks] S. [Gr.] the art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PYRRHONISM, S. [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics] scepticism, or universal doubt.

PYX, or **PYXIS**, S. [Lat.] the box in which the Romans keep the Host. In Anatomy, the acetabulum, or hollow of the hip-bone.

Q.

Q, A consonant, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet; called *cue*, from the French *queue*, or tail, it being as O with a tail to it. In the Gothic alphabet, it is in the form of an O, with a dot in the middle. Though it had a place in the Saxon alphabet, yet they generally substituted *cw* in its room, spelling *cwellan*, Sax. to quell or kill, in that manner. The *q* is never sounded alone, but in conjunction with *u*, as in *quibble*, *quarrel*, *quiet*, *quote*, &c. and never ends any English word. As a numeral, Q stands for 500; and with a dash over it, thus, *Q̄*, for 500,000. Used as an abbreviate, *q* stands for quantity, or quantum. Thus, among physicians, *q. pl.* is *quantum placet*, as much as you please; and *q. s.* *quantum sufficit*, i. e. as much as is necessary. Q. E. D. among Mathematicians, is, *quod erat demonstrandum*, i. e. which was to be demonstrated; and Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, i. e. which was to be done. Q. D. among Grammarians, is *quasi dictum*, i. e. as if it were said, or, as who should say.

QUAB, S. a sort of fish.

To **QUACK**, V. N. [Belg.] to cry like a duck; in this sense it is often written *quacke*, to express the sound better. To chatter loudly and boastfully.

QUACK, S. a person who pretends to arts which he does not understand, generally applied to ignorant pretenders in physic.

QUACKERY, S. the practice of physic without judgment or knowledge.

QUACKSALVER, S. one who brags of medicines or salves; a mountebank; a medicaster; a charlatan.

QUADRA, S. a word used in composition from *quadrans*, Lat. signifying four.

QUADRAGESIMA, S. [Lat.] is a denomination given to Lent, from its consisting of forty days. Hence also, the first Sunday of Lent is called *Quadragesima-Sunday*, and the

three preceding Sundays *Quinquagesima*, *Sextagesima*, and *Septuagesima*.

QUADRANGLE, S. [Lat.] a square; a circle with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, Adj. square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, S. [Lat.] the fourth part; the quarter; a quarter of a circle. An instrument containing the fourth part of a circle, with which altitudes are measured.

QUADRANTAL, Adj. included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, Adj. [Lat.] square, or having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts. Suited; applicable; used with to.

QUADRATE, S. a square or surface having four equal and parallel sides. In Astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant 90 degrees from each other.

To **QUADRATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to suit; or be accommodated; followed by *with*.

QUADRATICK, Adj. four square; belonging to a square.

QUADRATICK Equations, such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root, or the number sought.

QUADRATURE, S. [Fr.] the act of squaring. The first and last quarters of the moon. The state of being square; a quadrature; a square.

QUADRENNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] containing four years; happening every fourth year.

QUADRIBLE, Adj. that may be squared.

QUADRIFID, Adj. [Lat.] cloven into four parts.

QUADRILATERAL, Adj. [Lat.] having four sides.

QUADRILATERALNESS, S. the property of having four right-lined sides.

QUADRILLE, S. [Fr.] a game at cards.

QUADRIN, S. [Lat.] a mite: a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

QUADRINOMIAL, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of four denominations.

QUADRIPARTITE, Adj. [Lat.] having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY, Adv. in a quadrupartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, S. a division into four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, Adj. having four leaves.

QUADRIREME, S. [Lat.] a galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, S. [Lat.] a word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES, S. [Lat.] doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, Adj. [Lat.] having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED, S. [Lat.] an animal that goes on four feet.

QUADRUPLE, Adj. [Fr.] four-fold.

To **QUADRUPLICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION, S. [Lat.] the taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, Adv. to a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE, V. A. [Lat.] enquire; seek. A word made use of when a thing is recommended to inquiry.

To **QUAFF**, V. A. [Fr.] to drink; to swallow in large draughts. To drink much.

To **QUAFFER**, V. N. to feel out.

QUAGGY, [quag-y] Adj. boggy.

QUAGMIRE, S. [i. e. quaking mire] a bog which trembles under one's feet; a shaking marsh.

QUAIL, S. a bird of game, perhaps so called from its mournful cry.

To **QUAIL**, V. N. [Belg.] to languish, or grow dispirited. Actively, to quell, crush, depress, sink, overpower.

QUAINT, Adj. [Lat.] nice; exact to excess. Subtly contrived, fine-spun, affected. Nest, pretty.

QUAINTLY, Adv. nicely; exactly; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, S. petty elegance; nicety.

To **QUAKE**, V. N. [Sax.] to shake or tremble with cold or fear. To shake with the least jog or motion.

QUAKE, S. a shudder, or trembling motion.

QUAKERS, S. [so called from the extraordinary agitations they are under when moved, as they say, by the spirit] a religious sect that arose during the interregnum, and founded by George Fox. Their particular tenets are built on Scripture misunderstood, and consist in believing that every person is at present inspired in the same manner as the Apostles; hence they reject a standing ministry, and hold, that no one is authorised to preach, unless immediately inspired by the Holy Ghost; they reject the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper as outwardly administered; hold oaths on any occasion unlawful; are extremely plain in their apparel, as well as in their language; look on payment of tithes as inconsistent with the gospel, and are remarkably simple, but facetious, and in general just in their dealings.

QUALIFICATION, S. [Fr.] that which makes any person or thing fit. An accomplishment. Abatement; diminution.

To **QUALIFY**, V. A. [Fr.] to accomplish; to render fit for any thing or employment. To abate, soften or diminish. To modify; to regulate.

QUALITY, S. [Lat.] nature relatively considered. A property or accident. Disposition or temper. Virtue or vice. Character. Accomplishment. Rank. Nobility. Persons of high rank collectively.

QUALM, [quarvim] S. [Sax.] a sudden fit of sickness, or sickly languor.

QUA'LMISH, [quáwlmish] Adj. seized with sickly languor.

QUANDA'RY, [qu'en dirai je? Fr. what shall I say about it?] a doubt; a state of perplexity and uncertainty. A low word.

QUANTITY, S. [Lat.] that property of a thing which answers to the question, *how much?* that which can be increased or diminished. In Grammar, the length of time used in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, S. [Lat.] quantity; or amount. "The quantum of merit." SWIFT.

QUARANTAIN, **QUARANTINE**, S. [Fr.] the space of forty days which a ship's crew, coming from places affected with the plague, is obliged to observe, without intercourse or commerce with others.

To **QUARREL**, V. N. [Fr.] to debate, dispute, or fall into variance; to scuffle, squabble, fight.

QUARREL, S. a scuffle, petty fight, brawl, contest, or dispute. A cause of dispute. Right to mischief or reprisal. An arrow with a square head.

QUARRELLER, S. objection; ill-will; he who quarrels.

QUARRELLOUS, Adj. [Fr.] petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

QUARRELSOME, Adj. inclined to brawls; easily provoked; choleric; irascible; petulant.

QUARRELSOMENESS, S. petulance; cholerickness.

QUARRY, S. [Fr.] a square. Game flown at by a hawk. A mine whence stones are dug.

To **QUARRY**, V. N. to prey upon. A low word.

QUARRYMAN, S. one who digs in a quarry.

QUART, [quawrt] S. [Fr.] the fourth part of a gallon. A vessel which holds the fourth part of a gallon.

QUARTAN, [quáwrtan] S. [Lat.] an ague happening every fourth day.

QUARTATION, [quáwrtáshon] S. [Lat.] an operation made by refiners, wherein a fourth part of gold and three parts of silver are compounded.

QUARTER, [quáwrtar] S. [Fr.] a fourth part. A region of the skies, alluding to the seamen's card, or the four points of the horizon. A particular part of a town or country. The place where soldiers are lodged, or stationed. A proper station. Mercy, or pardon of life shown by a conqueror. A measure of eight bushels. A part of a shoe, which makes up one side of the heel, and contains the strap which holds the buckle. A clift or chink in a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

To **QUARTER**, [quáwrtar] V. A. to divide into four parts. To divide, or break by force. To station or lodge soldiers. To divide in to regions. To feed or diet. To bear as an addition to one's hereditary arms. To lodge.

QUARTER-

QUARTERAGE, [*kwarteraje*] S. a quarterly allowance.

QUARTER-DAY, [*kwarter-day*] S. one of the days by which the year is divided into four parts, and on which rents are paid.

QUARTERDECK, [*kwarterdeck*] S. the short upper deck of a ship.

QUARTERLY, [*kwarterly*] Adj. containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, [*kwarterly*] Adv. once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER, [*kwartermaster*] S. one who regulates the quarters or lodgings of soldiers.

QUARTERN, [*kwartern*] S. a gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, [*kwarterstaff*] S. a staff of defence, so called from the manner of using it; one hand being placed on the middle, and the other half way between that and the end.

QUARTILE, [*kwartile*] S. an aspect of the planets, when they are three signs, or 90 degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, [*kwarto*] S. [Lat.] the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled so as to contain four leaves.

To **QUASH**, V. A. [Lat.] to crush; to squeeze. To subdue suddenly. To make void or annul.

QUASH, S. a pompion.

To **QUASSATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSATION, S. a brandishing or shaking.

QUATERNARY, S. [Lat.] the number four.

QUATER-COUSINS, [pronounced *káter-kuzens*] fourth cousins, which is the last degree of kindred.

QUATERNION, S. [Lat.] the number four.

QUATRIN, S. [Fr.] a stanza consisting of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUAVER, S. a note in music, two of which make a crotchet.

To **QUAVER**, V. N. [Sax.] to shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. To shake; to vibrate.

QUAY, [usually pron. *key*] S. [Fr.] a key, or artificial bank on a sea or river, whereon goods are landed.

QUEAN, [*queen*] S. a worthless woman; a strumpet; a drab; a jade.

QUEASINESS, [*queeziness*] S. the sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, [*quezy*] Adj. [Belg.] sick with nausea. Squeamish; causing nausea; fastidious.

QUEBEC, a handsome and large town of America, and capital of Canada. Almost all the houses are built of stone, and there are about 7000 inhabitants. It was taken by the English from the French on October 18, 1759, under the command of general Wolfe,

who lost his life in the battle, after he had the satisfaction to know our troops were victorious. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the crown of Great Britain; and was given up by the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is 300 miles N. W. of Boston in New England. Lon. 69. 48. W. lat. 46. 55 N.

To **QUECK**, V. N. to shrink; to show pain.

QUEEN, S. [Sax.] a woman invested with sovereign command. The wife of a king. A pictured card painted with the figure of a queen.

To **QUEEN**, V. N. to play the queen.

QUEENBOROUGH, [*Queenbore*] a town of Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey, has but one fair, on August 5, for toys, and a market on Thursday, which was for some time discontinued. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and four jurats. It is 45½ miles E. of London.

QUEEN-CAMEL, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on October 25, for all sorts of cattle.

QUEENS-FERRY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, seated on the S. side of the river Forth, 9 miles W. of Edinburgh.

QUEER, Adj. odd; strange; particular.

QUEERLY, Adv. particularly; oddly.

QUEERNESS, S. oddness; particularity.

QUEEST, S. [Lat.] a ring dove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To **QUELL**, V. A. [Sax.] to subdue or crush; originally, to kill. Neuterly, to die.

QUELLER, S. one that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, [*kelkshose*] S. [Fr.] a trifle; a kickshaw.

To **QUEME**, V. N. to please. An old word.

To **QUENCH**, V. A. [Sax.] to extinguish fire, allay thirst, or still any passion or commotion. Neuterly, to cool; to grow cool.

QUENCHABLE, Adj. capable of being extinguished, allayed, or appeased.

QUENCHLESS, Adj. not to be extinguished.

QUE'RELE, S. [Lat.] a complaint to court.

QUE'RENT, S. [Lat.] the complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] querulous; complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, Adv. querulously, with complaint.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, S. complaining temper.

QUERIST, S. [Lat.] one that asks question; an enquirer.

QUERN, S. [Sax.] a handmill.

QUERPO, S. [corrupted from *cuero* Span.] a close-bodied coat or waistcoat.

QUE'RRY, S. for **EQUE'RRY**, S. [Fr.] a groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.

QUE'RULOUS

QUE'RULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] mourning; habitually complaining.

QUE'RULOUSNESS, S. habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY, S. [Lat.] a question, or enquiry which wants a solution.

To **QUE'RY**, V. A. to ask questions.

QUEST, S. [Fr.] search; the act of seeking. An impannelled jury, contracted from *inquest*. An examination. Searchers collectively. Request.

To **QUEST**, V. N. [Fr.] to go in search.

QUESTANT, S. seeker; endeavourer after.

QUESTION, [the *tion* is pron. as spelt in this word and its following derivatives] S. [Lat.] any thing proposed to be examined, answered, or debated. The subject of debate. A doubt. A trial. Examination by torture.

To **QUESTION**, V. A. to ask, enquire, or doubt of the truth of any thing.

QUESTIONABLE, Adj. liable to doubt or dispute.

QUESTIONABLENESS, S. the quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONARY, Adj. enquiring; asking questions.

QUESTIONER, S. an enquirer; interrogator.

QUESTIONLESS, Adv. certainly; without doubt.

QUESTMAN, **QUESTMONGER**, S. starter of law-suits or prosecutions.

QUESTRIST, S. seeker; pursuer.

QUESTUARY, Adj. [Lat.] studious of profit.

QUIB, S. a sarcasm; bitter taunt.

QUIBBLE, S. [Lat.] a low conceit founded on the mere sound of words; a pun.

To **QUIBBLE**, V. N. to pun, equivocate, or play on the mere sound of words.

QUIBLER, S. a punster.

QUICK, Adj. [Sax.] living, opposed to dead. Swift, opposed to slow. Speedy, opposed to delay. Active, nimble or sprightly. **QUICKEN**. When we are *assiduous* at work, we waste no time: when *expeditious*, we defer not, but finish immediately: when *quick*, we work with activity. *Idleness*, *delay*, and *slowness*, are the three defects opposite to these three good qualities.

QUICKLY, Adv. in a nimble, speedy, or ready manner. **SYNON**. The word *quickly* seems more proper to express the motion with which we act: its reverse is—*slowly*. The word *soon* respects the time, when the action is performed: its reverse is—*late*. The word *early* has a greater relation to the time we employ about a thing: its reverse is—*long*.

QUICK, S. a live animal. The living parts, or sensible parts.

To **QUICKEN**, V. A. [Sax.] to make quick. To hasten. To actuate or excite. *Neurology*, to become alive.

QUICKENER, S. one who makes alive; that which accelerates or actuates.

QUICK-LIME, S. lime not quenched with water.

QUICKLY, Adv. speedily; nimbly.

QUICKNESS, S. speed; swiftness. Activity. Sensibility. Sharpness; pungency.

QUICKSAND, S. a moving sand.

To **QUICKSET**, V. A. to set with living plants.

QUICKSET, S. a plant that will grow.

QUICKSIGHTED, [*quicksighted*] Adj. seeing soon; having a sharp sight.

QUICKSILVER, S. a fluid mineral, the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, of the colour of silver, and so subtle that it penetrates the parts of all other metals, renders them brittle, and partly dissolves them.

QUIDDANY, S. [German] conffection of quinces made with sugar; marmalade.

QUIDDIT, S. [from *quidlibet*, Lat. or *quedidit*, Fr.] a subtilty or equivocation. A low word.

QUIDDITY, S. [low Lat.] a trifling nicety, or cavil. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *Quid est?*

QUIESCENCE, S. [Lat.] a state of rest; repose.

QUIESCENT, Adj. at rest; not changing place; lying at repose.

QUIET, Adj. [Lat.] still; free from disturbance, motion, passion, or strife. Smooth. Not noisy.

QUIET, S. [Lat.] rest, repose, tranquillity, peace, security.

To **QUIET**, V. A. to calm, or make silent; to put to rest; to pacify; to still.

QUIETER, S. the person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, S. the doctrine of the Quietists, who hold an apathy, or absolute tranquillity of mind.

QUIETLY, Adv. without noise, disturbance, motion, or resistance.

QUIETNESS, S. a state of mind free from the turbulence of passion.

QUIETSOME, Adj. calm, still, undisturbed. Not in use.

QUIETUDE, S. repose or tranquillity.

QUILL, S. [Lat.] the hard strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. A pen. The dart of a porcupine. A reed on which weavers wind their threads. An instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

QUILT, S. [Belg.] a cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To **QUILT**, V. A. to stitch one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

QUIN'ARY, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of five.

QUINCE, S. [Teut.] a fruit somewhat resembling a pear.

To **QUINCH**, V. N. to stir; to founce as in resentment or pain.

QUINCUNCIAL, [*quincunzial*] Adj. having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, S. [Lat.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness.

QUINQUAGESIMA, S. [Lat.] a Sunday so called, because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned in whole numbers. Shrove Sunday.

QUINQUANGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having five corners.

QUINQUARTICULAR, Adj. [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] consisting of five articles.

QUINQUEFID, Adj. [Lat.] cloven in five.

QUINQUENNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINCY, S. [corrupted from *squmancy*] an inflammatory swelling in the throat.

QUINT, S. [Fr.] a sequence of five. Commonly applied to five cards, at the game of piquet.

QUINTAIN, S. [Fr.] a post with a turning top.

QUINTAL, S. [*q. d. centale*, of *centum*, Lat.] an hundred pound weight.

QUINTESSENCE, S. [sometimes accented on the second syllable, Lat.] in Alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence; an extract of any thing, containing all its virtues.

QUINTESSENTIAL, [*quintessensial*] Adj. consisting of quintessence.

QUINTIN, S. [Fr.] an upright post, on the top of which is a cross turned round on a pin, having a broad board and a heavy sand-bag at each end; the person playing at the game used to strike the broad board with his lance, and endeavour to pass by before the sand-bag could strike him in its revolution, on the back.

QUINTUPLE, Adj. [Lat.] five fold.

QUIP, S. [derived from *wbip*] a sharp jest or taunt; a sarcasm; a jeer; a joke.

TO QUIP, V. A. to rally with bitter sarcasms; to taunt; to jeer.

QUIRE, S. [Fr.] a body of fingers; a chorus. That part of a church where service is sung. A bundle of paper consisting of 24 sheets, from *cabier*, Fr.

TO QUIRE, V. N. to sing in concert.

QUIRISTER, S. one who sings in concert at divine service; a chorister.

QUIRK, S. a quick stroke or sharp fit. A smart taunt. An artful distinction. Subtily; evasion.

TO QUIT, V. A. [part pass. *quit*, preter. *I have quit* or *quitted*, Fr.] to discharge an obligation or duty; to make even. To set free, or discharge from. To perform. To clear a debt. To abandon or forsake. To resign, or give up.

QUITCH-GRASS, S. [Sax.] dog-grass.

QUITE, Adv. [*quite*, Fr. free; hence the original expression, *quite and clean*, i. e. with a clean riddance] entirely; perfectly; completely.

QUIT-RENT, S. a small rent paid yearly in token of subjection to the lord of the manor; by which he is quit and free from all other rents or services.

QUITS, Interj. a word used when any thing is repaid, or the opposite parties in a game are even.

QUITTANCE, S. [Fr.] a discharge from debt or obligation. A return or recompense. An acquittance.

QUITTER, S. a deliverer. The scoria or dross of tin. The matter of a sore or wound.

QUITTERBONE, S. a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse's foot.

QUIVER, S. [corrupted from *couverir*, Fr. to cover] a case for arrows.

QUIVER, Adj. nimble, or active. Obsolete.

TO QUIVER, V. N. to quake; to play to and fro with a trembling motion. To shake, shiver, or shudder.

QUIVERED, Adj. furnished with, or placed in a quiver.

TO QUOB, V. N. to move as the embryo does in the womb. A low word.

QUO'DLIBET, S. [Lat.] a nice point, or subtilty; a quirk, or quiddity.

QUODLIBETARIAN, S. [Lat.] one who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBETICAL, Adj. [Lat.] not restrained to a particular subject.

QUOIF, or **COIF**, S. [Fr.] a cap. Particularly applied to that worn by a serjeant at law.

QUOIFFURE, S. [Fr.] head-dress.

QUOIN, or **COIN**, S. [Fr.] a corner. A wedge used in raising cannon, and for keeping things firm.

QUOITS, or **COITS**, S. a game played by throwing any thing from one stated point to another.

TO QUOIT, V. N. to play at quoits; to throw from place to place. Actively, to throw.

QUONDAM, [Lat.] having been formerly.

QUORUM, S. [from *quorum*, the first word in the commission] a bench of justices, one in a commission without whom the rest cannot act.

QUOTA, S. [Lat.] a share, or proportion.

QUOTATION, S. the act of producing the passages of an author, either to illustrate or confirm. A passage produced from some author. Citation.

TO QUOTE, V. A. [*quater*, Fr.] to cite a passage from an author.

QUOTER, S. he that quotes; a citer.

QUOTH, V. Imperf. [Sax. to speak]

RAC

say) he says or said; though sometimes applied to the first person, as *quoth I*; but never properly to the second.

QUOTIDIAN, Adj. [Lat.] happening every day; daily.

QUOTIDIAN, S. a fever that returns every day.

QUOTIENT, [*quósbient*] S. [Lat.] the number which shews how often a smaller number is contained in a greater, or how often the divisor is contained in the dividend.

QUO-WARRANTO, S. is a writ which lies against a person or corporation, that usurps any franchise or liberty against the king, as to have a fair, market, or the like, in order to oblige the usurper to shew by what right or title he holds or claims such franchise.

R.

R, The seventeenth letter of the alphabet, is called a canine letter, because the pronunciation of it resembles the snarling of a cur. Its sound is uniform. In words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *b*, as in *rhapsody*, &c. Used as a numeral, R antiently stood for 80, and dashed thus *R̄*, for 80,000; but the Greek *ρ* or *p*, signified 100. In the Prescriptions of Physicians, R stands for *recipe* or take.

To RA'BATE, V. N. [Fr.] in Falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RA'BBET, V. A. [Fr.] to plane or cut channels in boards, so as to make them fit each other.

RA'BBET, S. a joint made by paring two pieces of wood so as to wrap over each other.

RA'BBI, or RA'BBIN, S. [Heb.] a doctor or teacher among the Jews.

RA'BBIT, S. a small animal that burrows in warrens, esteemed for its flesh and fur.

RA'BBLE, S. [Lat.] a tumultuous crowd of low people.

RA'BBLEMENT, S. the lowest order of people; the vulgar.

RA'BDOMANCY, S. [Gr.] divination by rods or staves.

RA'BID, Adj. [Lat.] fierce, or furious; mad.

RA'BINET, S. a small piece of ordnance, between a falconet and a base.

RABIOSITY, S. [Lat.] madness; fury; violence; outrageousness.

RA'BIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] furious; ravenous; outrageous; mad.

RACE, S. [Fr.] a family ascending or descending. A generation. A particular breed. A root or sprig of ginger, from *raya de gingibre*, Span. A particular strength or taste, applied to wine. An extraordinary force, applied to the understanding. A contest or course on foot or horseback.

RAD

RA'CEHORSE, S. a horse bred to run against others.

RACEMATION, S. [Lat.] cluster, like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bearing clusters.

RA'CER, S. one that runs to outstrip another. A race-horse.

RA'CINESS, S. the quality of being racy, or strong tasted.

RACK, S. [Belg.] an engine used in torturing, consisting of a wheel to which a person is fastened with his limbs extended. Torture, or extreme pain. Any instrument which extends. A distaff. A wooden grate in which hay is placed. A spirituous liquor, contracted from *ARRACK*. Clouds driven by the wind, or imaginary figures in those clouds.

To RACK, V. N. to stream like clouds driven before the wind. Actively, to torment, harass, oppress by exaction. To extend. To draw off from the lees.

RA'CKET, S. [Gr.] a clattering noise. Clamouring, or noisy confused talk. The instrument with which a ball is struck, from *raquette*, Fr.

RA'CKHAM, a village in Sussex, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 13, for horned cattle and horses.

RA'CKING, S. a pace of a horse, like an amble, excepting that its time is swifter, and its tread shorter.

RACKO'ON, S. an American animal like a badger, having a tail like a fox, clothed with a deep thick fur.

RA'CK-RENT, S. rent raised to the utmost.

RA'CY, Adj. [Span.] strong tasted; tasting of the soil.

RAD, the old pret. of RAD.

RAD, RED and ROD, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel.

RA'DDOCK, S. a bird.

RA'DIANCE, RA'DIANCY, S. [Lat.] a sparkling lustre; the quality of darting rays; glitter; splendour.

RA'DIANT, Adj. [Lat.] shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

To RA'DIATE, V. N. [Lat.] to dart rays; to sparkle; to shine.

RA'DIATED, Adj. [Lat.] adorned with rays.

RADIA'TION, S. [Lat.] a beamy lustre. Emission every way from the center.

RA'DICAL, Adj. [Lat.] original. Implanted by nature. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY, S. origination.

RA'DICALLY, Adv. originally; primitively.

RA'DICALNESS, S. the state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE, V. A. [Lat.] to root; to plant firmly and deeply.

RADICA'

RADICA'TION, S. the act of fixing deep.

RA'DICLE, S. [Fr.] that part of the seed of a plant, which becomes the root.

RA'DISH, S. [Lat.] a garden root.

RA'DIUS, S. [Lat.] the semidiameter of a circle. In Anatomy, a long slender bone of the arm descending with the ulna, from the elbow to the wrist. In Optics, a straight line full of light, or a right-line illuminated. In Mechanics, the spoke of a wheel.

RA'DNOR, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Radnorshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on October 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It sends one member to parliament, and is 157½ miles W. N. W. of London.

RA'DNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Herefordshire; on the W. by Cardiganshire; on the S. by Brecknockshire; and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. It is 90 miles in circumference, containing 52 parishes, 4 market towns, and sends two members to parliament. It is not a very fruitful country, being full of mountains, which renders the air very cold. It has several rivers, of which the Wye, the Terne, the Laig, and the Arrow, are the chief.

To **RAFF**, V. A. to sweep, huddle, or take in a confused manner.

To **RA'FFLE**, V. N. [Fr.] to cast dice for a prize.

RA'FFLE, S. the determination of a person's right to a prize by casting dice.

RAFT, S. [Lat.] a frame or float to carry goods or persons on water, made by laying or tying pieces of timber together.

RAFT, Part. Pass. of *raave*, or *raff*, torn.

RA'FTER, S. [Belg.] pieces of timber which compose the roof of a building.

RA'FTERED, Adj. built with rafters.

RAG, S. [Sax.] a piece of cloth torn from the rest. Anything rent or tattered; a tatter.

RAGAMU'FFIN, S. a person clothed in rags; a mean, paltry, forry fellow.

RAGE, S. [Fr.] violent anger or fury. Vehemence or increase of pain. Outrageous passion.

To **RAGE**, V. N. to be hurried away by excessive anger. To exercise fury. To act with mad or ungoverned fury.

RA'GEFUL, Adj. violent; furious.

RA'GGED, [rág-ed] Adj. rent into tatters. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. Dressed in tatters. Rugged; not smooth.

RA'GGEDNESS, [rág-edness] S. state of being dressed in tatters, or ragged.

RA'GINGLY, Adv. with vehement fury.

RA'GMAN, S. one who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, [pron. ragóó] S. [Fr.] meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RA'GWORT, S. a plant.

RA'GSTONE, S. a stone so named from

its breaking in a ragged or irregular manner. The stone on which the edge of a tool new ground is smoothed.

RAIL, S. [Teut.] a cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. A series of posts connected by beams, by which any thing is inclosed, differing from a *pale*, because it does not rise so high above the cross beam. A kind of bird. A woman's upper garment, called likewise a *nightrail*.

To **RAIL**, V. A. to inclose with rails; to range in a line. Neuterly, to speak to or about with reproachful terms.

RAILER, S. one who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

RA'LLERY, S. [Fr.] slight and jocular satire.

RA'IMENT, S. [for *arraiment*, from *ar-ray*] cloaths, or drefs. Seldom used unless in poetry.

To **RAIN**, V. N. [Sax.] to fall in drops from the clouds. To fall like rain. *It rains*, i. e. the water falls from the clouds. Actively, to pour down as rain.

RAIN, S. [Sax.] water descended from the clouds in drops.

RA'NBOW, [raínbs] S. a meteor in form of a party-coloured semicircle, appearing in a rainy sky opposite to the sun, by the refraction of its rays in drops of falling rain.

RA'N-DEER, S. [Sax.] a deer used in the northern countries for drawing sledges.

RA'NY, Adj. showery; wet.

To **RAISE**, [raíze] V. A. [Dan.] to lift, or heave from the ground. To set a thing upright. To increase in current value. To erect or build. To prefer or exalt. To excite, rouse, or stir up. To bring into being. To call into view, applied to spirits. To utter loudly, applied to the voice. To collect, applied to money. To give rise to.

RAISER, [raizer] S. he that raises.

RA'SIN, [raízín] S. [Fr.] the fruit of the vine dried in the sun or in an oven.

RAKE, S. [Belg.] an instrument with teeth, used in dividing ground, or grubbing up weeds. A loose, disorderly, vicious, gay, and thoughtless person, from *racaille*, Fr.

To **RAKE**, V. A. to scrape together or clear with a rake. To draw together by violence or extortion. To scour or search with vehement desire. Neuterly, to search; to grope. To pass with violence.

RA'KER, S. one that rakes.

RA'KE-HELL, S. a wild, vicious, or debauched person.

RA'KISH, Adj. like a rake; loose, lewd, dissolute.

To **RALLY**, V. A. [Fr.] to reduce disordered forces to order. To treat with satirical mirth, or reproach with good humour; to banter. Neuterly, to come together in a hurry. To come again into order. To exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, S. [Sax. and Belg.] a male sheep. An

RAM

An instrument with an iron head used in battering walls.

To **RAM**, V. A. to drive with violence, alluding to the motion of a battering ram. To fill with any thing driven hard.

To **RAMBLE**, V. N. [Swed.] to wander; to rove, or go about without any fixed resolution, or determined place.

RAMBLE, S. a wandering, irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, S. rover; wanderer.
RAMBOOZE, **RAMBUSE**, S. a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter; but of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water, in the summer.

RAMMEKIN, **RAMMEQUINS**, S. [Fr.] small slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.

RAMMENTS, S. [Lat.] scrapings; shavings.

RAMIFICATION, S. [Fr.] division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.

To **RAMIFY**, V. A. [Fr.] to separate into branches. Neuterly, to be parted into branches.

RAMMER, S. an instrument by which any thing is driven hard. The stick with which a charge is forced into a gun.

RAMMISH, Adj. rank, or strong scented.

RAMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] branchy; consisting of branches.

To **RAMP**, V. N. [Fr.] to leap with violence. To climb, applied to plants.

RAMP, S. a leap or spring.

RAMPANCY, S. prevalence; exuberance.

RAMPANT, Adj. [Fr.] prevailing, or breaking through restraint. Frisky, romping. In Heraldry, reared up in order to combat.

To **RAMPART**, **RAMPIRE**, V. A. to fortify with ramparts. Obsolete.

RAMPART, **RAMPIRE**, S. [Fr.] a rampart; bank of earth, cannon proof, raised about the body of a place, and formed in bastions, &c. The wall round fortified places.

RAMPIONS, S. [Lat.] a plant.

RAMSAY, in Essex, with a fair on June 15 for toys.

RAMSBURY, a town (formerly a bishopric) in Wiltshire, well known in London for its fine beer. It has no market, but two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, and toys. It is 46 miles S. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on July 22, for small pedlars ware. It is 12 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 63 N. of London.

RAMSEY, an island of S. Wales, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, about two miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is 4 miles S. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milford Haven.

RAN

RAMSGATE, a sea-port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where a very fine pier has been lately built, for the security of ships that come into the harbour, being seated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Foreland, 10 miles N. E. of Canterbury.

RAMSONS, S. an herb.

RAN, the preter of **RUN**.

To **RANCH**, V. A. [corrupted from *wrench*] to sprain; to injure by a violent twist.

RANCID, Adj. [Lat.] strong scented; musty.

RANCIDNESS, **RANCIDITY**, S. strong scent, as of old oil. Mustiness.

RANCOROUS, Adj. spiteful in the highest degree.

RANCOUR, S. [old Fr.] hatred continued; inveterate malignity.

RAND, S. [Belg.] a border, or seam. "The rand of a shoe."

RANDOM, S. [Fr.] want of direction, rule, or method; chance, hazard; roving motion.

RANDOM, Adj. done by chance or without design; moving without direction.

RANFORCE, S. the ring of a gun next the touch hole.

RANG, preter of **RING**.

To **RANGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to place in order or rank. To rove. Neuterly, to rove at large. To be placed in order.

RANGE, S. [Fr.] a rank, or any thing placed in a line. A class or order. An excursion; room for excursion. Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or placed in order. The step of a ladder. A kitchen grate. A beam of a coach.

RANGER, S. one that roves about. A dog that beats the ground. An officer that looks after the game of a forest.

RANK, Adj. [Sax.] strong; growing too fast. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. Strong scented, from *rancidus*, Lat. Gross; coarse.

RANK, S. [Fr.] a line of men placed abreast. A row. A class, or order. Degree of dignity. High place.

To **RANK**, V. A. [Fr.] to place abreast. To range or include in any particular class. To dispose in a regular manner. Neuterly, to be ranged; to be placed.

To **RANKLE**, V. N. to fester, or breed corruption. To be inflamed, applied both to the body and mind.

RANKLY, Adv. in a coarse or gross manner.

RANKNESS, S. exuberance; superfluity of growth.

RANNY, S. [Lat.] the shrew-mouse.

To **RANSACK**, V. A. to plunder or pillage. To search narrowly. To violate, deflower.

RANSOME, S. [Fr.] the price paid for redemption of a prisoner.

To **RANSOME**, V. A. [Fr.] to free from punishment or captivity by money.

RANSOME.

RANSOMELESS, Adj. free from ranfome.
To **RANT**, V. N. [Belg.] to make ufe of pompous or high-founding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

RANT, S. high-founding language without proportionate dignity of thought.

RA'NTER, S. a ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE, S. a wild, roving, hair-brained, rakish young wench.

To **RA'NTIPOLE**, V. N. to runabout wildly.

RA'NULA, S. [Lat.] a soft swelling, poffeffing the falivals under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, S. [Lat.] a flower, called likewise Crowfoot.

To **RAP**, V. N. [Sax.] to ftrike with a fmart and quick blow. Actively, to affect with rapture; to fnatch away. To *rap and rend* is, to feize by violence.

RAP, S. a quick fmart blow.

RAPA'CIOUS, [rapáshious] Adj. [Lat.] given to plunder; feizing by violence; ravenous; greedy.

RAPA'CIOUSLY, [rapáshiously] Adv. by rapine; by violent robbery; ravenoufly; greedily.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS, [rapáshiousnefs] S. the quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY, S. [Lat.] the act of feizing by violence; the exercife of plunder; ravenoufnefs.

RAPE, S. [Lat.] a violent forcing of a virgin or woman. A plant. A divifion of a county, fometimes meaning the fame as a hundred, and at other times fignifying a divifion confifting of feveral hundreds. The ftalks of the clufters of grapes when dried, and ufed in making of vinegar.

RA'PID, Adj. [Lat.] quick; fwift; impetuous.

RAPIDITY, S. [Lat.] fwiftnefs of motion; celerity.

RAPIDLY, Adv. fwiftly; quickly.

RAPIDNESS, S. fwiftnefs; celerity.

RAP'IER, S. [Fr.] a fmall fword ufed only in thrufting. The fmall fword.

RA'FINE, S. [Lat.] the act of taking away the goods of another by violence. Force. Plunder.

RA'PPER, S. one who ftrikes.

RA'PPORT, S. [Fr.] relation; reference. Not ufed.

To **RAPT**, V. N. to ravifh; to put in ecftafy.

RAPT, S. a trance; an ecftacy.

RAPTURE, S. [Lat.] ecftacy; violence of a pleafing paffion; uncommon heat of imagination. Rapidity; hafte. "Torrent *rap-ture*." *Mil.*

RAPTUROUS, Adj. ecftatic; transporting.

RARE, Adj. [Lat.] uncommon, fcarce. Excellent. Thin, oppofed to denfe. Thinly fcattered. Raw; and in this fenfe often pronounced *rear*.

RA'REESHOW, S. a fhow carried in a box.

RAREFA'CTION, [rarefákshn] S. [Fr.] the art of making any medium thin, or of extending the parts of a thing fo that they fhall take up more room.

RAREFI'ABLE, Adj. capable of being made thinner.

To **RA'REFY**, V. A. [Fr.] to make more thin. Neuterly, to become thin.

RARELY, Adv. not often; feldom. Finely; nicely; accurately.

RA'RENESS, S. the quality or ftate of happening feldom and being uncommon. Value arifing from fcarcity.

RA'RITY, S. [Lat.] uncommonnefs. A thing valued for its fcarcenefs or uncommonnefs. Thinnefs.

RA'SCAL, S. [rafcal, Sax. a lean beaft] a mean fellow; a fcoundrel; a forry wretch.

RASCA'LLION, S. one of the meanef rank.

RASCA'LITY, S. the low mean people. Vilenefs; knavery.

RA'SCALLY, Adv. in a mean, bale, or worthlefs manner.

To **RASE**, [Johnson fays this word is written *rafe* or *raze*; and that he would ufe the former fpelling when it fignifies to ftrike flightly; the latter when it implies to ruin. V. A. [Fr. and Lat.] to fkim or bruifh the furface. To deftroy or overthrow. To erase or blot out.

RA'SEN. See **MARKET RASEN**.

RASH, Adj. [Belg.] hafty, violent, precipitate, inconfiderate.

RASH, S. [Ital.] fatten. An effluence of red fpots on the fkin, perhaps corrupted from *rufo*.

RA'SHER, S. a thin flice of bacon.

RA'SHLY, Adv. in a hafty and thoughtlefs manner.

RA'SHNESS, S. foolifh contempt of danger; inconfiderate hafte; precipitation; want of caution.

RASP, S. [Ital.] a rafpberry.

To **RASP**, V. A. [Belg.] to rub to powder. To wear away the furface with a rough file.

RASP, S. a piece of powder rubbed off by a very rough or coarfe file. A rough file.

RA'SPATORY, S. [Fr.] a furgeon's knife.

RA'SPBERRY, S. a kind of berry.

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH, S. a fpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE, [fee **RASE**] S. [Lat.] the act of fcraping or fhaving. A mark in wax made by rubbing or fcratching out a word or letter.

RAT, S. [Belg.] an animal larger than a moufe, that infefts houfes and fhops. To *smell a rat*, implies to fufpect danger, or to be put on the watch.

RA'TABLE, Adj. [from *rate*] fit to be efteemed of great value.

RA'TABLE

RA'TABLY, Adv. proportionably.

RATAFIA, [pron. *ratasee*] S. a fine cordial prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, S. a small Indian cane. An instrument of cane used by schoolmasters. A low and mean species of mahogany.

RATCH, RASH, S. in Clock-work, a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

RATE, S. [Lat.] a price fixed on any thing. A settled allowance or quantity. Degree. That which sets the value. The manner of doing a thing. A tax imposed by a parish.

Rate of a ship of war, is its order, degree, or distinction, as to magnitude, burden, number of men and guns.

To **RATE**, V. A. to value at a certain price. To tax. To chide, from *reita*, to scold.

RATH, Adj. early. "The *ratb* prime." *Milit.* Not in use.

RATH, S. a hill.

RAT'HER, Adv. [the comparative of *ratb*, now out of use] more willingly. Preferably. In a greater degree. More properly. Especially. To *have rather*, is to prefer, or desire in preference.

RATIFICATION, S. [Fr.] the act of confirming.

RATIFIER, S. the person or thing that ratifies.

To **RATIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to confirm; settle; to validate.

RATIO, [*rábio*] S. [Lat.] proportion.

To **RATIOCINATE**, V. N. [*rasbiósinatze*] S. to reason; to argue.

RATIOCINATION, [*rasbiósináshon*] S. the act of deducing consequences from premises by the exercise of reason.

RATIOCINATIVE, [*rasbiósinatívive*] Adj. argumentative; advancing by process of discourse.

RATION, [the *ti* in this and the following is pron. like *sh*; as, *ráshon*, *ráshónal*, &c.] S. [Lat.] in the Army, is a portion of ammunition, bread, drink, and

clothes, distributed to each soldier in the army, for his daily subsistence, &c.

RATIONAL, Adj. [Lat.] having the use of reason. Agreeable to reason. Wise; judicious.

RATIONABLE, S. [Lat.] a reasonable quantity of the grounds on which any thing is founded.

RATIONALIST, S. one who admits of reason but what he can account for on the principles of reason. One who prefers reason to revelation.

RATIONALITY, S. the power of reasoning. Reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, Adv. reasonably; with reason.

RATIONALNESS, S. the state of being rational.

RATSBANE, S. poison for rats.

RATTE'EN, S. a kind of stuff.

To **RA'TTLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to make a quick noise with shaking things together not very sonorous. To speak eagerly and noisily. Actively, to make a thing sound by shaking; to stun with noise; to scold.

RA'TTLE, S. a quick noise nimbly repeated. Empty and loud talk. An instrument having something included in a hollow part, to cause terror or surprise. A plant.

RA'TTLEHEADED, [*ráttlebéded*] Adj. giddy; unsteady.

RA'TTLE-SNAKE, S. a snake so called from the rattle at the end of its tail.

RATTO'ON, S. a West-Indian fox.

To **RA'VAGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to lay waste, sack, spoil, plunder, pillage, ruin, ransack.

RA'VAGE, S. spoil, or plunder.

RA'VAGER, S. plunderer; spoiler.

RAUCITY, S. [Lat.] hoarseness; loud rough, hoarse noise.

To **RAVE**, V. N. [Fr.] to be delirious or talk irrationally. To burst into fits of fury like a mad person.

To **RA'VEL**, V. A. [Belg.] to entangle, or entwine. To unweave, or undo something woven. To hurry over in confusion. Neuterly, to fall into perplexity or confusion. To work in perplexity; to be busy with intricacies.

RA'VELIN, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a work having two faces, that compose a salient angle without any flanks.

RA'VEN, S. [Sax.] a large black fowl.

To **RA'VEN**, [*rávén*] V. A. [Sax.] to rob; to devour with great eagerness.

RA'VENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 8, and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn. It is 28½ miles N. N. W. of London.

RAVE'NNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, capital of Romagna, with an archbishop's see, two academies, several colleges, four abbeys, and a great number of religious houses. This place is now continually going to decay. It is seated near the river Mantone, 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

RA'VENOUS, Adj. hungry to excess.

RA'VENOUSNESS, S. the quality of raging after prey; furious voracity.

RAUGHT, [*raut*] the old pret. and part. pass of **REACH**.

RA'VIN, S. prey; food gotten by violence; rapine; voraciousness.

RA'VINGLY, Adv. with frenzy; with distraction.

To **RA'VISH**, V. A. [Fr.] to violate a person's chastity by force. To take away by violence. To delight to ecstasy.

RA'VISHER, S. he that embraces a woman by violence. One who takes anything by force.

REA

RA'VISHMENT, S. the act of violating chastity by force. Excessive delight. Rapture.

RAW, Adj. [*raa*, Dan. *rob*, Teut.] not boiled or roasted. Not dressed enough either by roasting or boiling. Not covered with the skin. Bleak; chill. New; immature. Scarcely. Ignorant or unexperienced, applied to the judgment.

RA'WBONED, Adv. having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

RA'WHEAD, [*ráwbed*] the name given to a spectre.

RA'WLY, Adv. in a raw manner. Unskilfully. Newly.

RA'WNESS, S. the state of neither being boiled or roasted, applied to food. Inexperience, applied to the judgment. Hasty manner.

RAY, S. [Fr.] a beam of light, or knowledge. A fish. An herb.

To **RAY**, V. A. [Fr.] to streak; to mark in long lines. An old word.

RAY'LEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys. It is an ancient place, and is 36 miles E. of London.

RAZE, S. [Span.] a root of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but less proper.

To **RAZE**, or **RASE**, V. A. [Fr.] to overthrow, ruin or demolish. To efface. To extirpate.

RA'ZOR, or **RA'SOR**, S. [Lat.] an instrument used in shaving.

RA'ZURE, S. [Fr.] see **RASURE**.

RE, is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

REA'CESS, [*reaksefs*] S. a visit renewed.

To **REACH**, [*reacb*] V. A. [Sax.] to touch with the hand extended. To arrive at, or attain. To fetch from some place distant, and give. To transfer. To penetrate to. To be adequate to. To extend, or spread abroad. Neuterly, to be extended far. To make efforts to attain. To take in the hand.

REACH, [*reacb*] S. the act of taking or bringing by extending the arm. The act of taking or touching with the arm extended. Power of attaining. The limit of the understanding. A contrivance or artifice. Extent.

To **REA'CT**, V. A. to act back again. To return an action or impulse.

REA'CTION, [*reakshon*] S. [Fr.] the action whereby a thing acted upon returns the action upon the agent.

READ, [*reed*] S. [Sax.] counsel. "To wicked read," Stern. Saying; law.

To **READ**, [*reed*] V. A. [preter. and part. pass. *read*, but pronounced *red*. Sax.] to peruse, or utter by the voice, any thing written or printed. Figuratively, to discover by marks or learn by observation. To know perfectly; to understand.

REA

READE'PTION, [*readépsion*] S. [Law] recovery; act of regaining.

RE'ADER, [*reider*] S. one that peruses any thing written or printed. One studious in books. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

RE'ADILY, [*redily*] Adv. without hesitation, hinderance, or delay.

REA'DINESS, [*rediness*] S. [see **READY**] the quality of doing any thing without delay or hesitation.

RE'ADING, [*pron. réding*] S. the art of perusing words written or printed. Study consisting in the perusal of books. A lecture. A public recital. Variation of copies.

READING, [*pron. Réding*] a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Feb 2, for cheese and horses, cattle and pigs; on May 1, chiefly for horses; on July 25, for horses and other cattle; and on September 21, for cheese. It is a corporation, enjoys several privileges, and sends two members to parliament. It is 39 miles W. of London.

READMI'SSION, [*readmíshon*] S. the act of admitting again.

To **READMI'T**, V. A. to let in again.

To **RE-ADO'RN**, V. A. to adorn again.

READY, [*redy*] Adj. [Sax.] quick in performance. Fit, or prepared. Willing; eager. Near; being at the point. Facile; easy; opportune. Done without hinderance, or hesitation. Expedite. Adverbially, readily; so as not to need delay.

RE-AFFI'RMANCE, S. second confirmation.

RE'AL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to things, not persons. True, opposed to fictitious. Genuine. In Law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

RE'ALGAR, S. red arsenic.

REA'LITY, S. [Fr.] truth, or real existence, opposed to appearance. Something intrinsically important.

To **RE'ALIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to bring into being. To convert money into land, or paper currency into money.

RE'ALLY, Adv. actually; truly. Indeed.

REALM, [*reilm*] S. [Fr.] a kingdom. Kingly government.

REA'LTY, S. [Ital.] loyalty.

REAM, [*reem*] S. [Fr.] a bundle of paper consisting of twenty quires.

To **REA'NIMATE**, V. A. to animate again. To restore to life; to revive.

To **REANNE'X**, V. A. to annex again.

To **REAP**, [*reep*] V. A. [Sax.] to reap corn at harvest. To gather or obtain. Neuterly, to harvest.

RE'APER, [*reéper*] S. one that reaps corn.

RE'APING-HOOK, [*reáping-hook*] S. a crooked instrument used in cutting corn.

REAR, [*rear*] S. [Fr.] the hinder part.

troop of an army, or the last line of a fleet. The last class.

REAR, [*rear*] Adj. raw; neither well roasted or sodden. Early—a provincial word.

To REAR, [*rear*] V. A. [*Sax.*] to raise up. To lift up any thing fallen. To bring up from an infant state. To educate or instruct. To exalt or elevate.

REARWARD, [*rearward*] S. the last troop. The end; the tail or train behind. The latter part.

RE'ARMOUSE, S. [*Sax.*] a bat, more properly spelt *reremouse*.

To REASCEND, V. A. to climb, or mount again. To go up a second time.

REASON, [the *cas* is pron. like *eez*, in this word and its following derivatives; as, *reëson*, *reasonable*, &c.] S. [*Lat.*] true and clear principles. Clear and fair deductions from premises. The cause, or final cause. A faculty in man, whereby he is distinguished from beasts, consisting in deducing one proposition from another, or in finding out such intermediate ideas as may connect two distant ones. Right; justice. A just account. After bring, such measures as are consistent with humanity. "*Bringing France to reason.*" Addison.

To REASON, V. N. [*Fr.*] to deduce consequences from premises. To debate, discourse, or endeavour to convince. Actively, to examine by the rules of reason.

REASONABLE, Adj. [*Fr.*] having the faculty of reason. Consistent with the rules of reason. Just. Moderate. Tolerable.

REASONABLENESS, S. agreeableness to reason. Moderation.

REASONABLY, Adv. agreeable to reason. Moderately.

REASONER, S. one who reasons; an arguer.

REASONING, S. argument.

REASONLESS, Adv. void of reason.

To REASSEMBLE, V. A. to collect again.

To REASSERT, V. A. to assert anew, a second time.

To REASSUME, V. A. [*Lat.*] to resume; to take again.

To REASSURE, V. A. [*Fr.*] to free from fear; to restore from terror.

REATE, [*reë*] S. a kind of long small reeds that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

To REAVE, [*reeve*] V. A. [*pret. reft. Sax.*] to take away by stealth or violence.

REBAPTIZATION, S. [*Fr.*] renewal of baptism.

To REBAPTIZE, V. A. [*Fr.*] to baptize again.

To REBA'TE, V. N. [*Fr.*] to blunt, or deprive of its edge.

REBA'TE, S. a rule in Arithmetic, the same as discount.

REBECK, S. [*Fr.*] a three-stringed lute.

RE'BEL, S. [*Lat.*] one who opposes lawful authority.

To REBE'L, V. N. [*Lat.*] to rise in opposition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLER, S. one that rebels.

REBE'LLION, S. the act or state of taking up arms, or otherwise opposing lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUS, Adj. opponent to lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSLY, Adv. in opposition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW, [*rebéllō*] V. N. to echo back a loud noise.

REBOA'TION, S. [*Lat.*] the return of a loud bellowing sound.

To REBOUN'D, V. N. [*Fr.*] to spring back again from any surface. Actively, to reverberate or beat back.

REBOUN'D, S. the act of flying back after being driven with force against any thing; resiliency.

REBU'FF, S. [*Fr.*] a quick and sudden resistance or check; repercussion.

To REBU'FF, V. A. to beat back. To oppose with sudden violence.

To REBU'LD, [*pron. rebéld*] V. A. to build again; to re-edify; to repair.

REBU'KABLE, Adj. worthy of being found fault with.

To REBU'KE, V. A. [*Fr.*] to chide; to find fault with. To repress by an unexpected reproach; to reprehend.

REBU'KE, S. any chiding expression. A check; oburgation.

REBU'KER, S. a reprehender; a chider.

RE'BUS, S. a word represented by a picture. A kind of a riddle, in which the different syllables of a person's or place's name are hidden under some picturesque representation.

To REBU'T, V. N. [*Fr.*] to retire back. Not used.

REBU'TTER, S. an answer to a rejoinder.

To RECA'LL, [*rekáull*] V. A. to call back; to call again. To revoke.

RECA'LL, [*rekáull*] S. the act or power of calling back; revocation.

To RECA'NT, V. A. [*Lat.*] to retract, or contradict what one has professed, said, or done.

RECANTA'TION, S. the act of contradicting what a person has professed, said, or done; retraction.

RECA'NTER, S. one that recants.

To RECAPITULATE, V. A. [*Fr.*] to mention again. To repeat again in a distinct manner.

RECAPITULA'TION, S. a distinct repeating of the principal points or arguments of a discourse; detail repeated.

RECAPITULATORY, Adj. repeating again.

To RECA'RRY, V. A. to carry back.

To RECE'DE, V. N. to fall back; retreat; desist.

RECEIPT, [pron. *reſeĭt*] S. [Lat.] the act of receiving. A writing acknowledging the receiving money. A physician's prescription, or direction for making any thing consisting of various ingredients. Reception; admission.

RECEIVABLE, [*reſeĭvable*] Adj. capable of being received.

To RECEIVE, [*reſeĭve*] V. A. [Fr.] to take or obtain any thing as due. To take or obtain from another. To admit. To conceive in the mind. To entertain as a guest.

RECEIVER, [*reſeĭver*] S. in Chemistry, a vessel of earth, glass, &c. for receiving any distilled liquor. In Pneumatics, it is a glass vessel for containing the thing in which an experiment in the air-pump is to be made. In Law, it is commonly understood in a bad sense, and used for such as knowingly receive stolen goods from thieves, and conceal them. Receiver also signifies an officer: of which there are several kinds, denominated from the particular matters they receive, the places where, and the persons from whom.

RE'CENCY, S. [Lat.] the state of being lately done, or existent.

RECENSION, [*reſeĭſhon*] S. [Lat.] enumeration; review.

RE'CENT, Adj. [Lat.] not long existent. New; late; fresh.

RE'CENTLY, Adv. freshly; newly.

RE'CENTNESS, S. the quality of being lately used, made, or done; newness.

RECE'PTACLE, S. [Lat.] a vessel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTIBILITY, S. [Lat.] possibility of receiving.

RECEPTARY, S. thing received. Obsolete.

RECE'PTION, S. [Lat.] the act of receiving or entertaining. The state or manner of being received or entertained. Treatment at first coming.

RECEPTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, Adj. [Lat.] generally or popularly admitted.

RECE'SS, S. [Lat.] retirement. Departure. A place of retirement or secrecy. An abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

RECESSION, [*reſeĭſhon*] S. [Lat.] the act of retreating.

To RECHA'NGE, V. A. to change again.

RECHA'NGE, S. the second payment of the price of exchange.

To RECHA'RGE, V. A. to accuse in return. To attack again.

RECHE'AT, [*reſheĭt*] S. a lesson played on the horn when the hounds have lost their game, to call them from a counterſcent.

RECIDIVATION, S. [Lat.] the falling a second time; a backsliding; relapse,

RECIDI'VOUS, Adj. [Lat.] subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE, S. [Lat. from the first word of a medicinal prescription] a medicinal prescription or receipt.

RECIPIENT, S. [Lat.] the receiver; that to which any thing is given. The vessel of an air pump, in which the subjects or the experiments are included.

RECIPROCAL, Adj. [Lat.] mutual; alternate; returned equally on both sides. Affecting both parties alike. Done by each to each.

RECIPROCALLY, Adv. mutually; interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, S. mutual return; alternateness.

To RECIPROCATE, V. N. [Lat.] to act mutually or alternately.

RECIPROCA'TION, S. the state wherein any action is done mutually by each party.

REC'ISION, [*reſeĭſhon*] S. [Lat.] the act of cutting off.

RECIT'AL, S. the relating of a thing a second time. Rehearsal; repetition. Enumeration.

RECITA'TION, S. repetition; rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, or RECITATI'VO, S. [Ital.] a kind of musical pronunciation, wherein the words are pronounced more musically than in common speech, and less than in a song.

To RECITE, V. A. [Lat.] to relate; to rehearse; to tell over, or enumerate.

To RECK, V. N. [Sax.] to care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. Actively to heed; to care for.

RECKLESS, Adj. [Sax.] careless; heedless; mindless.

RECKLESSNESS, S. carelessness; negligence.

To RECKON, [usually pron. *reĭn*] V. A. [Sax.] to count, or find out the number of any collection. To esteem, value, or account. Neuterly, to compute. To lay stress or dependence upon, used with *upon*; from *compter sur*, Fr.

RECKONER, [*reĭkner*] S. one who computes; one who calculates cost.

RECKONING, [*reĭkning*] S. a computation. An account of time. Accounts of a debtor and creditor. Money due for entertainment at a public-house. An account taken. Esteem or value.

To RECLAIM, V. A. [Lat.] to reform or make better. To reduce to the state desired. To recal, or cry out against. To tame.

To RECLINE, V. A. [Lat.] to lean back, or sidewise. Neuterly, to lean, rest, or repose.

RECLINE, Adj. [Lat.] in a leaning posture.

To RECLOSE, [*reĭkloze*] V. A. to close again,

To R

To RECLU'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to open.

RECLU'SE, Adj. [Lat.] shut up from

company. Retired.

RECOAGULATION, S. second coagulation.

RECOGNISANCE, [rekónnizáns] S. [Fr.] acknowledgement of a person or thing.

A badge. A bond of record, testifying the recognisor to owe to the *recognisee* a certain sum of money.

To RECOGNISE, [rekogníze] V. A. [Lat.] to acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. To review or examine judicially.

RECOGNISE'E, [rekogníze] S. the person whose favour a bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, [rekógnízor] S. one who gives a bond to another.

RECOGNITION, S. [Lat.] review; renewal of knowledge. Acknowledgement. Knowledge avowed.

To RECOIL, V. N. [Fr.] to rush or rebound back again. To fall back. To fail or shrink.

RECOIL, S. the rebounding or starting back of a cannon, &c. after explosion.

To RECOIN, V. A. to coin over again.

RECOINAGE, S. the act of coining new.

To RECOLLECT, V. A. [Lat.] to revive, or recover to, the memory. To recover reason or resolution. To collect again.

RECOLLECTS, a congregation of reformed Franciscans, called also Friars-minors of St. Francis.

RECOLLECTION, S. the act whereby the idea is sought after by the mind, and found, and brought again to view.

To RECOMFORT, V. A. to comfort or console again. To give new strength.

To RECOMMENCE, V. A. [Fr.] to begin anew.

RECOMMENCEMENT, S. a beginning thing anew.

To RECOMMEND, V. A. [Fr.] to give to another. To render acceptable. To ascribe a person as worthy of the countenance of another. To commit with prayers.

RECOMMENDABLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDATION, S. the act of declaring the good qualities of a person to gain a favourable reception from another.

RECOMMENDATORY, Adj. that which commends to another.

RECOMMENDER, S. one who recommends.

To COMMIT, V. A. to commit a

To RECOMPACT, V. A. to join anew.

To RECOMPENSE, V. A. [Fr.] to requite, or requite. To return, or give in requital. To make up by something of equal value. To redeem, or pay for.

RECOMPENSE, S. [Fr.] the act of

making a return, or equivalent; compensation.

RECOMPILEMENT, S. new compilation.

To RECOMPOSE, [rekompóze] V. A. [Fr.] to settle, or quiet anew. To form or adjust anew.

RECOMPOSITION, [rekompózíshon] S. composition renewed.

To RECONCILE, V. A. [Fr.] to make a person to like, or be liked again. To make consistent. To restore to favour. *SYNON.* To reconcile supposes some dispute or disagreement. To *adjust*, supposes only some distance or difference.

RECONCILEABLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of renewed kindness. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

RECONCILEABLENESS, S. consistence; possibility to be reconciled. Disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, S. the renewal of kindness, or restoring to favour. Friendship renewed; reconciliation.

RECONCILER, S. one who renews friendship between others. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

RECONCILIATION, S. [Fr.] renewal of friendship. Agreement of things seemingly opposite. Atonement or expiation.

To RECONDE'NSE, V. A. to condense anew.

RECON'DITE, Adj. [Lat.] abstruse; profound; secret.

To RECONDU'CT, V. A. [Fr.] to conduct again.

To RECONJOIN, V. A. to join anew.

To RECONQUER, V. A. [Fr.] to conquer again.

To RECONNOIT'RE, [rekonnóit'er] V. A. [Fr.] in War, to examine the nature and situation of ground, &c.

To RECONVE'NE, V. A. to assemble anew.

To RECONSECRATE, V. A. to consecrate anew.

To RECONVE'Y, V. A. to convey again.

To RECO'RD, V. A. [Lat.] to register any thing so as to preserve the memory of it. To celebrate, or cause to be remembered in a solemn manner.

RECORD, S. [the accent of the noun is generally on the first syllable, but that of the verb always on the last] a register or authentic memorial.

RECORDA'TION, S. [Lat.] remembrance. Obsolete.

RECORDER, S. one who registers any event. The keeper of the rolls in a city. A person chosen to assist the magistrates, &c. of a city or corporation, in matters of justice, and proceedings in law. A kind of flute.

To RECOU'CH, V. A. to lie down again.

To RECO'VER, V. A. [Fr.] to restore from sickness or disorder. To repair; to regain;

gain; to release; to reach. Neuterly, to grow well from a disease.

RECO'VERABLE, Adj. capable of being cured or regained.

RECO'VERY, S. cure. The power or act of regaining. The state of a person cured. In Law, the cutting off an entail.

To RECOUN'T, V. A. [Fr.] to tell in a distinct and minute manner.

RECO'URSE, [rekörse] S. [Fr.] frequent passage. A return, or new attack. Application or attendance for help or protection. The last sense is most in use, the two former senses being obsolete. Access.

RE'CREANT, Adj. [Fr.] cowardly; mean-spirited; crying out, or recanting for fear. Apostate; false.

To RE'CREATE, V. N. [Lat.] to refresh after labour. To amuse when weary. Figuratively, to delight or gratify. To revive, or relieve.

RECREA'TION, S. refreshment after toil or weariness. Amusement; diversion.

RE'CREATIVE, Adj. refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

RE'CREATIVENESS, S. the quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT, S. [Lat.] dross; scoria; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

RECREMENTAL, RECRME NITIOUS, Adj. drossy; coarse.

To RECRI'MINATE, V. N. [Fr.] to return one accusation with another.

RECRIMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of returning one accusation by another.

RECRIMINATOR, S. he that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT, Adj. [Lat.] growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT, [rekrüt] V. A. [Fr.] to repair any thing wasted by fresh supplies. To supply the deficiencies of an army by new men.

RECRUIT, [rekrüt] S. the supply of any thing wasted. New soldiers.

RECTA'NGLE, S. [Lat.] an angle consisting of ninety degrees.

RECTA'NGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having an angle consisting of ninety degrees.

RE'CTIFIABLE, Adj. capable of being set right.

RECTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of setting a thing right which is wrong. In Distillery, the act of drawing spirits a second time, in order to increase their strength.

To RE'CTIFY, V. A. [Fr.] to make right, or reform. To increase the strength of spirits by repeated distillation.

RECTILI'NEAR, RECTILI'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of right lines.

RE'CTITUDE, S. [Fr.] straightness, opposed to curvity. Uprightness, or freedom from any vice or bias, applied to the mind.

RE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] a ruler. A parson or minister of an unimpropriated parish.

RE'CTORSHIP, S. the rank or office of a rector.

RE'CTORY, S. [Fr.] a spiritual living, consisting of land, tythe, and other oblations, separated and dedicated to God, for the service of the church, and for the maintenance of the minister, to whose charge it is committed.

RECUBA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of lying or leaning.

RECU'MBENCY, S. [Lat.] lying or leaning. Rest; repose.

RECU'MBENT, Adj. lying; leaning.

RECU'PERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] easy to be recovered.

RECUPERA'TION, S. the act of recovering.

RECU'PERATORY, Adj. pertaining to recovery.

To RECUR, V. N. [Lat.] to come back or revive to the mind. To have recourse to or take refuge in, from *recurir*, Fr.

To RECURE, V. A. to recover from sickness or labour.

RECURE, S. recovery; remedy.

RECURRENCE, RECURRENCE, S. return.

RECURRENT, Adj. [Lat.] returning from time to time.

RECURSION, [rekürsion] S. [Lat.] return.

RECURVA'TION, RECURLVITY, S. flexure backwards.

RECUR'VOUS, Adj. [Lat.] bent backwards.

RECUSANT, [reküzant] S. [Lat.] one that refuses to comply with the terms of community or society.

To RECUSE, [reküze] V. N. [Fr.] refuse. A juridical word.

RECUSSION, [reküßion] S. [Lat.] the act of beating back.

RED, Adj. [Sax.] one of the simple and primary colours of natural bodies, or rather of the rays of light. In Dying, it is one of the middle colours; some reckon six kinds or casts of red, viz. scarlet, crimson, half-grain, liver orange, and scarlet of cochineal; but they may be reduced to the three principal dyes which give the colours; viz. the kermes, cochineal, and madder.

RE'DAN, RE'DENT, S. in Fortification an indented work, made in form of the teeth of a saw, with salient and co-entering angles.

REDARGUA'TION, S. [Lat.] a disproving or confuting.

RE'D-BREAST, [red-breß] S. a small bird so called from the colour of its breast.

RE'DBURN, a thoroughfare town on a road from London to Dunstable, in Hertfordshire, with no market, nor any considerable fair, they being all for toys. They are held on Wednesday after January 1, Easter-Wednesday and Whitsun-Wednesday. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of St. Albans, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ from London.

To RE

RED

To **RED'DEN**, [*reddn*] V. A. to mark red. Neuterly, to grow red, or blush.

RED'DICH, a village in Worcestershire, with one fair, on the first Monday in August, for all sorts of cattle.

RED'DISH, Adj. somewhat red.

RED'DITION, S. [Lat.] restitution.

RED'DITIVE, Adj. in Grammar, answering to a question.

RED'DLE, [*reddl*] S. an earth of the metal kind, of close and even texture, smooth, glossy, unctuous, remarkably heavy, of a fine florid red; that in England is the finest in the world.

REDE, S. [Sax.] council or advice. "His own rede." *Shaks.* Not in use.

To **REDEE'M**, V. A. [Lat.] to relieve by paying a price. To recompense. To pay an atonement; to free from guilt. To free a pledge by paying what money was lent on it, together with the interest.

REDEE'MABLE, S. capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS, S. the state of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER, S. one who ransoms or saves from guilt by paying a price, or making an atonement. A term frequently applied to our blessed Saviour.

To **REDELI'VE**, V. A. to deliver back.

REDELIVERY, S. the act of delivering back.

To **REDEMA'ND**, V. A. [Fr.] to demand back.

REDE'MPTION, [*redemption*] S. [Lat.] ransom, or delivery from guilt or punishment by making an atonement.

REDE'MPTORY, [*redemptory*] Adj. paid ransom.

RED'FORD. See **RET'FORD**.

REDHIBITION, S. in Civil Law, an action to make void the sale of certain goods, and to oblige the seller to take them back.

RED-HOT, Adj. heated so as to appear red.

RED-INTEGRATE, Adj. [Lat.] restored; renewed; made new.

RED-INTEGRATION, S. renovation; restoration. *Redintegration* Chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

RED-LEAD, S. [*red-lead*] minium.

RED-LINCH, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on June 29, for oxen and sheep.

REDNESS, S. the quality of being red.

RED'OLENCE, **RED'OLENCY**, S. sweet

RED'OLENT, Adj. [Lat.] sweet of scent.

RED'OU'BLE, [*redoubt*] V. A. to redden. To increase by frequent additions of the same quantity. Neuterly, to become as much.

RED'OU'BT, [*redoubt*] S. [Fr.] an outwork or fortification.

REE

REDOU'BTABLE, [*redoutable*] Adj. [Fr.] terrible to enemies; formidable.

REDOU'BTED, [*redoubté*] Adj. [Fr.] awful; formidable.

To **REDOU'ND**, V. N. [Lat.] to be driven back again. To conduce. To result.

To **REDRE'SS**, V. A. [Fr.] to set right or amend. To relieve, remedy, or ease: most properly applied to things.

REDRE'SS, S. a relief of grievances. Reformation. Remedy.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused; but it has three fairs, on May 2, September 5, and October 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is 260 miles W. by S. of London.

To **REDSE'AR**, [*redseer*] V. N. applied to iron, which, when too hot, breaks or cracks under the hammer.

REDSTREAK, [*redstreak*] S. an apple so called from its colour, preferred to all other fruit for making cyder. Cyder made from *redstreak* apples.

To **REDU'CE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bring to its former state. To reform any disorder. To break into small pieces. To degrade. To bring into a state of want or misery. To subdue.

REDU'CEMENT, S. the act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing.

REDU'CER, S. one that reduces.

REDU'CIBLE, Adj. possible to be reduced.

REDU'CIBLENESS, S. quality of being reducible.

REDU'CTION, S. [Fr.] the act of breaking into pieces, or bringing into order from a state of disorder. In Arithmetic, the bringing numbers of different denominations into one.

REDU'CTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] having the power of reducing.

REDU'CTIVELY, Adv. by reduction; by consequence.

REDU'NDANCE, or **REDU'NDANCY**, S. [Lat.] a state wherein things abound to excess; superfluity; superabundance.

REDU'NDANT, Adj. [Lat.] superfluous; abounding to excess. Using more words or images than are useful.

To **REDU'PLICATE**, V. A. to double.

REDUPLICATION, S. the act of doubling.

REDUPLICATION, Adj. [Fr.] double.

To **REE**, V. A. to riddle; to fit.

To **RE-E'CHO**, [*re-eko*] V. N. to echo back.

REE'CHY, Adj. [corrupted from *reek*] smoky; footy.

REED, S. [Teut.] a hollow knotted stalk. A small pipe. An arrow.

To **RE-E'DIFY**, V. A. to build again; to rebuild.

REE'DY, Adj. abounding with reeds.

REEK, S. [Sax.] steam; smoky; vapour. A pile

A pile of corn or hay, usually spelt and pronounced *rick*.

To REEK, V. N. [Sax.] to smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

REE'KY, Adj. smoaky; tanned; black.

REEL, S. [Sax.] a turning frame on which yarn is wound from the spindle.

To REEL, V. N. [Belg.] to stagger; to incline first from one side, and then to the other, in walking.

RE-ELE'CTION, S. repeated election.

To RE-ENA'CT, V. A. to enact anew.

To RE-ENJOY, V. A. to enjoy a second time.

To RE-ENTER, V. A. to enter again; to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRO'NE, V. A. to replace in a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, S. the act of entering again.

REE'PHAM. See REPEHAM.

REE'RMOUSE, S. [Sax.] a bat.

To RE-ESTA'BLISH, V. A. to establish again.

RE-ESTA'BLISHER, S. one that re-establishes.

RE-ESTA'BLISHMENT, S. the act of re-establishing; the state of being re-established; restoration.

REETH, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, near Barnard-castle, with four fairs, on Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday se'nnight before May 12, Friday before August 24, and Friday se'nnight before Nov. 22, for pewter, brads, hawkers and pedlars ware.

To RE-EXA'MINE, V. A. to examine again.

REEVE, S. [Sax.] the bailiff of a franchise, or manor. Also, the guardian of a church, or churchwarden.

To REFE'CT, V. A. [Lat.] to refresh; to restore after hunger and fatigue. Obsolete.

REFE'CTION, S. [Lat.] refreshment after hunger and fatigue.

REFE'CTIVES, S. medicines which refresh, and renew strength.

REFE'CTORY, S. [Fr.] a room for refreshment or eating.

To REFE'L, V. A. [Lat.] to refute; to repress.

To REFER, V. A. [Lat.] to send or dismiss for information or judgment. To address or apply to for judgment. Neuterly, to have respect or relation.

REFEREE, S. one to whom any thing is submitted or referred.

REFERENCE, S. relation; respect; view towards. Dismissal to another tribunal.

REFERE'NDARY, S. [Lat.] one to whose decision any thing is referred. An officer in the court of chancery; the master of requests.

To RE-FERME'NT, V. A. to ferment anew.

REFE'RIBLE, Adj. capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFI'NE, V. A. [Fr.] to clear from dross or any impurities. To polish; to make elegant; to make accurate. Neuterly, to affect nicety; to improve in point of accuracy; to grow pure.

REFI'NEMENT, S. the act of cleansing from dross, foulness, or impurity. Improvement in elegance. Artificial practice. Affectation of elegance.

REFI'NER, S. one that clears from dross or impurity; improves in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtleties.

To REFI'T, V. A. [Fr.] to repair; to restore after damage.

To RELE'CT, V. A. [Fr.] to bend or throw back. Neuterly, to throw back light or an image represented in a mirror. To throw back the thoughts on themselves or things past. To consider attentively. To throw reproach.

REFLE'CTENT, Adj. [Lat.] bending back; flying back.

REFLE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of throwing or bending back. Any image represented or reflected in a looking-glass. Thought employed on things past. The perception of the operation of our own mind within us, as employed about the ideas it has got. Attentive consideration. Censure.

REFLE'X, Adj. directed backward.

REF'LEX, S. [Lat.] reflection.

REFLEXIBI'LITY, S. the disposition of rays to be turned out of a right line, the natural course in passing out of one medium into another.

REFLE'XIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being thrown back, or turned from their natural course, applied to rays of light.

REFLE'XIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having respect to something past; capable of reflecting.

REFLE'XIVELY, Adv. in a backward direction.

REFLO'AT, [reflô] S. ebb; reflux.

REFLORE'SCENCE, S. [Lat.] the quality of flourishing or blossoming anew.

To REFLOU'RISH, [refluriô] V. A. to flourish anew.

To REFLO'W, [reflô] V. N. [Fr.] to flow back.

REFLU'ENT, Adj. [sometimes accented on the first syllable. Lat.] flowing back; running back.

REFLUX, S. [Lat.] the act of flowing back. The backward course of water.

To REFO'CILLATE, V. A. [Lat.] to refresh, or cherish.

REFOCILLA'TION, S. restoration of strength by refreshment.

To REFO'RM, V. A. [Lat.] to change from worse to better. Neuterly, to alter or make a change from worse to better.

REFO'RM, S. reformation or amendment.

REFORMA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act

REF

state of changing from worse to better. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery, to its primitive state. **SYNON.** *Reformation* signifies often the action of reforming; *reform*, seldom any other than the effect. **REFORMER**, S. one who makes a change from bad to better. One who exploded the errors of popery introduced into religion, and reduced it to its primitive state.

To REFRACT, V. A. [Lat.] to break the natural course of a ray; to beat back, or resist.

REFRACTION, S. in general, is the deviation of a moving body from its direct course, occasioned by the different density of the medium it moves in; or, it is a change of direction occasioned by a body's falling obliquely out of one medium into another of a different density.

REFRACTIVE, Adj. having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, S. sullen obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

REFRACTORY, Adj. [Lat.] obstinate; stubborn; not submitting to authority or command; contumacious.

REFRAGABLE, Adj. [Lat.] perverse; liable to be confuted.

To REFRAIN, V. A. [Fr.] to hold back; to keep from action. Neuterly, to forbear; to abstain; to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, S. the disposition of a ray of light to be turned out of its natural course by passing out of one medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being turned out of a right line, or their natural course, applied to the rays of light.

REFRENATION, S. [Lat.] the act of restraining.

To REFRESH, V. A. [Fr.] to refresh after labour, pain, or want. To repair or improve any thing impaired by new touches. To cool; to refrigerate.

REFRESHER, S. that which refreshes.

REFRESHMENT, S. relief after pain, danger, or fatigue. Figuratively, food or rest.

REFRIGERANT, Adj. [Fr.] cooling; dissipating heat.

To REFRIGERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to cool.

REFRIGERATION, S. [Lat.] the act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, **REFRIGERATORY**, Adj. [Lat.] cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, S. that part of a cooling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensive vapours. Any thing internally cooling.

REFUGEE, [pret. and part. pass. of **REAVE**] to take away.

REFUGE, S. [Lat.] shelter from danger. Protection. An expedient.

REG

To REFUGE, V. A. [Fr.] to shelter or protect.

REFUGEE, S. [Fr.] one that flies his country for shelter.

REFULGENCE, S. [see **REFULGENT**] sparkling or bright splendor.

REFULGENT, Adj. [Lat.] bright glittering; shining; splendid.

To REFUND, V. N. [Lat.] to pour back. Figuratively, to restore or repay what is received. Used with the reciprocal pronoun *himself*, to reimburse.

REFUSAL, [refusal] S. the act of denying to receive any thing offered, or of granting a thing requested. The right of having a thing before another; pre-emption; option.

To REFUSE, [refuze] V. A. [Fr.] to deny any thing required, or offered.

REFUSE, Adj. [the verb is accented on the second syllable, but the noun on the first] unworthy of acceptance after a choice is made.

REFUSE, S. that which is disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFUSER, [refuser] S. he who refuses.

REFUTAL, S. [Lat.] the act of proving false or erroneous.

REFUTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of refuting; or showing any thing to be false or erroneous; refusal.

To REFUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to prove false or erroneous.

To REGAIN, V. A. [Fr.] to gain a second time; to recover any thing lost.

REGAL, Adj. [Lat.] royal; kingly.

REGAL, S. [Fr.] a musical instrument.

REGALE, S. [Lat.] the prerogative of a king. An entertainment given to ambassadors.

To REGALE, V. A. [Fr.] to feast; to give an entertainment; to refresh; to gratify.

REGALMENT, S. [Fr.] refreshment; entertainment.

REGALIA, S. [Lat.] the rights and prerogatives of a king; which, according to civilians, are six, viz. 1. The power of judicature. 2. The power of life and death. 3. The power of peace and war. 4. A right to such goods as have no owner, as waifs, estrays, &c. 5. Assessments; and 6. The coinage of money. *Regalia* is also used for the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown and scepter with the cross, that with the dove, the globe, St. Edward's staff, the orb with the cross, four several swords, &c. In Church Affairs, they are the rights and privileges which cathedrals, &c. enjoy by the grants of kings.

REGALITY, S. [Lat.] royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

To REGARD, V. A. [Fr.] to value; to look upon as worthy of notice. To respect or mind. To observe religiously. To respect or have relation to. To look towards.

REGARD, S. [Fr.] attention to, as a matter of importance. Respect; esteem. Relation.

REG

Relation. Note or eminence. Reference. Look or aspect. "With stern regard." *Milton*. An object of sight.

REGA'RDABLE, Adj. observable. Worthy of notice.

REGA'RDANT, Adj. in Heraldry, a lion, or such kind of beast of prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGA'RDER, S. one that regards.

REGA'RDFUL, Adj. attentive; taking notice of; observant; respectful.

REGA'RDFULLY, Adv. attentively; heedfully; respectfully.

REGA'RDLESS, Adj. heedless; negligent; not taking notice.

REGA'RDLESSLY, Adv. without heed.

REGA'RDLESSNESS, S. heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REG'GENCY, S. [from *regent*] authority; government. Government administered for another. The district governed by a viceroy. Those who are intrusted with the government in behalf of another.

To REGENERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to produce anew. To renew by a change of nature from a carnal to a christian state.

REGENERATE, Adj. [Lat.] produced anew. Born again, or having one's natural dispositions changed by divine grace.

REGENERATION, S. [Fr.] new birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.

REG'ENT, Adj. [Lat.] governing. Exercising authority for another.

REG'ENT, S. a governor or ruler. One invested with authority for, or ruling in behalf of, another. A professor, or teacher in a college or university.

REG'ENTSHIP, S. the office or state of a regent.

To REG'ERMINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to spring, or bud out, again.

REG'ERMINATION, the act of sprouting again.

REG'IBLE, Adj. governable; manageable.

REG'ICIDE, S. [Lat.] the act of murdering a king. One guilty of murdering his king.

REG'IMEN, S. [Lat.] that regulation in diet and living suitable to the preservation or recovery of health. Rule; government.

REG'IMENT, [pron. *réjment*] S. [Fr.] a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REG'IMENTAL, Adj. belonging to a regiment. Used in the plural for the particular uniform by which one regiment is distinguished from another.

REG'ION, S. [Lat.] a tract of land. A country. Tract of space. A part of the body. Place or rank. A division or part of the atmosphere.

REG'ISTER, S. [Lat.] an account of any thing committed to writing in some book kept for that purpose. An officer who commits any account or transaction to writing.

REG

To REG'ISTER, V. A. [Fr.] to commit to writing, in order to preserve from oblivion. To enrol or set down in a list.

REG'ISTRY, S. the act of inserting in a register. The place where a register is kept. Series of facts recorded.

REG'LET, S. [Fr.] a ledge of wood used by Printers to separate their lines in pages, wherein they are printed at considerable distances from each other.

REG'NANT, Adj. [Fr.] predominant; reigning; having power; prevalent.

To REGO'RGE, V. A. [Fr.] to vomit up. To swallow back. To swallow eagerly.

To REGRAFT, V. A. [Fr.] to graft again.

To REGRA'NT, V. A. to grant back.

To REGRA'TE, V. A. to shock or offend. "*Regrate* the eye." *Derb.* To engross or forestall, from *regra ter*, Fr.

REGRA'TER, or **REGRA'TOR**, S. [Fr.] a forestaller; engrosser. One who buys any wares or provisions, and sells them again in the same market, or five miles round it, also one who furnishes old arms, &c. to make them look new.

To REGREE'T, V. A. to re-salute; to greet a second time.

REGREE'T, S. a return or exchange of salutation.

REGRE'SS, or **REGRE'SSION**, S. [Lat.] passage back; a return or going back. The power of passing back.

REGRE'T, S. vexation; sorrow for something past; grief; bitterness of reflection. Used by Prior in the plural, but without authority.

To REGRE'T, V. A. [Fr.] to repent or grieve at something done or past. To uneasy at.

REGUE'RDON, S. reward; recompense.

To REGUE'RDON, V. A. to reward. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

REG'ULAR, Adj. [Lat.] conformable; agreeable to rule or method. In Geometry applied to such bodies whose surface is composed of equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. Instituted, initiated, or educated according to received forms of discipline. **NON.** We are *regular* in our conduct; are *methodical* with respect to our affairs.

REG'ULAR, S. [Fr.] in the Roman church, a person that professes and follows certain rule of religious or monastic life, observes the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

REGULA'RITY, S. [Fr.] conformity to rule. Order; method. **SYNON.** Order. *regularity* both imply a prudent disposition of things; but the first relates more to the disposition which results from such a disposition; the latter, more to the power and to the manner which conducts that disposition.

REG'ULARLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to rule, method, or order.

To REG'ULATE, V. A. [Lat.] to

just by rule or method; to direct; to manage.

REGULA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one that directs or adjusts by rule or method. The part of a machine which makes the motion equal. A clock made use of to adjust the motions of others.

REGULUS, S. [Lat.] the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom on melting.

To **REGUR'GATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to throw or pour back any thing absorbed. Neuterly, to be poured back.

REGURGITA'TION, S. resorption; the act of swallowing back.

REHABILI'TATION, S. in Canon Law, signifies the restoration of a delinquent to his former condition.

To **REHE'AR**, [*rebeâr*] V. A. to hear again.

REHEARSAL, [*rebeârsal*] S. recital; repetition. In Music and the Drama, a trial, or recital of any thing before the representation of it publicly.

To **REHEARSE**, [*rebeârsê*] V. A. [from *rebeâr*] to repeat, recite, or relate. To try, recite, or pronounce, as preparatory to public exhibition.

To **REJE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to dismiss without compliance. To refuse. To cast off. To throw aside.

REJECTABLE, Adj. that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] unprofitable; held in small estimation; thrown aside.

REJECTION, S. [Lat.] the act of casting off, or throwing aside.

REIGLE, S. [Fr.] a hollow cut to guide any thing; regulator.

To **REIGN**, [pron. *rein*] V. A. [Lat.] to enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. To be predominant; to prevail. To obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, [*rein*] S. [Lat.] royal authority. The time during which a person exercises sovereign authority. A kingdom, or dominions.

To **REIMBA'RK**, V. A. [Fr.] to take shipping again.

REIMBARCA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of going on shipboard again.

To **REIMBODY**, V. A. [written more frequently, but less properly, *embody*] to reduce to a body again.

To **REIMBU'RSE**, V. A. [Fr.] to repay; to repair any loss or expence by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, S. reparation or payment.

To **REIMPRE'GNATE**, V. A. [*re* and *impregnate*] to impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, [*reimprêssion*] S. a second or repeated impression.

REIN, S. [Fr.] that part of a bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's hand. Figuratively, government. To *give reins*, is to remove restraint, or give liberty.

To **REIN**, V. A. to govern by a bridle. Figuratively, to restrain or controul.

REINS, S. [not used in the singular. Lat.] the lower and the smallest part of the back; the kidneys.

To **REINFE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to infect or corrupt again.

To **REINFORCE**, V. A. [Fr.] to add new force or strength; to recruit.

REINFORCEMENT, S. a fresh supply of men, arms, &c.

To **REINSE'RT**, V. A. to insert a second time.

To **REINSPI'RE**, V. A. to inspire anew.

To **REINSTA'L**, [*reinstail*] V. A. to seat again. To put again in possession.

To **REINSTA'TE**, V. A. to put again into possession. To re-establish.

To **REINTEGRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore. See **REDINTEGRATE**.

To **REINVEST**, V. A. to invest anew.

To **REJOI'CE**, V. N. [Fr.] to be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past; used with *for* or *at*. Actively, to make joyful or glad; to exhilarate; to glad.

REJOI'CE, S. one that rejoices.

To **REJOI'N**, V. A. [Fr.] to join again. To meet again. Neuterly, to make answer to an answer or reply.

REJOINDER, S. [Fr.] an answer by the defendant to the plaintiff's replication or reply.

REJOLT, S. [Fr.] shock; succussion.

To **REI'TERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to repeat again and again.

REITERA'TION, S. [Fr.] repetition.

To **REJU'DGE**, V. A. to try a second time; to review; to re-examine.

REJUVENE'SCENCY, S. [Lat.] restoration of youth.

To **REKI'NDLE**, V. A. to set on fire, or inflame again.

To **RELA'PSE**, V. N. [Lat.] to slip or fall back. To fall back into vice, error, danger, &c. To fall back from a state of recovery.

RELA'PSE, S. a fall into vice or error forsaken. A return to any state, especially into sickness, from a state of recovery.

To **RELA'TE**, V. A. [Lat.] to tell or recite. To ally, or be near to by kindred. Neuterly, to have relation or respect.

RELA'TER, S. teller; narrator.

RELA'TION, S. [Fr.] the manner of belonging to any person or thing. Respect; reference; regard. Connection of one thing to another. Kindred; alliance of kin. A person related to another by birth or marriage. A recital of facts; a narrative.

RELATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having relation, connection, or regard. Considered as belonging to and respecting something else.

RELATIVE, S. a person allied to another by birth or marriage. In Grammar, a

pronoun, as *who*, *whom*, &c. which answers to some preceding word called the antecedent.

RE'LATIVELY, Adv. not absolutely; as it regards something else.

To **RELA'X**, V. A. [Lat.] to slacken any thing strained. To make less rigorous. To make less attentive or laborious. To ease. To loose. Neuterly, to be mild, remiss, or free from rigour.

RELAXA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of loosening any thing strained. The cessation of restraint. Abatement of rigour, attention, or application.

RELA'Y, S. [Fr.] horses placed in different stages on a road to relieve others.

To **RELE'ASE**, [*relâche*] V. A. [Fr.] to free from confinement, servitude, pain, obligation, or restraint.

RELE'ASE, [*relâche*] S. [Fr.] discharge from pain, penalty, claim, confinement, or servitude. An acquittance from a debt.

To **RE'LEGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to banish; to exile.

RELEGA'TION, S. [Lat.] exile; judicial banishment.

To **RELENT**, V. N. [Fr.] to soften, or grow less rigorous, hard, or tense. To soften in temper. To give, melt, or grow moist.

RELE'NTLESS, Adj. unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RE'LEVANT, Adj. [Fr.] relieving.

RELEVA'TION, S. [Lat.] a raising or lifting up.

REL'ANCE, S. trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind. Used with *on*, before the object of trust.

RE'LIC, S. [Lat.] that which remains of any thing after the rest is lost or decayed; generally used in the plural. The body of a person after death. Any thing kept in memory of a person deceased.

RE'LIC, S. [Lat.] a widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

RELIE'F, [*relief*] S. [Fr.] the prominence of a figure in stone, &c. The recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different. Alleviation, or mitigation of sorrow, pain, or distress. That which frees from danger, pain, or sorrow. The dismissal of a sentinel from his post. In Law, remedy of wrongs.

RELIE'VABLE, [*relévable*] Adj. capable of relief.

To **RELIE'VE**, [*relève*] V. A. [Lat.] to recommend by the interposition of something of a different nature. To support or assist mutually. To ease from pain or sorrow. To succour or rescue from danger. To give rest to a soldier, by placing another in his post. To right by law.

RELIE'VE, [*relève*] S. one who relieves.

RELIE'VO, [*relievo*] S. [Ital.] that part of a figure which projects beyond the ground on which it is carved. It is distinguished into

alto, where it rises much, or after the life; and *basso*, when it rises but little.

RELIGA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of binding fast, or tying back.

To **RELI'GHT**, [*relit*] V. A. to light anew.

RELIG'ION, [the latter i and o are usually omitted in pron. this word and its derivatives; as, *religión*, *religjós*, &c.] S. [Lat.] that worship which belongs to the Deity, when considered as our creator, preserver, and benefactor. Any system of faith and worship.

SYNON. *Religion* denotes a quality of the soul and disposition of the heart towards God, which prevents our failing in any part of our duty to the Supreme Being. *Piety* makes us acquit ourselves with greater respect and zeal. *Devotion* adds to this outwardly a serious composed behaviour.

RELIG'IONIST, S. a person bigotted to any religious persuasion.

RELIG'IOUS, Adj. [Lat.] pious; disposed to the duties of religion. Teaching duty towards God. Among the Romish church, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and to a monastic life. Figuratively, exact or strict.

RELIG'IOUSLY, Adv. piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion. According to the rites of religion. Reverently; with veneration. Exactly; with strict observance.

RELIG'IOUSNESS, S. the quality or state of being religious.

To **RELINQUISH**, V. A. [Lat.] to forsake, leave, desert, quit, release, give up, bear, or depart from.

RELINQUISHMENT, S. the act of forsaking.

RELIQUARY, S. [Fr.] a shrine or cabinet in which the relics of deceased saints are kept.

REL'ISH, S. [Fr.] the effect which any thing has on the organs of taste, generally applied to something agreeable. A small taste. Figuratively, fondness or delight in any thing. Sense, or a power of perceiving. Cast; manner.

To **REL'ISH**, V. A. to give a taste or season any thing. To have a liking. Neuterly, to have a pleasing taste. To have pleasure. To have a flavour.

REL'ISHABLE, Adj. gustable; having taste.

To **REL'IVE**, [*reliv*] V. N. to revive; to live anew.

To **RELO'VE**, [*reliv*] V. A. to love again.

RELU'CENT, Adj. shining; transparent; pellucid.

To **RELU'CT**, V. N. [Lat.] to shrink back again.

RELU'CTANCE, **RELU'CTANCY**, [Lat.] unwillingness; repugnance; resistance.

RELU'CTANT, Adj. [Lat.] unwilling; acting with repugnance.

To REL

REM

To RELUCTATE, V. N. [Lat.] to resist; to struggle against.

To RELUME, or RELUMINE, V. A. to light anew; to rekindle.

To RELY, V. N. to put trust or confidence in. To rest or depend upon. Used with *on* or *upon*.

To REMAIN, V. N. [Lat.] to be left out of a greater number, or quantity. To continue; abide. Actively, to await; to be left to.

REMAIN, S. any thing left; relic; generally used in the plural. Residuum; residue. A dead body.

REMAINDER, Adj. remaining or left.

REMAINDER, S. what is left. A dead body; remains.

To REMAKE, V. A. to make anew.

To REMANCIPIATE, V. A. [Lat.] to sell or return a commodity to him who first sold it.

To REMAND, V. A. to send or call back.

REMANENT, S. [Lat.] the part remaining.

REMARK, S. [Fr.] an observation; a note or criticism.

To REMARK, V. A. [Fr.] to note, observe; to distinguish, point out, or mark.

REMARK. To remark implies taking notice with attention, in order to remember; to observe means, rather, to watch with examination by way of passing our judgment. We observe in order to remark.

REMARKABLE, Adj. [Fr.] observable; worthy of observation or notice.

REMARKABLY, Adv. observably; in a manner worthy of observation.

REMARKER, S. [Fr.] observer; one that remarks.

REMEDIAL, Adj. capable of remedy; curable.

REMEDIAL, Adj. medicinal; affording a remedy. Obsolete.

REMEDILESS, Adj. not admitting cure or remedy.

REMEDY, S. [Lat.] a medicine by which any distemper is cured. The cure or removal of any uneasiness or evil. Reparation; means of repairing.

To REMEDY, V. A. [Fr.] to cure or heal. To remove or repair any mischief.

To REMEMBER, V. A. [Fr.] to bear any thing in mind. To recall to the mind.

REMEMBER, S. one who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, S. the act of the mind which it recalls any idea it once had. Memory; retention in memory; honourable memory; recollection. Any token by which one is kept in memory.

REMEMBRANCER, S. one that reminds; one that puts in mind. An officer of the exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, V. N. [Lat.] to remove back again.

REM

REMIGRATION, S. removal back again.

To REMIND, V. A. to revive in the memory.

REMINISCENCE, S. [Lat.] recollection; recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, [reminiscential] Adj. relating to reminiscence.

REMISS, Adj. [Lat.] wanting vigour; slack. Slothful, or careless. Negligent.

REMISSIBLE, Adj. admitting forgiveness.

REMISSION, [remission] S. [Lat.] abatement; relaxation; moderation. Cessation of intenseness. Forgiveness or pardon.

REMISSLY, Adv. in a careless, negligent, or slack manner.

REMISSNESS, S. want of care, attention, vigour, or ardour.

To REMIT, V. A. [Lat.] to make less intense. To forgive a punishment, or pardon a fault. To give up, or resign. To defer; to refer. To send money to a distant place. Neuterly, to grow slack, or less violent.

REMITMENT, S. the act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE, S. the act of paying money at a distant place. A sum of money sent to a distant place.

REMITTER, S. one that sends money to distant places. In Law, where a person having two titles to lands, &c. and coming to such by the last title, and that being defective, he shall be restored to, and adjudged into the lands, &c. by his former more antient title.

REMNANT, S. [corrupted from remanent] any thing that is left or remains.

REMONSTRANCE, S. [Fr.] a strong representation of the ill consequences of any proceeding.

To REMONSTRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to show reasons against any thing in strong terms. Used with *against*.

REMO'RA, S. [Lat.] a let, or obstacle. A kind of worm, or fish, which sticks to the bottom of ships, and hinders them in their passage.

To REMO'RATE, V. A. [Lat.] to hinder; to delay.

REMO'RSE, S. [Lat.] uneasiness occasioned by a consciousness of guilt. Pity; tenderness; sympathetic sorrow; sting of conscience.

REMO'RSEFUL, Adj. tender; compassionate.

REMO'RSELESS, Adj. un pitying; cruel; savage.

REMO'TE, Adj. [Lat.] distant, applied to time, relation, or place; foreign.

REMO'TENESS, S. the quality of being distant, applied to relation, time, or place.

REMOTION, S. [Lat.] the act of removing; the state of being removed to distance.

REMOT-

REMO'VABLE, [*remoovable*] Adj. such as may be removed.

REMO'VAL, [*remooval*] S. the act of putting out of any post or place. Translation to another place.

To REMO'VE, [*remoove*] V. A. [Lat.] to take away, or put from its place. To place at a distance. Neuterly, to change place or abode.

REMO'VE, [*remoove*] S. change of place. The act of moving a chessman or draught. A stop in the scale of gradation. A small distance.

REMO'VER, [*remoover*] S. one who removes.

To REMOU'NT, V. A. [Fr.] to mount again.

REMU'NERABLE, Adj. rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to reward; to recompense; to repay; to requite.

REMUNERATION, S. [Lat.] reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

REMUNERATIVE, Adj. exercised in dispensing rewards.

To REMU'RMUR, V. A. [Lat.] to utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. Neuterly, to murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.

RE'NARD, S. [Fr.] a fox.

RENA'SCENT, Adj. [Lat.] produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] possible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE, V. N. to sail again.

RENCOU'NTER, S. [Fr.] the action of two bodies that meet, or strike against each other. Clash. Opposition between persons. A loose or casual engagement. A sudden combat.

To RENCOU'NTER, V. N. [Fr.] to clash; to collide. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. To skirmish with another. To fight hand to hand.

To REND, V. A. pret. and part. pass. *rent* [Sax.] to tear with violence; to lacerate.

RE'NDER, S. one that rends; a tearer.

To REND'ER, V. A. [Fr.] to pay or give back. To give on demand. To make. To represent. To translate, followed by *in* or *into*. To surrender, followed by *up*.

RE'NDER, S. a surrender.

RE'NDEZVOUS, [*rendevooz*] S. [Fr.] a meeting, or place of meeting, appointed.

To R'NDEZVOUS, [*rendevooz*] V. N. to meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION, S. [from *render*] surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE, or **RENEGA'DO**, S. [Span.] one that leaves his religion on base principles; an apostate. One who deserts to an enemy; a revolter.

To RENE'GE, V. A. [Lat.] to deny; to disown.

To RENE'W, V. A. to renovate; to restore to its former state. To begin again, or repeat. In Scripture, to make anew, or change to a new state of life.

RENE'WAL, S. the act of restoring or reducing to its former state; renovation.

RE'NFREW, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name, seated on the river Clyde, 46 miles W. of Edinburgh. The shire of Renfrew sends one member to parliament.

RENI'TENCY, S. [Fr.] that resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled against, each other.

RENI'TENT, Adj. [Lat.] acting against any impulse by elastic power.

RE'NNET, or **RE'NNETTING**, S. [Fr.] a kind of apple.

To RE'NOVATE, V. A. [Lat.] to renew; to restore to its first state.

RENOVA'TION, S. the act or state of being renewed; renovation; renewal.

To RENOUN'CE, V. A. [Lat.] to disown; abnegate. To quit upon oath. *SYNON.* To renounce and *resign* are voluntary acts; to *abdicate* is an involuntary act. *Abdicate* more particularly relates to a throne; *renounce*, to matters of religion; *resign*, to employments.

RENOU'NCEMENT, S. act of renouncing; renunciation.

RENOWN, S. [Fr.] praise widely spread; celebrity.

To RENOW'N, V. A. [Fr.] to make famous; to celebrate.

RENT, S. [from *rend*] a hole made by tearing; a slit; a break; a laceration.

To RENT, V. A. [from *rend*] to tear.

RENT, S. [Fr.] revenue; an annual payment for the hire of any thing; money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT, V. A. [Fr.] to hold by paying rent. To set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, Adj. that may be rented.

RENTAL, S. schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER, S. he that holds by paying rent; a tenant.

RENVE'RS'D, Adj. [Fr.] overturned.

To RENU'MERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to pay back.

RENUNCIATION, S. [Lat.] the act of renouncing.

To REORDAI'N, V. A. to ordain again on supposition of some defect.

REORDINATION, S. repetition of ordination.

To REPA'CIFY, V. A. to pacify again.

REPAID, part. pass. of **REPAY**.

To REPAIR, V. A. [Lat.] to reform after any loss or damage. To fill up anew. To amend by an equivalent.

REPAIR, S. reparation; supply of loss, damage, or injury.

To REPAIR, V. N. [Fr.] to go to. *REPAIR*

REP

REPAIR, S. [Fr.] resort; abode, the act of going to a place.

REPAIRER, S. amender; restorer.

REPANDOUS, Adj. [Lat.] bent upwards.

REPARABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being amended, or retrieved.

REPARABLY, Adv. in a manner capable of remedy by restitution, amendment, or supply.

REPARATION, S. [Lat.] the act of repairing the damages made by time in a building, or in any other thing. Supply of what is wanted. Recompence, or amends made for an injury.

REPARATIVE, S. whatever makes amends.

REPAREE, S. [Fr.] a smart or witty reply.

To REPAREE, V. N. to make smart replies.

REPARTITION, S. [Fr.] the act of dividing, or sharing again.

To REPA'SS, V. A. [Fr.] to pass back or again. Neuterly, to go back in the same road.

REPA'ST, S. [Fr.] a meal; a refreshment. Food; victuals.

To REPA'ST, V. A. [Fr.] to feed or feast.

REPA'STURE, S. entertainment. Obsolete.

To REPA'Y, V. A. [Fr.] to pay back in return, requital, or revenge. To recompense. To reimburse.

REPAYMENT, S. the act of repaying. The thing repaid.

To REPEAL, [repeél] V. A. [Fr.] to revoke; abrogate; annul.

REPEAL, [repeél] S. the act of recalling from exile. Not in use. Abrogation; revocation; abolition.

REPEALABLE, [repeálable] Adj. capable of being repealed.

To REPEAT, [repeét] V. A. [Lat.] to repeat or speak the same thing more than once.

REPEATEDLY, [repeatedly] Adv. over and over; more than once.

REPEATER, [repeater] S. one that repeats. A watch that strikes the hours by compression of the spring.

REPEHAM, or REEPHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair, on June 29, for ordinary horses, and city chapmen. It is 10 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 109½ N. E. of London.

To REPEL, V. A. [Lat.] to drive back any thing, or an assailant. Neuterly, to act with a force contrary to that which is impressed. In Physic, to prevent too great an access of humour to any particular part.

REPELLENT, S. [Lat.] a remedy that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, S. one that repels.

To REPE'NT, V. N. [Fr.] to think on a thing passed with sorrow. To express

REP

sorrow for something past. To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment.

REPENTANCE, S. [Fr.] sorrow for any thing past. Such sorrow for past sins as ends in amendment; penitence.

REPENTANT, Adj. [Fr.] sorrowful for what is past. Expressing sorrow for sin.

To REPEO'PLE, [repeépl] V. A. to stock with people anew.

To REPERCU'SS, V. A. [Lat.] to beat back; to drive back. Not in use.

REPERCU'SSION, [repercússion] S. [Lat.] the act of driving back; rebound.

REPERCU'SSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound. Repellent. Driven back; rebounding. The two last are obsolete.

REPERTITIOUS, [reperitibious] Adj. [Fr.] found; gained by finding.

REPERTORY, S. [Lat.] a treasury; a magazine.

REPETITION, S. [Lat.] the doing the same thing more than once. The act of reciting or rehearsing. Recital from memory, opposed to reading.

REPIA'NO, REPIE'NO, S. in Music, signifies full, and is used to distinguish those violins in concerto's, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play through the whole concerto.

REPIGNORA'TION, S. the redeeming of a pledge.

To REPI'NE, V. N. to fret, vex, grieve, or be discontented; to murmur.

REPI'NER, S. one who frets or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE, V. A. to put again into the same place; to reinstate.

To REPLA'IT, V. A. to fold one part often over another.

To REPLA'NT, V. A. [Fr.] to plant anew.

REPLANTA'TION, S. the act of planting again.

To REPLE'NISH, V. A. [Lat.] to stock or fill.

REPLE'TE, Adj. [Lat.] full; completely filled. Filled to excess; followed by *with*.

REPLE'TION, S. [Fr.] the state of being too full.

REPLE'VIABLE, Adj. [barbarous Lat.] to be restored after being seized.

To REPLE'VIN, or REPLE'VY, V. A. [low Lat.] to take back or set any thing at liberty that is seized by way of security.

REPLE'VIN, S. in Law, is a remedy granted on a distress, by which the first possessor has his goods restored to him again, on his giving security to the sheriff that he will pursue his action against the party restraining, and return the goods or cattle, if the taking them should be judged lawful. In case of a distress for rent, the tenant must bring his writ of replevin within five days, otherwise the goods are to be appraised and sold.

REPLI'

REPLICA, REPLICATO, S. [Ital.] in Music, signifies to repeat.

REPLICATION, S. [Lat.] an answer; a reply.

To **REPLY, V. N.** [Fr.] to answer; to make a return to an answer. Actively, to return as an answer. Used with *to, against, or upon.*

REPLY, S. [Fr.] an answer, or a return to an answer.

REPLYER, S. he that makes a return to an answer.

To **REPOLISH, V. A.** [Fr.] to polish again.

To **REPORT, V. A.** [Fr.] to spread any thing by rumour. To give account of. To give repute. To relate.

REPORT, S. rumour; or popular fame. Public character or reputation. An account returned; relation. An account of judicial cases. Sound, or loud noise.

REPORTER, S. relater; one that gives an account.

REPORTINGLY, Adv. by common fame.

REPO'SAL, [repósal] S. the act of reposing.

To **REPO'SE, [repóze]** V. A. [Lat.] to lay to rest. To confide or trust in without any suspicion, followed by *upon* or *in*. To lodge or lay up, followed by *in*. Neuterly, to sleep, or take one's rest. To rest in confidence.

REPO'SE, [repóze] S. sleep; rest; quiet. Cause of rest or confidence.

REPO'SEDNESS, [repózedness] S. state of being at rest.

To **REPO'SITE, [repózit]** V. A. [Lat.] to lay up or lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, [repóziſhon] S. the act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, [repózitory] S. a place wherein any thing is safely laid up.

To **REPOSSE'SS, [repózess]** V. A. to possess again.

To **REPREHE'ND, V. A.** [Lat.] to find fault with; to chide; to reprove. To charge with as a fault; used with *of*.

REPREHE'NDER, S. blamer; reprover.

REPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of blame or censure; culpable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS, S. blameableness.

REPREHE'NSIBLY, Adv. blameably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION, [repréhénſhon] S. [Lat.] the act of finding fault, chiding, or blaming.

REPREHE'NSIVE, Adj. given to reproof.

To **REPRESE'NT, [the s in this word and its following derivatives is pron. like z; as, reprézént, &c.] V. A.** [Lat.] to exhibit or show as if present. To describe, or show in any particular character. To fill the place of or personate another by a vicarious character.

REPRESENTATION, S. [Fr.] an image or likeness of any thing. The act of supporting a vicarious character. A respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] exhibiting a likeness. Bearing any character by commission from another.

REPRESENTATIVE, S. one exhibiting the likeness of another, or exercising a vicarious character from another. That by which any thing is shown.

REPRE'SENTER, S. one who shows or exhibits. One who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, S. image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of some thing.

To **REPRE'SS, V. A.** [Lat.] to crush or subdue.

REPRE'SSION, [repréſſon] S. the act of crushing or subduing.

REPRE'SSIVE, Adj. having power to repress; acting to repress.

To **REPRI'EVE, [repréve]** V. A. [Fr.] to free from immediate sentence of death. To give a respite.

REPRI'EVE, [repréve] S. a temporary suspension of sentence of death.

To **REPRIMA'ND, V. A.** [Fr.] to prove; to chide; to reprehend; to check.

REPRIMA'ND, S. reproof; reprehension.

To **REPRI'NT, V. A.** to renew an impression. To print a new edition.

REPRI'SAL, [reprízal] S. [Fr.] something seized as retaliation for robbery, or image sustained.

REPRI'SE, [reprízse] S. [Fr.] the act of taking something in retaliation of injury received.

To **REPRO'ACH, [repróch]** V. A. [Fr.] to censure, or charge with a fault, in censorious and opprobrious language. To upbraid.

REPRO'ACH, [repróch] S. [Fr.] the act of finding fault in opprobrious terms. A thing which exposes to infamy or disgrace.

REPROA'CHABLE, [repróchable] S. worthy of reproach or censure.

REPRO'ACHFUL, [repróchful] Adj. [Fr.] filthy; opprobrious; disgraceful; infamous; vile; shameful; ignominious.

REPROBATE, Adj. [Lat.] lost to virtue and grace; abandoned; profligate.

REPROBATE, S. a person lost to virtue. A profligate. One abandoned to wickedness.

To **REPROBATE, V. A.** [Lat.] to allow or reject. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. To abandon to a sentence without hopes of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, S. the state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, S. [Fr.] the act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned to eternal misery. A sentence of condemnation.

To **REPRODUCE, V. A.** to produce again; to produce anew.

REPRODUCE

REP

REPRODUCTION, S. the act of producing anew.

REPROOF, S. blame or reprehension spoken to a person's face. Censure; reprehension.

REPROVABLE, [*reprovable*] Adj. blameable; culpable; worthy of reprehension.

TO REPROVE, [*reprove*] V. A. [Fr.] to blame; to censure. To charge to the face with a fault; to reprehend. To refute; to disprove.

REPROVER, [*reprover*] S. one that reproves. **SYNON.** He who reproves another, points out his fault, and blames him. He who *reprimands*, affects to punish, and mortifies the offender.

REPTILE, Adj. [Lat.] creeping on the ground.

REPTILE, S. in Natural History, are a kind of animals denominated from their creeping or advancing on the belly. Or *Reptiles* are a genus of animals and insects, which, instead of feet, rest on one part of the body, while they advance forward with the rest. Such are earth-worms, suckers, caterpillars, &c. It is also used by Botanists, to signify plants which creep upon the earth, unless supported by some other plant or prop; as cucumbers, melons, the vine, &c.

REPTITIOUS, [*reptitious*] Adj. [Lat.] creeping.

REPUBLIC, S. [Lat.] a state in which the power is lodged in more than one. A commonwealth.

REPUBLICAN, Adj. belonging to a commonwealth; placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, S. one who holds a commonwealth, without a monarch, to be the best form of government.

REPU'DIABLE, Adj. fit to be rejected.

TO REPU'DIATE, V. A. [Lat.] to disown; to reject; to put away.

REPU'DIATION, S. divorce; a putting away; rejection.

REPU'GNANCE, **REPU'GNANCY**, S. [Lat.] inconsistency, or contrariety. Struggle or opposition; reluctance.

REPU'GNANT, Adj. [Lat.] disobedient. Contrary; opposite.

TO REPU'LLULATE, V. N. [Lat.] to pull again.

REPU'LSE, S. [Lat.] the condition of being driven off from any attempt, or put aside from any design; denial; check.

TO REPU'LSE, V. A. [Lat.] to beat back or drive off.

REPU'LSION, [*repulsion*] S. the act or power of driving off from itself.

REPU'LSIVE, Adj. driving off; having power to beat back or drive off.

TO REPU'RCHASE, V. A. to buy again.

REPUTABLE, Adj. honourable; generally esteemed; celebrated.

REPUTABLY, Adv. without discredit.

RES

REPUTATION, S. [Fr.] the general character of a person. Credit.

TO REPU'TE, V. A. [Lat.] to hold, account or esteem; to think.

REPU'TE, S. public character. Established opinion. Esteem.

REPU'TELESS, Adj. disgraceful; disreputable.

REQUE'ST, S. [Fr.] the act of asking any thing of another. An entreaty; petition. Demand; the state of being desired.

TO REQUE'ST, V. A. to ask a favour of another. To entreat; to solicit.

REQUE'STER, S. petitioner; solicitor.

TO REQUI'CKEN, V. A. to reanimate.

RE'QUIEM, S. [Lat.] a hymn, so called from its being used in imploring rest for the dead. Rest; quiet; peace.

REQUI'RABLE, Adj. fit to be required.

TO REQUI'RE, V. A. [Lat.] to ask a thing as one's right. To make necessary; to need.

RE'QUISITE, [the *s* is pron. like *z* in this word and its following derivatives; as, *réquízite*, &c.] Adj. [Lat.] necessary; needful; not to be done without.

RE'QUISITE, S. any thing essentially or indispensibly necessary.

RE'QUISITELY, Adv. necessarily; in a requisite manner.

RE'QUISITENESS, S. necessity; the state of being requisite.

REQUI'TAL, S. a return made for any good or bad office; retaliation. A reward.

TO REQUI'TE, V. A. [Fr.] to repay, or return, good or ill; to recompense.

RE'REWARD, S. the rear, or last troop of an army.

TO RESALU'TE, V. A. [Lat.] to salute or greet anew.

TO RESCI'ND, V. A. [Lat.] to cut off. To abrogate or annul, applied to laws.

RESCI'SSION, [*rescission*] S. [Lat.] the act of cutting off; abrogation.

RESCI'SSORY, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to cut off.

RE'SCRIPT, S. [Lat.] the edict or decree of an emperor.

TO RE'SCUE, V. A. [old Fr.] to set free, or deliver from confinement, danger, or violence.

RE'SCUE, S. an act whereby a person is delivered from violence, danger, or confinement.

RE'SCUER, S. one that rescues; a deliverer.

RESEA'rch, [*research*] S. [Fr.] diligent search or enquiry; scrutiny.

TO RESEA'rch, [*research*] V. A. [Fr.] to examine; to enquire; to scrutinize.

TO RESE'AT, [*reseat*] V. A. to seat again.

RESE'IZER, [*reseizer*] S. one that seizes again.

RESE'IZURE, [*re seizure*] S. repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

RESE'MBLANCE, S. [Fr.] likeness; similitude; representation.

To RESEMBLE, V. A. [Fr.] to compare; to represent as like something else. To be like.

To RESE'ND, V. A. to send back again. Obsolete.

To RESE'NT, [rezé'nt] V. A. [Fr.] to take well or ill. To be offended at, or return an injury. To have a due sense of.

RESE'NTER, [rezé'nter] S. one who feels injuries deeply.

RESE'NTFUL, [rezé'ntful] Adj. malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY, [rezé'ntingly] Adv. with deep sense; with strong perception; with anger.

RESE'NTMENT, [rezé'ntment] S. [Fr.] a strong or hasty sensation of good or ill. A deep sense of injury.

RESERVATION, S. [Fr.] the act of concealing in the mind. Something kept back, or not given up. Custody.

RESERVATORY, S. [Fr.] a place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

To RESE'ERVE, [usually pron. rezé'erve] V. A. [Lat.] to keep or save for some other time or purpose. To retain; to keep; to store.

RESE'ERVE, [rezé'erve] S. something stored or saved against some future exigence. Something concealed in the mind. Exception; a prohibition. An exception in favour of a person or thing. Modesty, or caution observed in behaviour.

RESE'ERVED, [rezé'erved] Adj. modest, or not too free in behaviour, or discourse. Sul- len; close. SYNON. We are reserved in our words and actions; we are modest in our desires, our gestures, and our dress.

RESE'ERVEDNESS, [rezé'ervedness] S. the quality of keeping one's secret sentiments.

RESE'ERVER, [rezé'erver] S. one that reserves.

RESERVOIR, S. [Fr.] a place where any thing is stored up, or collected in large quantities; reservatory.

To RESE'TTLE, V. A. to settle again.

RESE'TTLEMENT, S. the act of settling again. The state of settling again.

RE'SIANCE, S. residence; abode; dwelling.

RE'SIANT, Adj. [Fr.] resident; present in a place.

To RESI'DE, V. N. [Lat.] to dwell; abide; to live. To subside; to sink; to fall to the bottom.

RE'SIDENCE, S. [Fr.] the act of continuing or dwelling in a place. A place of abode; habitation; dwelling. Sediment.

RE'SIDENT, Adj. [Lat.] dwelling or having abode in any place.

RE'SIDENT, S. [from the Adj.] an agent, minister, or officer, residing in any distant place with the dignity of a public minister.

RESIDENTIARY, [rezidé'sbiary] Adj. holding residence; attending in journey.

RESI'DUAL, RESI'DUARY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to that part which remains.

RE'SIDUE, S. [Lat.] the remainder; that which is left.

To RESI'GN, V. A. [Lat.] to give or yield up a claim or possession. To submit with confidence; applied to Providence. To submit without opposition or resistance.

RESIGNA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of yielding or submitting without resistance or doubt.

RESIGNEE', [refined] S. in Law, the person to whom the thing is resigned.

RESI'GNER, [resí'ner] S. one that resigns.

RESI'GNMENT, [resí'gnment] S. act of resigning.

RESI'LIENCE, RESI'LIENCY, S. [Lat.] the act of starting or leaping back.

RESI'LIENT, Adj. [Lat.] starting or springing back.

RESILI'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of springing back; resilience.

RE'SIN, [résin] S. [Lat.] the fat phureous part of a vegetable, which will incorporate with oil or spirit, but not an aqueous menstruum.

RE'SINOUS, [résinous] Adj. partaking of the nature and properties of resin.

RE'SINOUSNESS, [résinousness] S. the quality of being resinous.

RESI'PSCENCE, S. [Fr.] repentance.

To RESI'ST, V. A. [Lat.] to oppose, to act against. To hinder; to act against the impression of external force.

RESI'STANCE, RESI'STENCE, [written *resistance*, when supposed to be derived from the French, but *resistance*, when derived from *resistens*, Lat.] the act of resisting opposition. The quality of not yielding external force.

RESISTIB'LITY, S. quality of resisting.

RESI'STIBLE, Adj. that may be resisted.

RESI'STLESS, Adj. not to be opposed; irresistible.

RESO'LVBABLE, Adj. capable of being separated or analysed. Capable of being explained.

RESO'LUBLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being dissolved or melted.

To RESO'LVE, [the s in this word and its derivatives is usually pron. like z] V. A. [Lat.] to inform, explain, or clear from doubt or difficulty. To confirm or settle any opinion or determination; used with To analyse. To melt, or dissolve. Neutly, to determine. To melt, or be dissolved. To be fixed in an opinion; used with of.

RESO'LVE, S. a fixed resolution; determination.

RESO'LVEDLY, Adv. with firmness; constancy.

RESO'LVEDNESS, S. resolution; constancy; firmness.

RESO'LVENT, S. [Lat.] that which has the power of causing solution.

RESOLV

RESOLVEND, S. in Arithmetic, a term in the extraction of the square and cube roots, &c. signifying the number arising from increasing the remainder after subtraction.

RESOLVENTS, S. medicines which dissolve and disperse. In Chymistry, liquors for dissolving metals or minerals.

RESOLVER, S. one that forms a firm resolution. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.

RESOLUTE, Adj. fixed, determined, constant, steady, firm.

RESOLUTELY, Adv. determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

RESOLUTENESS, S. determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of clearing from doubt or difficulty. Analysis, or the act of separating any thing into its constituent parts. Dissolution. A fixed determination, or settled thought. Steadiness, constancy, firmness. The determination of a cause in a court of justice.

RESOLUTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE, S. [Lat.] sound; re-sound; echo.

RESONANT, Adj. [Lat.] sounding, or echoing.

To **RESORT**, V. N. [Fr.] to have recourse to. To go publicly, or repair to. In Law, to fall back.

RESORT, S. an assembly, or numerous body, of men meeting in the same place. Concourse. The act of visiting. Spring or active power. Resource.

To **RESOUND**, V. A. [Lat.] to echo; to sound back. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. To return sounds; to sound with any noise. Neuterly, to be echoed back.

RESOURCE, S. [Fr.] some new and expedient means that offer. An expedient; shift.

To **RESPECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to regard, or have regard to. To consider with a lower degree of reverence. To have relation to. To look toward.

RESPECT, S. regard; attention. A low degree of reverence. Good-will. A consideration or motive. Relation or regard.

RESPECTER, S. one who prefers one before another from a partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, Adj. paying due reverence. Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

RESPECTIVE, Adj. relating to particular persons or things. Relative; reciprocal; particular.

RESPECTIVELY, Adv. particularly; relatively.

RESPESSION, [respersion] S. [Lat.] the act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, S. [Lat.] the act of breathing. Relief or respite from labour.

To **RESPIRE**, V. A. [Lat.] to breathe. To catch breath. To rest, or take rest.

RESPIRE, S. [Fr.] reprieve, or the suspension of a capital sentence. A pause or interval.

To **RESPIRE**, V. A. to relieve by a pause or intermission. To suspend or delay.

RESPLENDENCE, **RESPLENDENCY**, S. brightness; lustre; splendour.

RESPLENDENT, Adj. [Lat.] bright; shining. Having a beautiful lustre.

To **RESPOND**, V. N. [Lat.] to answer an argument or objection. To correspond or suit.

RESPONDENT, S. [Lat.] one who answers in a suit, or in a set disputation.

RESPONSE, S. [Lat.] an answer or reply made to an objection, or argument. An answer made by a congregation, or clerk, in divine worship.

RESPONSIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] answerable, or accountable; used with *for*. Capable of discharging any obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, S. the state of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, [respersion] S. [Lat.] the act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] answering; making answer. Correspondent; suitable.

RESPONSORY, Adj. [Lat.] containing answer.

REST, S. [Sax.] sleep. The state of death. Cessation from motion, disturbance, or bodily labour. A support on which any thing leans. A place of repose. Remainder, or what remains.

REST, Adj. [Lat.] others; those not included in any proposition.

To **REST**, V. N. to be asleep or dead. To cease from motion, labour, or disturbance. To remain satisfied. To lean upon; to be supported, followed by *upon*. To be left or remain. Actively, to put into a state of repose or quiet. To confide in; used with *upon*.

RESTAGNANT, Adj. [Lat.] remaining without flow or motion.

To **RESTAGNATE**, V. N. to stand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, S. the state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, S. [Lat.] the act of recovering to its former state.

To **RESTEM**, V. A. to force back against the current.

RESTFUL, Adj. quiet; being at rest.

RESTHARROW, S. a plant.

RESTIFF, **RESTIVE**, or **RETTY**, Adj. [Fr.] unwilling to stir, comply, or go forward; generally applied to a horse. Headstrong; stubborn; froward; obfinate.

RESTIFFNESS, S. unwillingness; frowardness.

RESTINCTION, S. [Lat.] the act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of restoring

restoring any thing lost or taken away. The act of recovering a former state.

RESTLESS, Adj. unable to sleep. Unquiet. Unsettled. In continual motion or action.

RESTLESSNESS, S. a state wherein a person cannot sleep, will not cease from action, and is always in motion.

RESTORABLE, Adj. what may be restored.

RESTORATION, S. the same with *Restauration*; which see. The return of king Charles II, in 1660, by way of eminence, is called the *Restoration*.

RESTORATIVE, Adj. having the power to recruit any waste.

RESTORATIVE, S. a medicine that has the power of recruiting the wastes of nature.

To RESTORE, V. A. [Lat.] to give or bring back what is lost, wasted, or taken away. To retrieve from decay to its former state. To recover passages, in books, from their corruption.

RESTORER, S. one that restores.

To RESTRAIN, V. A. [Fr.] to withhold or keep in. To hinder; to repress; suppress; keep in awe. To confine, or limit.

RESTRAINABLE, Adj. capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, Adv. with restraint.

RESTRAINER, S. one that restrains; one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, S. [Fr.] an abridgment of power and liberty. A prohibition; restriction; hindrance; repression.

To RESTRICT, V. A. [Lat.] to limit or confine.

RESTRICTION, S. [Fr.] confinement; limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, Adj. expressing limitation. In Physic, binding or astringent.

To RESTRINGE, V. A. [Lat.] to limit; to confine.

RESTRINGENT, S. [Lat.] possessing a restraining quality; styptic; astringent.

RETTY, Adj. [see *RESTIFF*] obstinate in not complying.

To RESU'LT, V. N. [Lat.] to fly back. To rise as a consequence; to be produced as an effect, or flow as a consequence.

RESU'LT, S. resilience; the act of flying back. An effect flowing from the operation of any particular cause. A consequence or inference from premises.

RESULTANCE, S. [Fr.] the act of resulting.

RESU'MABLE, Adj. capable of being taken back.

To RESU'ME, V. A. [Lat.] to take back what has been given, or taken away. To take again: used by Dryden with *again*, as "*resume again*," but improperly. To begin again any thing suspended, dropped, or given over.

RESU'MPTION, [re'sumfion] S. [Lat.] the act of resuming.

RESU'MPTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] taken back. Used in the plural, for medicines that restore decayed nature.

RESUPINA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of lying on the back.

RESU'PINE, Adj. [Lat.] laying with the face upwards.

To RESURVEY', V. A. to review; to survey again.

RESURRECTION, S. [Lat.] revival after death. The act of rising again after death.

RESUSCITATION, S. the act of stirring up anew; reviving, or arising again.

To RETAIL, V. A. [Fr.] to divide, or sell in small parcels; to sell at second-hand.

RE'TAIL, S. sale consisting in small quantities.

RETAILER, S. one who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, V. A. [Lat.] to preserve from loss or without discharge. To keep without loss. To keep in pay or hire. Neuterly, to belong to or depend on, used with *to*. To keep or continue.

RETAINER, S. a dependent; adherent; hanger on, for subsistence. In Law, a servant who wears a person's livery, but does not dwell in his house. The act of keeping dependents.

To RETAKE, V. A. to take again.

To RETALIATE, V. A. [Lat.] to return in kind, or like for like; to requite; to repay.

RETALIA'TION, S. the act of returning like for like.

To RETARD, V. A. [Lat.] to hinder in motion or swiftness. To delay or put off. Neuterly, to stay back or delay.

RETARDA'TION, S. the act of hindering action in motion. Delay. Hindrance.

RETA'RDER, S. obstructer; hinderer.

To RETCH, V. A. [Sax.] to force, to make an essay to force, something up from the stomach; to stretch, or lengthen; to gape or yawn.

RE'TCHLESS, Adj. careless; reckless.

RETE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of covering to view.

RETENTION, S. [Lat.] the act of retaining, keeping to, containing, or preserving. In Medicine, that state of contraction in solids which makes them hold fast their contents. Memory, or the act of keeping the simple ideas which the mind has received from sensation or reflexion. Limitation; restraint.

RETENTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having power of retaining, or preserving in the mind.

RETENTIVENESS, S. having the quality of retention.

RE'TFORD, a town in Nottinghamshire with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on March 23, and October 2, for horned cattle. It is 143½ miles N. by W. London.

R E T

RETICENCE, S. [Lat.] concealment by silence.

RETTICLE, S. [Lat.] a small net.

RETTICULAR, Adj. [Lat.] in the form of a net.

RETTICULATED, Adj. [Lat.] made of net-work; formed with meshes.

RETTIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] having the form of a net.

RETINA, S. one of the inner tunics of the eye.

RETINUE, S. [Fr.] a number attending on a great person; a train; many. *SYNON.* *Retinue* implies a number of followers; *train*, the same with order.

To RETIRE, V. N. [Fr.] to go to a place of privacy; to withdraw from sight. To retreat from danger. To quit a public station, or a company. Actively, to withdraw, or take away.

RETIRE, S. a retreat; a place of privacy. *RECESSION*; retirement.

RETIRED, Adj. secret; private.

RETIREDDNESS, S. the state of being free from public employ, or company. *Privacy*.

RETIREMENT, S. the state of a person who quits a public station, or a populous place. A private abode, or way of life.

To RETORT, V. A. [Lat.] to throw back. To return an argument, censure or any incivility. To bend backwards.

RETORT, S. [Lat.] a censure or reproach returned. In Chemistry, a glass vessel with a curved neck, to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, S. one that retorts.

RETORTION, S. the act of retorting.

To RETOSS, V. A. to toss back.

To RETOUCH, [pron. *retúch*] V. A. [Fr.] to improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, V. A. [Fr.] to trace back.

To RETRACT, V. A. [Lat.] to recall; to recant. To take back; to resume.

RETRACTATION, S. [Lat.] recantation; change of opinion.

RETREAT, [retreé] S. [Fr.] a place of privacy or solitude. The act of going back to avoid a superior force. A place of security.

To RETREAT, [retreé] V. N. to go to a private or solitary dwelling. To take shelter. To retire from a superior enemy. To quit a former place.

To RETRENCH, V. A. [Fr.] to cut off, to pare away. To confine or lessen, applied to expences. Neuterly, to live with less expence or pomp.

RETRENCHMENT, S. [Fr.] the act of cutting or paring away any thing superfluous, applied to writings. The act of lessening, applied to expence. An intrenchment, covered by a parapet.

To RETRIBUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to pay back; to recompense.

RETRIBUTION, S. [Fr.] the act of repaying. A return suitable to an action.

RETRIBUTORY, RETRIBUTIVE, Adj. repaying; making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, [rattréuable] Adj. capable of being retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, [rattréue] V. A. [Fr.] to recover, or restore after loss, impair, waste, or corruption. To regain, or bring back.

RETRIMENT, S. [Lat.] drops, or dregs.

RETROACTION, [retroákshon] S. [Lat.] the act of driving back.

RETROACTIVE, Adj. having the power to drive back.

To RETROCEDE, V. A. [Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROCESSION, [retroshon] S. the act of going backwards.

RETROCOPULATION, S. post-coition.

RETROGRADATION, S. [Fr.] the act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, Adj. [Fr.] going backward. Contrary or opposite. Applied to the planets, when they move backwards, or contrary to the order of the signs.

To RETROGRADE, V. N. [Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROGRESSION, [retrogréshon] S. [Lat.] the act of going backward.

RETROSPECT, S. [Lat.] a look cast on things behind. The consideration of things past.

RETROSPECTION, S. the act of considering things past.

To RETU'ND, V. A. [Lat.] to blunt; to obtund; to turn the edge.

RETURNER, S. one who pays or remits money.

To RETU'RN, V. N. [Fr.] to come back to the same place, or state. To go or come back. To make answer, retort, or reply, in reproachful terms, to one that has made use of the same. Actively, to repay, requite, give or send back. To give account of. To transmit. *SYNON.* We are said to *return* what has been lent or given to us; to *sur-render* what we have in pledge or charge; to *restore* what we have taken or stolen.

RETURN, S. the act of coming back; retrogression; revolution, vicissitude; repayment of money; profit; remittance; retribution, requital. *Returns*, or days in back, are certain days in each term, appointed for the return of writs, &c. In Building, it is a side or part that falls away from the fore-side of any strait work.

REVE, S. See REVEE.

To REVE'AL, [reveél] V. A. [Lat.] to discover, to shew, to disclose, to lay open. To impart something from heaven.

REVE'ALER, [reveéler] S. one that shews or makes known; one that discovers to view; a discoverer.

REVEILLE

REVEILLE, S. [Fr.] the beat of a drum in the morning, to summon the soldiers.

To **REVEL**, V. N. [derived by Skinner from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; but Mr. Lye from *reveelen*, Belg. to rove about] to feast with loose and clamorous mirth.

REVEL, S. a public rejoicing-time; or a feast with loose and noisy jollity.

To **REVEL**, V. A. [Lat.] to retract; to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, S. a mob; an unlawful assembly, or rabble.

REVELA'TION, S. [Fr.] discovery; particularly applied to the discovery of sacred truths from heaven.

REVELLER, S. one who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVELRY, S. loose, noisy mirth.

To **REVENGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to return an injury. To punish for injuries.

REVENGE, S. satisfaction for an injury.

REVENGEFUL, Adj. addicted to return injuries; vindictive.

REVENGER, S. one who punishes crimes; one who resents injuries.

REVENUE, S. [sometimes accented on the second syllable, from *revenu*, Fr.] income; or the annual profits of lands or other funds.

To **REVERB**, V. A. [Lat.] to strike against; to reverberate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, Adj. [Lat.] resounding; beating back.

To **REVERBERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to beat back. In Chymistry, to heat in a furnace, where the flame is beat from the top back on the bottom.

REVERBERA'TION, S. the act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, Adj. [Fr.] beaten or driven back. In Chymistry, used substantively for a furnace closely stopped at the top, so as to return the flame upon the matter placed near the bottom.

To **REVERE**, V. A. [Lat.] to regard with awe. To pay submissive respect. To venerate, to honour.

REVERENCE, S. [Lat.] awful regard. An act of obeisance. The title of the clergy.

To **REVERENCE**, V. A. to look on as an object of respect and awful regard.

REVERENCER, S. one who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, Adj. [Lat.] venerable; deserving awe and respect on account of years and station. A title applied to the clergy, among whom an archbishop is styled *most reverend*, a bishop *right reverend*, and a private clergyman *reverend*.

REVERENT, Adj. [Lat.] humble; expressing awful regard or veneration.

REVERENTIAL, [*reverential*] Adj. [Fr.] expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERER, S. one who venerates; one who reveres.

REVERIE, or **REVERY**, S. [Fr.] a state wherein ideas float in the mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding. Loose musing; irregular thought. Delirium; distraction.

REVER'SAL, S. the act of changing or annulling a sentence.

To **REVERSE**, V. A. [Lat.] to turn upside down. To overturn. To turn back. To contradict or repeal. To put one thing in the place of another. Neuterly, to return.

REVERSE, S. change. A contrary or opposite. That side of a coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being reversed.

REVERSION, [*reversion*] S. the state being to enjoy after the death of the present possessor. Succession, or right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, [*reversionary*] Adj. consisting in reversion; to be enjoyed after the death of another.

To **REVERT**, V. A. [Lat.] to change to turn to the contrary. To reverberate, beat back. Neuterly, to return or fall back.

To **REVEST**, V. A. [Lat.] to clothe again. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVESTIARY, S. [Fr.] a place where dresses are reposit.

REVICTION, [*revikshon*] S. [Lat.] to turn to life.

To **REVICTUAL**, [pron. *revit*] V. A. to stock with victuals again.

To **REVIE'W**, [*revéw*] V. A. to look back. To consider any thing past, or examine, a second time. To see again.

REVIE'W, [*revéw*] S. second examination. The act of surveying an army, when performing its exercise.

To **REVILE**, V. A. to reproach; to vilify to treat with contumely.

REVILE, S. reproach; contumely; probation.

REVILER, S. one who reviles.

REVI'SAL, [*revizal*] S. a second examination, or review.

To **REVISE**, [*revize*] V. A. [Lat.] review; to examine or look over a second time.

REVISE, [*revize*] S. a second perusal examination. Among Printers, a second proof of a sheet after it is corrected.

REVI'SER, [*revizer*] S. [Fr.] an examiner; a superintendent.

REVISION, [*revizshon*] S. [Fr.] revision.

To **REVISIT**, [*revizit*] V. A. [Lat.] to visit again.

REVI'VAL, S. the act of restoring to a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To **REVIVE**, V. N. [Lat.] to return to life. To recover from a state of oblivion, or languor. Actively, to bring back to life again. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. To bring back to the memory. To quicken.

R H E

REVIVER, S. that which invigorates or revives.

REVIVIFICATION, S. the act of recalling to life. Resuscitation.

REVIVISCENCY, S. renewal of life.

REUNION, S. [Fr.] return to a state of juncture, concord, or cohesion.

To REUNITE, V. A. to join any thing separated. To reconcile. Neuterly, to join, or cohere again.

REVOCABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that may be recalled or repealed.

REVOCABLENESS, S. the quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, V. A. [Lat.] to recall; to call back.

REVOCA'TION, S. [Lat.] act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal.

To REVO'KE, V. A. [Lat.] to repeal, or reverse; to check; to draw back.

To REVOLT, V. N. [Fr.] to fall off from one to another, including the idea of something bad or rebellious.

REVOLT, S. change of sides; gross departure from duty; desertion.

To REVOLVE, V. N. [Lat.] to roll in a circle; to perform a course in a circle. In law, to fall in a regular course of changing possessors. Actively, to roll any thing round.

To consider or meditate on.

REVOLUTION, S. [Lat.] the course of any thing which returns to the point from whence it sets out. A space measured by any body revolving in an orbit. A change of government; applied particularly to that by which king William and queen Mary acceded to the crown of England. Rotation.

REVULSION, [revulsion] S. [Lat.] the act of drawing humours from one part of the body to another.

To REWA'RD, [the *a* in this word and derivatives is pron. broad, like *au*; as, reward, rewarder, &c.] V. A. [derived from *re* and *award*] to give in return; to repay; to recompense for good.

REWARD, S. some benefit conferred on a person for doing well. Sometimes used ironically for a punishment inflicted for some ill.

REWARDER, S. one that rewards; one who recompenses.

RHAYADERGOWY, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesday, and three fairs, on August 6, August 26, and September 26, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Rhayader, 18 miles W. of Radnor, and 173½ W. N. of London.

RHAPSODY, [the *b* after the *r*, as formerly observed, is mute in this and all the following words; as, *reum*, *ryme*, &c.] S. [Gr.] a composition consisting of parts made without necessary dependence or mutual connexion.

RHETORIC, S. [Gr.] the art of speaking with elegance, so as to rouse and persuade.

RHETORICAL, Adj. figurative; oratorical; belonging to rhetoric.

To RHETORICATE, V. N. [Lat.] to play the orator by making use of figurative expressions, and addressing the passions.

RHETORICIAN, [retorician] S. [Fr.] one who teaches the science of rhetoric.

RHEUM, S. [Gr.] a thin watery matter oozing through the glands, particularly near the mouth.

RHEUMAT'IC, Adj. proceeding from rheum; belonging to the rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a pain sometimes moveable, and sometimes fixed on the muscular part of the body, resembling the gout.

RHEU'MY, Adj. full of sharp moisture.

RHINO'CEROS, S. [Gr.] a beast covered with thick scales, and having a horn growing out near its nose.

RHOMBOIDES, S. a quadrangular figure, having its opposite sides and opposite angles equal. In Natural History, a kind of mussels; a turbot-fish. In Surgery, a pair of muscles of the shoulder-blade, so called from their figure.

RHOMBUS, S. [Gr.] in Geometry, a quadrangular figure, having its four opposite angles equal.

RHOS-FAIR, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on August 5, August 26, and October 15, for cattle, horses, wool, and pedlars ware.

RHU'BARB, S. [Lat.] a medicinal purgative root, brought from Russia and the East Indies. It possesses the double virtue of a cathartic and astringent; it readily evacuates, particularly the bilious humours, and afterwards gently astringes and strengthens.

RHUMB, S. in Navigation, is a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense, *rhumb* is the same with the point of the compass.

RHYME, S. [Gr.] a harmonious succession of sounds. The consonance of verses, wherein the last syllable of one line has the same sound as that of another. Figuratively, poetry; a poem. *Rhyme* or *reason* is a proverbial expression for number or sense.

To RHYME, V. N. to have the same sound. To make verses.

RHYMER, S. one who makes rhymes; a versifier.

RHY'TYLA'FORD, or RHYDYLLA-FRAY, a village in Carnarvonshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 29, for cattle.

RHY'THM, S. [Gr.] in Music, is used to signify a certain number of pulses in any given time.

RHY'THMICAL, Adj. [Gr.] harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.

RIB, S. [Sax.] an arched bone, sustaining the inside of the thorax. Any piece of timber or other matter used to strengthen the side of a ship, &c.

RI'BALD, S. [Fr.] a loose, rough, or brutal person.

RI'BALDRY, S. [Fr.] mean, lewd, brutal language.

RI'BAND, S. [Fr.] a fillet, or narrow slip of silk, worn for ornament.

RI'BBED, Adj. having ribs.

RI'BBOV, S. See **RIBAND**.

To RI'BROAST [*ribroß*] V. N. to beat soundly.

RIC, [Sax.] powerful, rich or valiant.

RICE, S. [Lat.] an esculent grain cultivated in the Indies, of an oval figure, and covered with a husk like barley.

RICH, Adj. [Fr.] abounding in money, lands, or other possessions, applied to persons. Splendid, valuable, sumptuous; applied to dress. Having any quality in great quantities, or to a great degree. Fertile, applied to soil.

RI'CHARD I. (surnamed *Cœur-de-Lion*.) Richard staid above a month in France, after his father Henry II.'s death, so well was he assured of the disposition of the people of England, and that nothing would be attempted there to his prejudice; tho' in his father's life-time he had, or pretended to have, some fears and jealousies on account of his brother prince John. The first thing he did was to have an interview with Philip, when he thanked him for his late protection, and did homage to him for his French provinces. On the 20th of July he received the ducal crown of Normandy at Roan, and was girt with the ducal sword, according to the custom of investiture. The first order he sent to England, where he was obeyed as if he had been already crowned, was to set his mother queen Eleanor at liberty, who had been 16 years in confinement. He also intrusted her with the administration during his absence, and impowered her to release what prisoners she pleased; who was too sensibly affected with her long confinement, not to exercise with pleasure this power given her by her son; who having settled his affairs in France, came to London, and was crowned by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, on Sep. 3. 1189. The ceremony was disturbed by the massacre of some Jews, who pressing to see the solemnity, the people fell furiously upon them, and killed several of them. But the king having caused a strict inquiry to be made, some of the ring-leaders in this barbarous action were deservedly put to death. It must be observed, that ever since the taking of Jerusalem by the Saracens, the people breathed nothing but revenge against the enemies of Christ; and this made them take this opportunity of falling upon the poor Jews, tho' they had no hand in that revolution in Palestine. Their not being Christians was enough: And the cruel example of the Londoners was followed by several other great towns, especially at York, where 500 Jews, besides women and children, having fled into the castle to avoid the fury of the rabble, the

high-sheriff required them to deliver it up, and upon their refusal the people drew up in a body, and attacked the castle. The Jews offered a great sum of money to go off with their lives, but the people would give them no quarter. And so, rather than fall into the hands of the uncircumcised Christians, every master of a family cut his wife's and children's throats first, then dispatched his servants, and ended with the slaughter of himself. A new crusade, for the recovery of Jerusalem from the Infidels, had been resolved on between Philip of France and king Henry, in which Richard was to bear a part; but their private quarrels had put a stop to the undertaking. And now Philip and Richard being in perfect amity they resumed the design according to both their vows. The Christians in general, especially in France and England, were extremely zealous for this religious expedition, and shewed their ardour, either by insisting themselves, or advancing money. King Richard's thoughts were wholly taken up with this affair from his very accession, whether for the sake of glory or religion, let the reader judge. As he designed to make as great a figure as possible in this expedition, it was necessary he should carry with him a numerous army; to maintain which he stuck at no methods to raise money. Besides the late king's treasure amounting to above 100,000 marks, which he wholly applied this way, he sold almost all the crown lands, of which the bishops and abbots were the chief purchasers. For 10,000 marks he delivered up Berwick and Roxburgh to the king of Scotland, and discharged him and his successors from the homage his father had imposed. When complaints were made to him for these measures, he said, would sell London itself, could he find a champion able to purchase it. He got a power from the pope to dispense with those who repented of their vow, as having too hands engaged in the crusade; and as there were many of this sort, he raised great sums by this means. He moreover extorted money from the richest of his subjects, by borrowing those against whom he could have no harm, and laying such as had any ways made themselves obnoxious, under a necessity of saving themselves harmless, by making him precise. Whilst he was by these and other methods heaping up money, the clergy did all they could to procure him soldiers, and the army soon became very numerous. Having made these extraordinary preparations for his voyage, he gave the regency, during his absence, to Longchamp, his high chancellor, who was also bishop of Ely, and the pope's legate, joining with him the bishop of Durham. To his brother prince John, he would not give him have any share in the government, for fear of giving him an opportunity to act against him: But then, to make him easy, he intrusted him with the earldoms of Cornwall,

set, Somerset, Nottingham, Derby, and Lancaster, and gave him in marriage Avisia, heiress of the house of Gloucester, his second cousin. All things being settled, king Richard passed over into France about the beginning of the year 1190, and the two armies of France and England, making together above 100,000 men, joined at Vezelai, towards the end of June, according to agreement. The two monarchs marched together as far as Lyons, where parting, Philip proceeded for Genoa, and Richard for Marseilles, to meet his fleet; both being to join again at Messina, in Sicily, the general rendezvous of the Crusiers. Philip soon arrived there; but Richard, whose fleet had been separated by a storm, and were some time before they joined again, did not till towards the end of Sept. Here a quarrel soon arose between Richard and Tancred, king of Sicily, who having detained the queen dowager, Richard's sister, in prison, set her at liberty at his arrival, and sent her to him. But Richard not satisfied with this, demanded the dowager assigned her by William, her husband. Tancred being very backward to comply with this demand, Richard seized on a castle and monastery near Messina, and Tancred in return ordered matters so, that the inhabitants of Messina, taking the advantage of some disorder there, expelled the English out of their city. Richard enraged at this, attacked the city with such fury, that he became master of it the first assault. Upon this Tancred thought fit to satisfy all Richard's demands, and a treaty was concluded between them. But as nothing but force had brought Richard to comply, he now endeavoured to renew the dissension between Richard and Philip. He had already looked with a jealous eye on Richard's visible superiority, and was himself but too much disposed to fall out with him. And now both sides being exasperated, Philip peremptorily demanded of Richard to consummate his marriage with the princess Alice, his sister; and Richard as peremptorily refused it, saying, he could not marry a princess, by whom the king his father had had a son, offering to prove it by oaths: And tho' this point, being of so great a nature, was dropt; yet this and some other disputes had so exasperated their minds, that they were never more friends. How- ever this did not hinder them from pursuing their voyage. Philip set sail first about the end of March, 1191, Richard staying for the arrival of Eleanor his mother, who was bringing along with her Berenguela of Navarre, whom he had espoused. They soon arrived, Eleanor returning home, leaving Berenguela with the queen dowager of Sicily, king Richard put to sea with a gallant fleet, about eight days after Philip's departure, taking the princesses along with him. This fleet was met with a violent storm between Cyprus and Rhodes, which drove part of them on the coast

of Cyprus; where Isaac, king of the island, a prince of a very bad character, imprisoned the English that had escaped the shipwreck, and seized their effects. King Richard provoked at this barbarity, as soon as the scattered fleet was joined, landed his men, and attacked Isaac so furiously, that he was forced to abandon the shore. The king of England pursuing this advantage, with ease made himself master of the city of Limisso; and soon after Isaac and his only daughter were made prisoners. He entreated king Richard not to put him in irons, who granted his request so far that instead of iron, he ordered him to be bound with silver fetters. The conquest of the whole island soon followed, which Richard gave some time after to Guy of Lusignan, the last king of Jerusalem, whose family enjoyed it near 200 years. Before Richard left Cyprus, he consummated his marriage with the princess Berenguela. Whilst the king was making himself famous by these great actions abroad, Longchamp, the regent, abused his power at home, to such a degree, that his colleague, the bishop of Durham, and the six counsellors the king had appointed to assist them, complained to prince John, and got him to join with them in order to depose him; which they effected, and conferred the regency on the archbishop of Roan, till the king's pleasure should be known. John was glad of this opportunity of having a hand in the administration, and proved it so as to make a strong party for the crown, in case his brother died during his expedition, in prejudice of his nephew Arthur, duke of Bretagne, son to his elder brother Geoffrey. To return to the affairs of Palestine, Acon, or Ptolemais, had been besieged by some Christian princes a whole year. When Philip of France arrived, he continued the siege, but with little success. King Richard arriving afterwards, carried it on so vigorously, that in spite of all the attempts of the sultan Saladin to raise it, the city at length surrendered upon articles, July 12, 1191. And now the Christian army expected to march towards Jerusalem; but the dissension between the two kings, which broke out afresh, occasioned chiefly by Philip's envying Richard's glory, and the superiority he had obtained by the number and good condition of his troops, and his personal valour, proved an obstacle to the design. And Philip finding himself very weak after a violent fit of sickness, and being impatient to go and take possession of Artois, which was fallen to him by the death of the earl of Flanders, quitted Palestine, and returned home, leaving 10,000 of his men under the command of the duke of Burgundy. Soon after his departure, Richard and Saladin exhibited a spectacle of horror, by putting the prisoners to death, each had in his power, which were some thousands. This was occasioned by Saladin's refusing to perform the articles of the surrender of Acon, upon

which Richard is thought to have begun with beheading the Turkish prisoners, and Saladin, by way of reprisal, did the same by his Christian captives. Such instances of barbarity are rarely to be found in history; and whether they can be justified by the laws of war, or the law of retaliation, I shall not take upon me to determine. After this Richard resolved to besiege Ascalon; and as he was marching towards it with that design, Saladin posted himself advantageously in the way, with an army of 300,000 men. Here a great battle ensued, which was fought on Sept. 7, 1191. Richard attacked the Saracens, so much superior to him in number, with such undaunted valour and resolution, that he in the end entirely defeated them, leaving 40,000 dead on the field of battle. After which he repaired the maritime cities of Ascalon, Joppa, and Cæsarea, which Saladin had abandoned, after having demolished their walls. Then he marched towards Jerusalem, and in his way took the great Babylon caravan, consisting of 3000 loaded camels, and 4000 horses or mules, and guarded by 10,000 horse. By this means he made himself master of an inestimable booty. After which he continued his march towards Jerusalem, and from a hill had a prospect of the city; but want of forage obliged him to put off the siege. In the mean time, the duke of Austria with the Germans, and the duke of Burgundy with the French, deserted him, and the Italian troops under the marquiss of Montferrat refused to serve any longer. These things, together with the diminishing of his own troops by sickness and battles, the fear of Philip's attacking his dominions in his absence, and the news of what his brother John was doing in England, made Richard resolve to return home. But before his departure he caused Henry, earl of Champagne, to be elected general of the forces that were to be left behind in Palestine, and concluded a treaty with Saladin for 3 years. Thus ended this famous crusade, which drained England and France of men and money, and after all proved of but very little advantage to the eastern Christians. Richard embarked for England towards the end of the year 1192, and meeting with a storm, was forced on the coast of Istria, and from thence between Aquileia and Venice. Whether by mistake, or otherwise, he entered the territories of the duke of Austria, whom he had affronted at the siege of Acon, and took the road to Vienna. Thence he travelled in the disguise of a pilgrim, as did also his attendants, he was however at last accidentally discovered to the duke of Austria, and seized at a village near Vienna. The emperor Henry VI. demanded this royal prisoner of the duke, who delivered him up, upon assurance given him that he should have a good share in his ransom. The news of the king's imprisonment quickly reached England, and caused the greatest consternation among

his friends, whilst prince John took this opportunity to endeavour to wrest the crown from his brother, but was prevented by the diligence of the queen his mother, and the barons, who preserved their fidelity to their imprisoned sovereign. Finding he could not make a sufficient party in England, and failing also in his attempts there, he applied to the king of France, and made a treaty with him. Philip, glad of any pretence to embroil Richard's affairs, resolved to seize on the provinces he held in France. He made himself master of Gisors, Eureux, and the country of the Vexin, and laid siege to Roan; but he failed in this last attempt, being repulsed with great loss, and forced to abandon the siege. In the mean time queen Eleanor left no stone unturned to procure the liberty of the king her son, whilst Philip and John did all they could to prevail with the emperor to keep him still a prisoner. Eleanor at last had her desire, chiefly by means of German princes, who vigorously espoused the cause of the unfortunate king before the emperor; and so Richard was set at liberty upon paying down 100,000 marks of pure silver, which the queen his mother raised in England for that purpose and giving hostages for the payment of 50,000 more. The king was sooner released, but he set out with all speed for the Low Countries, and embarking at Antwerp, arrived at Sandwich on the 20th March, 1194, after having been absent from England four years, of which he had been sixteen months a prisoner. Richard was received with great demonstrations of joy by his subjects, but he did not make any long stay in England. For having reduced the castles that were still in the hands of John's adherents, and caused himself to be crowned a second time, he passed over into France with a considerable army, to be revenged on Philip for his late insults, and for encouraging the rebellion of his brother John. At the instances of his mother, he was reconciled to prince John, at Roan, upon his making submission: but a war commenced between the two kings, the particulars of which, but of small moment, neither of them gained much advantage over the other. It lasted several years, being often interrupted by truces, which were as often broke on both sides; but at last it ended in a truce for five years, when it was agreed, that each party should retain the possession of what he held at that time. Whilst Richard was in France, a great rebellion was raised in London, by one William Fitz-Osborn, commonly called Longbeard, on account of a tax, which he alleged was levied wholly on the poor, with whom he had gained great credit by affecting always to appear as an advocate for them. The tumult could not be appeased without the chief citizens taking arms. In the end Longbeard was taken and hanged, with nine of his accomplices.

this time lived the famous Rob'n Hood, with his affocia e Little John, who with their gang are said to have infested Yorkshire with their robberies. Some say he was of noble descent, and was reduced to these courses by his riot and extravagance. He never hurt any person, robbed only the rich, and spared the poor. A proclamation being issued against him, he fell sick at the nunnery of Berkely, and desiring to be let blood, was betrayed, and bled to death. Richard, after the truce he had made with France, might have enjoyed some repose after his many fatigues, if his avarice had not put him upon an action which occasioned his death. A gentleman of Limosin, which was held of the duchy of Guienne, having found a treasure that had been hid for some ages in his grounds, Richard pretended it belonged to him, as sovereign of the country. The gentleman would have given him a part; but finding the king was resolved to have the whole, he applied for protection to Widomer, viscount of Limoges, who sheltered him in the castle of Chaluz. Hoveden says, it was Widomer himself, who found the treasure on his own estate. Be that as it will, Richard marched into the Limosin, to lay siege to the castle. But as he was taking a round in order to view it, one Bertram, an archer, let fly an arrow at him from the walls, which shot him in the shoulder close to his neck. The wound, under the management of an unskilful surgeon, gangrened, so that he died of it eleven days after he received it, viz. on the 6th of April, 1199. The noble being taken before he died, and the person who shot him brought before him, he asked him why he did it. The man boldly replied, I was to revenge the death of his father and mother, whom the king had slain, and that he was glad he had rid the world of one who had done so much mischief. The dying king forgave him, and ordered him his liberty with a grant of 100 shillings. But as soon as the king was dead, Marchad, general of the Flemings, caused the miserable man to be flayed alive. Thus fell king Richard in the 10th year of his reign, and 43d of his age. Before he made his will, leaving his kingdom and his other dominions to his brother John, he ordered his body to be buried at Fontenoy, at the feet of the king his father, to atone his grief for his undutiful behaviour towards him. He left only a natural son, whose name was Philip, to whom he gave the county of Cognac in the duchy of Guienne. He was certainly a prince of an intrepid and undaunted spirit, of unquestionable valour and courage, whence he was surnamed Cœur de Lion's heart. It approached indeed too near a certain brutish fierceness; and if he is recommended for this, we are at a loss for any other topic of praise. If those who have written of him, have not misrepresented him, pride, ambition, and lust, were his reigning vices.

'Tis said, that a certain priest once took the freedom to admonish him to put off these ill qualities, which were usually called his three daughters. The king told him, he had been thinking to do so, and would give the first to the Templars, the second to the Monks, and the third to the Bishops. He imposed exorbitant taxes on his subjects, and extorted large sums from them by unjustifiable methods. During his whole reign, he never was above eight months in England, which doubtless was unhappy under his government. But the people thought the renown their king gained in his wars redounded to the honour of the nation, and so they were well enough pleased. Richard was the first king of England who bore three lions passant in his arms. He ordered that weights and measures should be the same all over the kingdom. In his reign the city of London began to assume a new form with respect to its government, to have a mayor, and to be divided into several corporations or societies, now termed companies. Henry Fitz-Alwin was the first mayor, who continued in that office 24 years. William of Newbury, so called from a monastery in Yorkshire of which he was a member, wrote his history of England about this time.

RICHARD II. Upon the death of Edward III. his grandson Richard, son of the Black Prince, succeeded to the crown. He was born at Bourdeaux, and was now about 11 years old. He had three uncles, who might upon specious pretences have disputed the succession with him; but they were so far from endeavouring to supplant him, that they were the first to do him homage. Accordingly on the 16th of July, 24 days after Edward's death, young Richard was crowned without any opposition. The truce with France was expired near three months before Edward's death. The king of France was making vast preparations to complete the expulsion of the English out of all the places they held in France; whilst at the end of the last reign, and at the beginning of this, the English seemed wholly unconcerned about the war. And so, whilst five armies were employed in different places to finish the work in France, the French made several descents upon England, burnt Hastings, Portsmouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth, and plundered the Isle of Wight. For this the people blamed the king's uncles, who took upon them the administration of affairs till the parliament should meet; not considering, that they had neither money nor forces, nor any lawful authority to raise them. The parliament met in October, and gave the regency of the kingdom to the three uncles, joining with them some bishops and lay lords. This mortified the duke of Lancaster, the eldest of the uncles, a prince of a haughty temper, who had flattered himself with the hopes of being sole regent. Whilst preparations were making to guard the coasts, and to oppose France, the

king of Navarre put Cherbourg into the hands of the English, as the duke of Bretagne soon after delivered up Brest to them. These places, together with Calais and Bourdeaux, might have been of great advantage to the English, as by means of these four towns they might have invaded France four several ways; but they made not a proper use of this advantage; and Richard, towards the end of his reign, gave up Brest and Cherbourg, for a very inconsiderable sum. When measures were taken in England to assist the duke of Bretagne, the French court, in order to divert the storm from their own country (according to their usual artifice), encouraged the king of Scotland to make a diversion on his side. He accordingly broke the truce, and took Berwick by surprize; but the earl of Northumberland drew together a body of troops, and retook it by storm. In this siege, his son Henry Percy signalized himself with such bravery and resolution, that he gained the surname of Hotspur. In the mean time, hostilities continued to be carried on in several places, between the French and English, without any general action, or decisive battle. In 1380, the parliament passed an act to render foreign ecclesiastics incapable of holding any benefice in England; and effectually to remove this grievance, they passed another act, forbidding all the king's subjects, under severe penalties, to farm benefices conferred on foreigners by the pope. Whilst the nation was involved abroad, and those about the king had more regard to their own private interest than that of the public, a surprizing insurrection broke out, which threatened the whole kingdom with destruction. The parliament had imposed a poll-tax, whereby all persons above 15 years old were obliged to pay 12d. a head, the Monks and Nuns not excepted. This tax was levied with great moderation at first: but at length being farmed by divers persons, who having advanced such a sum to the king, were to have what they could raise by it, these farmers and their collectors levied the tax with great rigour, in order to enrich themselves. One of the collectors, having demanded of a tyler at Deptford, whose name was Walter, from thence called Wat Tyler, 12d. for one of his daughters, the father refused to pay it, alledging that she was under the age mentioned in the act. The insolent collector attempting in a way not very modest to satisfy himself of the truth of this, Wat took up a hammer, and knocked out his brains. The people took his part, and promised to stand by him. Immediately the populace rose in Kent, and chose Wat Tyler for their leader; and they were soon followed by those of Essex, under the conduct of Jack Straw. To the poll-tax were added other grievances; the little care taken by those at the helm to guard the coasts against the French, notwithstanding the large sums that had been

raised for that purpose, the extortion of the judges and lawyers, the oppression of the nobles, &c. These grievances being inflamed by seditious spirits, and, as some say, by the Monks, who thought themselves aggrieved by the poll-tax, the people rose in great numbers, and Wat soon found himself at the head of 100,000 men. With these he marched directly for London, freeing all the prisoners as he went along. This formidable mob proceeded to the utmost extravagancies; they cut off the heads of those lords, gentlemen, judges and lawyers they could lay hands on; and bound themselves by oath never to own for king, any whose name should be John; which was occasioned by their hatred to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who at this time was gone to the borders to negotiate a truce with the Scots. Being come to Black-Heath Wat Tyler reviewed his army, and continuing his march towards London, took and plundered Southwark. Shortly after, he entered London, the city mob opening the bridge gates to him, in spite of the magistrates. Here this enraged rabble committed the most horrid ravages, burning and plundering the houses of the judges, lords and principal citizens. Then they seized the Tower, and finding there the archbishop of Canterbury and the high-treasurer, they without any ceremony cut off their heads. The king and council were exceedingly alarmed at these furious proceedings, and in great perplexity what course to take to put a stop to them. At last it was resolved to offer the rebels a charter confirming the people's liberties, as a general pardon; which those of Essex accepting, returned to their homes. Wat Tyler still continued at the head of 30 or 40,000 men; and the king coming to Smithfield sent to desire him to come and confer with him. Wat returned a haughty answer, that he would come when he thought fit. He however set forward at the head of his troops and meeting the king in Smithfield, they held a conference together, both on horseback. He made such extravagant demands, that Richard knew not how to answer him; now and then he would lift up his sword, if he threatened the king. This insolence enraged Walworth, mayor of London, who was by the king, that he struck the rebel a sudden such a furious blow on the head with his sword, as instantly killed him. The rebels seeing their leader fall, were just at the point of revenging his death, when the young king, with a courage and presence of mind that could hardly be expected from years, cried out aloud to them, 'My friends, will you kill your king? What, though have lost your leader? I will be your captain, follow me.' With that, turning his back upon them, he put himself at their head, and marched to St. George's-Fields. The rebels, imagining he had declared for them, re-
solved to follow him.

followed him. When they were come thither, they presently saw a great number of citizens well armed; whom the mayor had raised, marching towards them. And thinking the whole city was coming out against them, they immediately threw down their arms, and the whole multitude was soon dispersed, without the loss of one life but that of Wat Tyler, their leader. There were much the same kind of insurrections in Norfolk and Suffolk; but the bishop of Norwich, putting himself at the head of some troops, quickly suppressed them. Those in Essex began also to stir again; but the king marched against them, and defeated them. Great numbers were slain, and others were taken and executed; among whom was Jack Straw, their leader. He confessed, if they had succeeded, their intention was to kill the king, to extirpate the nobility, and the clergy, except the Mendicant Friars, to divide England into several kingdoms, to make Wat Tyler king of Kent, to abolish all the old laws, and make new ones. This formidable insurrection was in the year 1381, and did not last above a month from the beginning to the end. A marriage having been concluded between king Richard and Anne of Luxemburg, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus, she arrived in England, and was received with great pomp and magnificence, soon after the troubles were appeased. The same year the king granted a power to the bishops to imprison heretics; but the house of commons soon got it revoked. In 1385, the Scots, by the assistance of France, as well as the French themselves, were preparing again to invade England. This alarmed the court, and made them so exert themselves, that in a little time, Richard was at the head of a very numerous army, some even say, 300,000 men. Tho' with this army he might have subdued Scotland, he made little use of it. Instead of pushing the Scots vigorously, who would not have been able to stand before him, he employed himself in ranging the country about Edinburgh, whilst they slipped by him into Camberland, and committed terrible devastations. And though he might have intercepted them in their return, he omitted to do it, and returned ingloriously to England. It must be owned indeed, that marching with the greatest part of this army towards the Southern parts of the island, by the intelligence which the French had of the great number of his forces, prevented the invasion from France, which was at the time intended. The year before, the famous reformer Wickliff, who, notwithstanding all the efforts of the bishops, passed many days quietly at his parish of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, died there in peace. He was educated in Merton-college at Oxford; where he took the degree of doctor of divinity. He had such powerful protectors at court, that the bishops could do against him was to

condemn his doctrines. But his followers, called Lollards, who were very numerous, were cruelly persecuted in the succeeding reigns. Richard's chief favourites now were, Nevil, archbishop of York, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, whom he created marquis of Dublin, (the first who bore the title of marquis in England) the duke of Ireland; Michael de la Pole, son to a merchant in London, whom he made earl of Suffolk and high-chancellor; and judge Tresilian. These, by humouring his passions, got an absolute ascendant over him. That they might ingross him to themselves, they inspired him with a jealousy of his three uncles, especially the duke of Lancaster, persuading him, that he aspired to the crown; whilst these could not without indignation see persons of obscure birth or inferior rank ingross all the king's favour and confidence. These jealousies and animosities proved fatal to the king himself, who always loved those best that flattered him most, and were for justifying whatever was agreeable to his inclination. These favourites were become so odious, that when the king demanded a subsidy from the parliament, on account of another French invasion that was threatened, instead of answering his desire, they presented an address for the removal of his favourites. Richard was exceedingly enraged at this proceeding, and said, 'That to please the parliament, he would not turn out the meanest scullion in his kitchen.' A few days after, he sent the chancellor in an imperious manner to renew his demand of the supply. But the two houses uniting on this occasion, peremptorily refused it, unless he would first remove the favourites. Things were even upon the point of coming to a rupture, when the king, thinking better of the matter, complied. After which, the duke of Ireland's estate was confiscated by order of parliament, and the chancellor was obliged to restore all the grants the king had made him; which done, the parliament appointed fourteen commissioners to manage affairs jointly with the king. But so fickle and imprudent was Richard, that as soon as the parliament broke up, he recalled his old ministers, and caressed them more than ever, who now made use of all their arts to be revenged on their enemies. The duke of Gloucester, the youngest of the king's uncles, who had acted vigorously against them, was the chief object of their resentment; whom they endeavoured to get poisoned, but he escaped for that time. The remaining part of this reign was nothing but confusion, and a series of arbitrary measures. The ministers formed a design to make the king absolute, which Richard was very well pleased with. 'Twas agreed, that he should raise an army, to terrify the duke of Gloucester, and the other lords his associates; as the earls of Arundel, Warwick, Nottingham, and Derby, which last was eldest son to the duke

duke of Lancaster. Then a parliament was to be called, which was to be wholly at the king's devotion, and none to be returned but such as were set down in his list. For this purpose he sent for all the sheriffs and judges to Nottingham, and communicated to them his design. The sheriffs refused to comply; but the judges were not so scrupulous as to what was referred to them. Being asked, whether the king might not turn out the 14 commissioners appointed by parliament, and annul what other acts he pleased, they replied, That the king was above the laws. And some through servile flattery, others compelled by menaces, signed this opinion. The king then issued out commissions for levying an army; but so few were willing to serve him, that he was forced to desist. And all he got by this was, that by discovering his designs he increased more and more the hatred of the people. The duke of Gloucester and the other lords, alarmed at these proceedings, and knowing that the chief aim of the court was their destruction, resolved to take arms; and, as they were in great credit with the people, soon raised an army of 40,000 men. This threw the king into great perplexity, but he thought the best way was to amuse them by fair promises, whilst the duke of Ireland went and raised an army in Wales; which he soon did, but being met by the earl of Derby, in Oxfordshire, was defeated, and forced to fly into Holland. From thence he went to Louvain, where he died about 3 years after. In his baggage, which was taken, was found a letter from the king, ordering him to march with all speed to London, and promising to live and die with him. It was also discovered, that he designed to make up matters with France at any rate, in order to have the assistance of that crown to reduce his subjects to obedience. Richard's measures being thus defeated, he took shelter in the Tower, and the lords immediately marched their army to London. They demanded a conference with the king, which, in the circumstances he was in, he durst not refuse. They upbraided him with the Nottingham plot, and all his other measures to destroy them, and to make himself absolute. He seemed much affected, and shed tears at this remonstrance; and it was agreed, that he should meet them the next day at Westminster, in order to settle with him the government. But they were no sooner gone from the Tower, than he altered his mind, and sent them word he would not meet them. Hereupon they let him know, that if he did not come, they would chuse another king. Frightened at this declaration, he not only came, but consented to the banishment of his favourites. As to the judges, they were taken off the bench, and sent to the Tower. The parliament meeting in Feb. 1389, several persons were impeached of high-treason. Some were banished, and had their

estates confiscated. The chief justice, Sir Robert Tresilian, and some others, were hanged at Tyburn. After this, a general pardon was passed for both parties, the king renewed his coronation oath, and all the lords repeated their oaths of allegiance to him. During these transactions, the duke of Lancaster was in Spain, endeavouring to possess himself of the crown of Castile, which he claimed in right of his wife, eldest daughter of Peter the Cruel. At his return, the king invested him with the duchy of Guienne, not out of any affection for him, but with a view of having him at a distance. Though matters had been thus made up, the unhappy temper of the king soon threw all in confusion again. Being now come of age, he was resolved to take the government into his own hands; when it soon appeared, that he was not at all disposed to rule with moderation according to the laws, but that he was fully resolved to follow the opinions and maxims of his late favourites. His queen being dead, he married Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and made a dishonourable truce with that crown for 2 years. The dukes of Lancaster and York, seeing how matters went, quitted the court, and the duke of Gloucester, who had taken the freedom to upbraid the king, his nephew, on several occasions, was treacherously seized, hurried over to Calais, and there smothered between two featherbeds. The earls of Warwick and Arundel were apprehended and sent to the Tower. The king now took more timely and effectual methods to have a parliament at his devotion. He changed all the sheriffs, and the magistrates of cities and boroughs, and suffered none to continue in place, but such as would be subservient to his will. A packed parliament being by such means obtained, they stuck not at sacrificing to the king's and his ministers resentment, the first lords in the kingdom. Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, was banished, and his estate confiscated; the earl of Arundel was beheaded, and the earl of Warwick sentenced to perpetual exile in the Isle of Man. This parliament, so agreeable to Richard's mind, was adjourned to Shrewsbury, though in those days the parliament usually sat but one session. Here they established such maxims as were destructive to liberty and the constitution. They approved the opinion for which Tresilian and other judges had been condemned. Accordingly the judges, who attended during the session, decided, 'That when the king proposed any affair in parliament, it was high-treason to go upon any other business before the king's was dispatched.' Thus this scandalous parliament, by humouring the king in every thing, was only hastening his ruin. I shall mention but one instance more of their arbitrary proceedings: By an unprecedented act, they appointed a certain number of commissioners, and invelt-

ed them with the authority of the whole house. In 1398, John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster died. His son the earl of Derby, whom Richard had created duke of Hereford, was banished a little before. But this very person was made an instrument in the hand of Providence to pull down Richard, as we shall see presently. So many great men being either dead or banished, and the parliament having given their sanction to his arbitrary power, Richard now thought himself above all restraint, and minded nothing but his ease and pleasure; whilst his ministers, wholly intent upon their own private advantage, let the affairs of the nation go to wreck. To shew what lengths the king and his ministers went to raise money, 17 counties were condemned of treason for taking arms under the late duke of Gloucester, notwithstanding the general pardon, and to save their estates, were forced to give blank bonds to be filled up with what the king pleased; and every one bound himself under great penalties, by what was inserted in these bonds, to stand by the statutes of the Shrewsbury parliament. Such tyrannical proceedings could not fail of making the nation very uneasy. And in the midst of the general discontent, a rebellion happening in Ireland, the infatuated king went over in person with his troops in order to quell it. He was no sooner gone, but a conspiracy began to be formed in England, to deprive him of his crown. The malecontents, after several consultations, resolved to call in the duke of Hereford, or Lancaster, who was now in France; and to that end wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury, who was also there, to communicate their design to him, promising to assist him to the utmost of their power. The duke laying hold of this opportunity to try his fortune, got a few ships of the duke of Brezagne, and embarking with the archbishop of Canterbury, and a small number of men, set sail, and hovered some time about the coast of England, to see if the people would declare for him. As soon as it was known that he was on the coast, they began to take arms in several places. Upon this the duke landed in July 1399, near Ravenspur in Yorkshire, where he was presently joined by the earl of Northumberland, and Henry Percy his son, with some troops; and the people flocked to him so from all parts, that in a few days he saw himself at the head of 60,000 men. The duke of York, whom the king had left regent, a man not much disposed for action, and the rest of the council hereupon left London, and repaired to St. Alban's; which they had no sooner done, but the city declared for the duke. Soon after, the earl of Wiltshire, and the rest of Richard's ministers thinking themselves not safe where they were, left the duke of York, and retired to Bristol-Castle; and the duke finding it impossible to stem the torrent, withdrew to his

own house. The duke of Lancaster first marched to London, where the citizens received him with the greatest demonstrations of joy and affection, as their saviour and deliverer. He then proceeded directly for Bristol, and laying siege to the castle, where the ministers were retired, became master of it in four days; when he caused the earl of Wiltshire, and some others of Richard's counsellors, to be beheaded, to satisfy the multitude, who were exceedingly enraged against them. And soon after the duke of York his uncle came in to him. Whilst these things were doing, the contrary winds hindered the king for some weeks from having any news from England. At last, when he was informed of the duke his cousin's descent, instead of coming over himself with his forces, he sent the earl of Salisbury before him to levy troops; which he did in Wales and Cheshire, to the number of 40,000. But having continued in arms for some time, and the king not appearing, they dispersed, and returned home. Soon after the king arrived, and when he found how matters stood, and that all the nobility and the people had declared against him, he was in the utmost consternation, and knew not which way to turn himself. At last he withdrew privately from his army, and went and shut himself up in Conway-Castle, in Wales. The duke of Lancaster being marched to Chester, Richard, in the extremity he was in, thought it best to throw himself upon his enemy's generosity, and even offered to resign his crown, provided he would spare his life, and allow him an honourable pension; and then went and conferred with the duke at Flint. From hence they set out both for London, where Richard was presently conducted to the Tower; and the duke having caused him to call a parliament, the day before it met, he repaired to the Tower, with a great many lords, and there Richard delivered up the crown and scepter, and signed an instrument, confessing himself unworthy and unfit to govern the kingdom any longer; which instrument of resignation was the next day approved of in parliament. They then drew up several articles of accusation against him, upon which he was solemnly deposed, much in the same manner as Edward II. had been. The throne being thus vacant, the duke of Lancaster, as had been agreed, rose up, and claimed the crown; and it was unanimously resolved, Sept. 30, 1399, that he should be proclaimed king of England and France, and lord of Ireland; which was done accordingly the same day. Thus ended the unhappy reign of Richard, in its 23d year. He seemed to be a prince of generous inclinations in his younger years, but afterwards being corrupted by flattery, grew excessively full of himself; most profusely expensive in pomp, and shew, and diversions; assuming arbitrary, cruel and inflexible; which losing him the affections

affections of his subjects, in the end, by a sudden and surprizing revolution, lost him his crown. He had no issue by either of his two marriages. See HENRY IV. for the account of his death.

RICHARD III. (surnamed Crook-Back, duke of Gloucester) was proclaimed king on the 20th of June, 1483, by the name of Richard III. and was solemnly crowned, together with his queen, on the 6th of the following month. In the mean time, he appointed the lord John Howard earl marshal, and created him duke of Norfolk; his son Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, William Berkley, earl of Nottingham, and the lord Lovel, one of his chief confidants, viscount Lovel, on whom he likewise conferred the office of chamberlain. He also released from confinement, the archbishop of York, and the lord Stanley; and taking doctor Morton, bishop of Ely, out of the Tower, committed him to the custody of the duke of Buckingham, who sent him to Brecknock-castle in Wales. Richard enjoyed the crown, which he had obtained by such unjust and cruel methods, but two years and two months; which whole time was spent by him in contriving methods to support himself on the throne; and by his enemies, in plots and conspiracies to pull him down; in which they at last succeeded, and at the same time deprived him both of his crown and life. As he could not think himself safe whilst his two nephews, the young king, and his brother the duke of York, were yet living, he resolved on the wicked expedient of dispatching them out of the way; which was accordingly done soon after his coronation. The two innocent children were still in the Tower, the government of which he had given to sir Robert Brackenbury, one of his creatures. He chose to be absent from London whilst the hellish design was executed, that he might be the less suspected; and so set out with the duke of Buckingham to visit several counties. Being come to Gloucester, he sent express orders to Brackenbury, to put the two young princes to death. Brackenbury, more conscientious than Richard imagined, humbly desired to be excused. Upon which he sent him a written order, by sir James Tyrrel, requiring him to deliver up to the said Tyrrel, the keys and government of the Tower for one night only. Brackenbury obeyed; and Tyrrel brought in two ruffians, Miles Forest, and John Dighton, whom he had hired to perpetrate the horrid fact. In the dead of the night, when the princes were asleep, they entered the chamber, and rushing upon them, stifled them both in their bed, and then buried them under a little stair-case. This Tyrrel confessed, who was executed in the next reign. In 1674, some bones were found there, supposed to be theirs, which Charles II. caused to be put in a marble urn, and removed to Westminster-

Abbey. From Gloucester king Richard set out for the north, to quell some disorders in those parts; and coming to York, was crowned there a second time, in the beginning of September. At the same time, he created Edward his son prince of Wales, who was then 10 years old. Having got rid of his nephews, and taken measures for renewing the foreign alliances, and endeavoured to make those his friends whom he most suspected, by giving them considerable posts and employments, particularly the office of lord steward of the household to the lord Stanley (who had married Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of the earl who was still in Bretagne) Richard now thought himself very secure: but at this very time a conspiracy was forming, which, though it proved unsuccessful at first, in the end completed his ruin. The duke of Buckingham, who had been the chief instrument in placing Richard on the throne, was at the head of this conspiracy. He thought himself neglected by Richard, or, at least, not rewarded in proportion to the service he had done him. It is said, the king had broke his word with him, with regard to some lands he had promised to give him. However, he retired from court, exceedingly disgusted, meditating nothing but revenge, and soon began to concert measures with Morton, bishop of Ely, his prisoner in Wales, how to dethrone the usurper, whom he had lately set up. After several conferences, and thoroughly understanding one another, the scheme they fixed upon was to set Henry earl of Richmond on the throne. In this project they were sure of having all the friends of the house of Lancaster on their side, Henry being the only relic of the family, as has been observed. And in order to engage the Yorkists, it was thought necessary, that Henry should promise to marry the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. Matters being thus concerted, the first step that was taken was, by a trusty messenger, to acquaint the countess of Richmond with their design; who came heartily into it, and found means privately to impart it to the queen dowager, in her sanctuary who readily gave her consent, that Henry should marry her daughter. This done, the each of them engaged their most faithful friends in the plot, and these drew in others, which indeed was no hard matter, as the usurper was universally hated by the nation. The countess then sent two trusty persons into Bretagne, to inform the earl her son of what was doing in his favour, and to invite him over. His condition there seemed not very promising for such an undertaking. But upon the duke of Bretagne's promising to assist him, he sent word to the countess his mother, that he should be ready to come over in October. Though the conspirators took an imaginable care to conceal themselves, Richard had some confused intimations of

plot; and beginning to suspect the duke of Buckingham, ordered him to court; but he peremptorily refused to come, declared against the king, and took up arms, drawing together the forces, he and his adherents had privately liked in Wales, and marched towards the western counties, in order to join his friends who were ready to rise there, and where the earl of Richmond designed to land. But the duke being stopped in his passage by a dreadful inundation of the Severn, which lasted six days, his whole army dispersed, and he being left with only one servant, went and concealed himself in the house of one Banister, to whom both he and his father had been great benefactors. Nevertheless, upon Richard's publishing a proclamation, offering a very great reward for apprehending him, he was easily betrayed by Banister to the high sheriff of Shropshire, and soon after lost his head. About the same time the earl of Richmond appeared on the coast of England, and was like to have fallen into the hands of his enemies; but he luckily escaped, and sailed back to Normandy, and from thence to Bretagne, to wait for a more favourable opportunity. In the mean time, Richard proceeded with severity against the conspirators, putting many of them to death, and gave an extraordinary commission to Sir Ralph Ashton for that purpose. Among others, Sir William Collingbourne, a Wiltshire gentleman, was hanged, drawn and quartered, for abetting the earl of Richmond's project, and for writing the following satirical rhyme on Richard, and three of his favourites:

The cat, the rat, and Lovel the dog,
Rule all England under a hog.

Alluding to Catesby, Ratcliff, and Lovel, who were a dog for his arms, as one of Richard's supporters was a wild boar. But many, to escape the king's severity, fled into Bretagne, to the earl of Richmond; among whom was Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, son to king Edward's queen. The storm being thus in appearance blown over, king Richard thought to call a parliament: which meeting on January 23, 1484, and being wholly devoted to the king, made no scruple to declare the reign of Edward IV. illegitimate, to confirm Richard's irregular election, and recognize his pretended right to the crown. Then they passed an act of attainder against the earl of Richmond, and all his adherents. But it was very happy for his mother, the countess, that nobody discovered her having any hand in the plot. After all, several good statutes were passed by this parliament, for the better administering justice, and for abolishing a late popish law, which had been practised in Edward the IVth's reign, and had been very odious to the subject, under the name of Benevolence. This year the king, for his greater security, confirmed the alliance with

Portugal, and concluded a truce with Scotland. But notwithstanding all his precautions, he was still apprehensive of fresh trouble from the earl of Richmond. And indeed that prince had not relinquished his design, notwithstanding the late interruption it met with. He had many English lords now with him, who had escaped to Bretagne, after the late disappointment, and assured him, that the nation in general were his friends; and the duke of Bretagne promised to continue his assistance. But here he was soon in great danger. For the duke being grown old and infirm, his prime minister, Landais, one of a very mean extraction, now governed all in his name; and made himself so odious to the nobility, and all the people of Bretagne, that to support himself against them, he sought foreign assistance, and believed he had a good opportunity of receiving it from king Richard, on condition of delivering the earl of Richmond into his hands. Nothing could be more agreeable to Richard, and a negotiation was actually carried on between this hated king, and equally hated minister, for this purpose. In the mean time, the earl knew nothing of all this; but the bishop of Ely, who had made his escape, and though abroad, had good spies about Richard, advertised him of the danger he was in. Upon which, with great difficulty, he escaped in disguise from Bretagne, and repaired to the court of Charles VIII. king of France, who had succeeded his father, Lewis XI. The generous duke of Bretagne was angry with his minister for giving the earl any cause of uneasiness, and permitted all the English to follow him. And not long after, Landais, for all his insolent proceedings, met with his deserved reward on a gibbet. The earl was very civilly treated at the court of Charles VIII. who at length promised him some assistance, not so much out of regard to him, as to cause new troubles in England. Here also he had the satisfaction to see the earl of Oxford come to him, who had been imprisoned by Edward IV. in the castle of Hammes, in Picardy, but had now prevailed on the governor and garrison to declare for the earl of Richmond. Richard had intelligence, that something was also contriving against him in England, but could not discover by whom. After some time, he found out, that what was carrying on in favour of the earl, was chiefly grounded on his having promised to marry the princess Elizabeth. To prevent him therefore, he resolved to marry her himself. In order to this, by various plausible pretences, particularly by promising to secure the crown to the princess after his death, as the prince of Wales was now dead, and he had no other child, he so wrought on the queen dowager, that she delivered her five daughters into his hands. Then he took care to get rid of Anne, his queen, daughter of the great earl of Warwick, either by causing her

to die with grief and vexation by his ill treatment, or by actually poisoning her. She would have been more pitied, if she had not married the murderer of her former husband, who was Edward, prince of Wales, son to Henry VI. Richard now made his addresses to the princess, his niece, but found her absolutely inflexible. In the mean time as he grew every day more odious, many lords and gentlemen went over to the earl of Richmond, and offered him their services: others did the same, to avoid being sacrificed to his suspicions; and those who staid at home, waited only for an opportunity to declare against him. Richard had also impolitically laid up his fleet in the spring, 1485, at which time he thought himself pretty secure from all danger. All circumstances thus concurring, the earl set sail from Harfleur on the 31st of July, with only 2000 men, which France had lent him, together with the ships to transport them. On the 6th of August he landed at Milford-Haven, and marching towards North-Wales, was joined by sir Rice ap Thomas, with a considerable body of Welsh troops. As the earl was of Welsh extraction, that country in general readily favoured his design. In a few days he arrived at Shrewsbury, where the inhabitants presently received him, and sir George Talbot brought him an aid of 2000 men. The lord Stanley, and his brother sir William, raised forces, as if it had been for the king, but had given private assurance to the earl that they would join him at a proper opportunity; which they did, after the two parties were engaged, and were by that means the chief cause of the earl's success. King Richard having heard of the earl's landing, ordered all his forces to be drawn together at Nottingham, resolving to go in person and fight him. And the earl being no less desirous to decide the quarrel with one blow, resolved to go and meet Richard. In his march he was joined by sir Walter Hungerford, sir Thomas Bourchier, and several others, who deserted the king. The two armies met near Bosworth in Leicestershire, and the battle was fought on the 22d of August. The earl of Richmond was at first in danger of being worsted, when the lord Stanley joining him with 5000 men, and his brother with 2000, the king's army was entirely routed, after a fight of two hours, in which he gave signal proofs of his valour and courage. In the heat of the battle, espying the earl, he rode furiously to attack him, and killed sir William Brandon, the earl's standard-bearer, who stood in his way, and threw sir John Cheney to the ground, who had taken the former's place. When he saw the day was lost, he rushed into the midst of his enemies, and was slain. It is very likely he was betrayed, and that some great men, who staid with him, held secret intelligence with the earl of Richmond. It is said, that on the very morning of the battle,

before it began, the following lines were found fixed on the duke of Norfolk's tent door, who was slain fighting for Richard:

Jocky of Norfolk, be not so bold;
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.

Sir Richard Ratcliff was also slain; and the perfidious Catesby, being taken prisoner, was executed at Leicester. Thus fell king Richard, aged about 34 years, who, excepting his unjustifiable methods to get and keep the crown, may be reckoned no bad king. He took care to suppress vice, and promote sobriety and virtue, and had a great regard to the due administration of justice, except where his crown was concerned. Lord Verulam says he was in military virtue approved, and a good law-maker. He founded the college of Heralds, and made them a corporation. He was certainly endowed with great parts and abilities, which would have made him a true great man, if they had been rightly applied. His boundless ambition made him aspire to the crown, and it was for the sake of that only that he was guilty of all that treachery, dissimulation and cruelty, which justly render his memory detested. Some say he was cross back'd, from whence he had his surname. His crown being discovered by a soldier, among the spoil, was brought to the lord Stanley, who set it on the earl of Richmond's head, and saluted him king. His body was found stript naked, covered with blood and dirt, and in that condition was thrown cross a horse with the head hanging on one side, and legs on the other, and carried to Leicester, where it was interred. He was the last king of the Plantagenet race, who had swayed the sceptre ever since Henry II.

RICHES, S. [Fr.] money or possession. A splendid or sumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, Adv. in a splendid, wealthy, plentiful, or abundant manner. Tradely used in an ironical sense.

RICHMOND, a village in the county of Surrey, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly resided. It has a very fine park, with delightful gardens, and is visited by a great number out of curiosity. It is 12 miles W. of London.

RICHMOND, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays and three fairs, on the Saturday before Pentecost, the first Saturday in July, and September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Swale, of which there is a stone bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and has some houses, many of which are of freehold. The streets are handsome, the market-place large, and it sends two members to parliament. It is 232 miles N. N. W. of London.

RICHNESS, S. the quality of abundance in money, possessions, finery, or fertility. Abundance, or perfection of any quality.

RICK, S. a pile of corn or hay, regularly heaped up in an open field, and sheltered from wet. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

RICKETS, S. [Gr.] a distemper in children, wherein their joints grow knotty, and their limbs uneven.

RICKETY, Adj. disordered with the rickets.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on July 20 and November 24, for horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on the 3d Monday of September for hiring servants. It is seated on the river Colne, 8 miles S. W. of St. Albans, and 17½ W. N. W. of London.

RICTURE, S. [Lat.] a gaping.

RID, pret. of **RIDE**.

To **RID**, V. A. [Sax.] to set free from danger or trouble. To destroy. To dispatch.

RIDDANCE, S. deliverance from danger, incumbrance, trouble, or any thing one is glad to be freed from.

RIDDEN, participle of **RIDE**.

RIDDLE, [ridl] S. [Sax.] a question or problem expressed in obscure terms, in order to try a person's wit. Any thing puzzling or not easily solved; an enigma. A coarse or open sieve.

To **RIDDLE**, [ridl] V. A. to solve or explain a riddle. To sift by a coarse sieve. Neuterly, to speak obscurely.

To **RIDE**, V. N. [preter *rid* or *rode*, part. *rid* or *ridden*, Sax.] to travel on horseback, or in a carriage drawn by horses. Figuratively, to travel in, or be borne by any vehicle. To manage a horse. To be supported in motion. Actively, to manage insolently and at will.

RIDER, S. one who is carried on a horse, or in a vehicle. One who manages or breaks horses. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE, S. [Sax.] the top of the back. The rough or sharp top of any thing, alluding to the vertebrae of the back. Ground thrown up by the plough. The top of a house rising to an acute angle.

To **RIDGE**, V. A. to form a ridge.

RIDGEL, **RIDGELIN**, S. [Lat.] a ram half castrated.

RIDICULE, S. [Lat.] wit which provokes laughter by representing any person or thing in a comic odd light. **SYNON.** Laughter in scorn is the common import of *ridicule* and *derision*; but the former implies contemptuous merriment; the latter, sportive insult.

To **RIDICULE**, V. A. to expose to laughter by representing as odd or uncouth.

RIDICULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] worthy of laughter. Exciting contemptuous mirth.

RIDING, S. a district; a division of a county.

RIDOTTO, S. an entertainment of singing, music, &c. An opera.

RIE, or **RYE**, S. an esculent grain which differs from wheat in having a flatter, opaque, and coarser grain.

RIFE, Adj. prevailing; abounding; frequent; generally applied to contagious distempers.

To **RIFLE**, [rifl] V. A. [Belg.] to rob; plunder; pillage.

RIFLER, S. robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, S. [from *rive*] a cleft, breach; an opening.

To **RIFT**, V. A. to cleave or split. Neuterly, to burst open. To belch.

RIG, S. [Sax.] the top of a hill falling on each side; a back; a whore. To run or play one's rig, is to be merry upon, or ridicule.

To **RIG**, V. A. [Sax.] to dress; to fit with tackling.

* **RIGADOON**, S. [Fr.] a gay brisk dance.

RIGATION, S. [Lat.] the act of watering.

RIGGER, [rig-er] S. one that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING, [rig-ing] S. the sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGGISH, [rig-ish] Adj. wanton, whorish.

To **RIGGLE**, [rigl] V. A. [properly *wriggle*] to move backwards and forwards; shrinking from pain.

RIGHT, [the *gh* is mute in this word and its following derivatives; as, *rit*, *riteous*, *ritful*, &c.] Adj. [Sax.] proper, suitable, or becoming, opposed to wrong. True, opposed to erroneous. Passing a right judgment. Honest or just. That side of a person which is opposed to the left. Straight, opposed to crooked. Perpendicular.

RIGHT, Interj. well done; used as an expression of approbation.

RIGHT, Adv. in a proper, just, or true manner. In a direct line. Frequently used in titles; as, *right* honourable, *right* reverend.

RIGHT, S. justice. Freedom from error. Just claim, or that which belongs to a person. Property or interest. A privilege. The side opposite to the left. To *rights*, implies straight, or in a direct line; but after *set*, deliverance from error. **SYNON.** *Right* is the object of *justice*, and that which is due to every one, *justice* is the conformity of our actions with right; it is to render and secure to every one that which is his due. The former is according to circumstances, liable to change; the latter is ever invariable.

To **RIGHT**, V. A. to do justice to, or relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, [riteous] Adj. [*rightwise*, Sax. whence *rightwise* in antient authors, and from thence by corruption *righteous*] just; honest; virtuous; leading a life conformable to the rules of morality and religion. Equitable.

RIGHTEOUSLY, Adv. honestly, virtuously.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, *S.* virtue; goodness. Behaviour in general agreeable to the laws of morality and religion.

RIGHTFUL, *Adj.* having just right or claim. Honest or just.

RIGID, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] stiff, unpliant, or not to be bent. Severe or inflexible, applied to conduct. Sharp, cruel, stern.

RIGIDITY, *S.* the state of being stiff. Stiffness of appearance.

RIGIDLY, *Adv.* in a stiff, severe, or inflexible manner.

RIGIDNESS, *S.* severity; inflexibility.

RIGLET, *S.* [*Fr.*] a flat, thin, square piece of wood.

RIGOL, *S.* a circle. Used by Shakespear for a diadem.

RIGOROUS, *Adj.* severe; allowing no abatement; stern.

RIGOROUSLY, *Adv.* severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

RIGOUR, *S.* [*Lat.*] cold; stiffness. In Medicine, a convulsive shuddering, with a sensation of cold. Severity of conduct, or want of condescension and compliance. Strictness. Rage or cruelty. Hardness.

RILL, *S.* [*Lat.*] a small brook.

To RILL, *V. N.* to run in small streams.

RIM, *S.* [*Sax.*] a border or margin. That which encircles anything.

RIME, *S.* [*Sax.*] hoar frost. A hole or chink.

To RIME, *V. N.* to freeze with hoar frost.

RIMO'SE, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] full of clefts or chinks.

RIMO'SITY, *S.* [*Lat.*] the quality of being full of clefts or chinks.

To RIMPLE, [*rimpl*] *V. A.* to pucker; to contract into corrugations.

RIND, [*rind*] *S.* [*Sax.*] the bark, husk, or outside covering of vegetables.

To RIND, [*rind*] *V. N.* to strip off its bark, husk, or outside covering; to decorticate.

RING, [*ring*] *S.* [*Sax.*] a circle. A circle of gold or other metal worn as an ornament. A circle of metal to be held by. A circle made by standing round. A circular course. A number of bells. A sound.

To RING, *V. A.* [*pret.* and *part pass.* *ring*. *Sax.*] to strike bells or other bodies so as to make them sound. To encircle. To fit or supply with rings. Neuterly, to sound like a bell. To make bells sound. To sound, or tinkle. To be filled with a bruit or report, followed by *of*.

RING-BONE, *S.* a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, *S.* [*Teut.*] a kind of pigeon.

RINGER, *S.* he who rings.

RINGLEADER, [*ringlæder*] *S.* the head of a riotous crowd.

RINGLET, *S.* a small ring or circle. A curl.

RINGSTREAKED, [*ringstreaked*] *Adj.* marked with circular streaks.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 11, for potlives, wares, and forest colts. Here is a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose. It is 28½ miles S. W. of Winchester, and 9 W. by S. of London.

RINGWORM, *S.* a circular tetter.

To RINSE, *V. A.* [*Fr.*] to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of cloaths.

RINSER, *S.* one who washes or rinses a washer.

RIOT, *S.* [*old Fr.*] wild and loose mirth. An uproar, or seditious tumult. In Law, it is, where three or more persons, assembled together, commit some unlawful act, with force and violence, to the disturbance of the peace. By stat. 1. Geo. I. c. 5. if any persons to the number of twelve or more, unlawfully and riotously assembled, continue together for an hour, after being required by a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, to disperse, they shall be deemed guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy. *To run riot*, is to act without controul or restraint.

To RIOT, *V. N.* to abandon one's self to pleasure. To feast in a luxurious manner. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, *S.* one who is dissipated in luxury; one who excites an uproar.

RIOTISE, *S.* dissoluteness; luxury.

RIOTOUS, *Adj.* [*Fr.*] luxurious. Watton. Seditious or turbulent.

RIOTOUSNESS, *S.* the state of being riotous.

To RIP, *V. A.* [*Sax.*] to cut asunder a thing sewed by a knife. To tear in pieces. To take away from by laceration. Figuratively, to disclose or bring to view any thing industriously concealed.

RIPE, *Adj.* [*Sax.*] brought to perfection by time and growth; mature. Resembles ripe fruit. Finished. Brought to the point of taking effect. Qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, *V. N.* to grow fit for use. To be matured. Actively, to mature.

RIPELY, *Adv.* maturely; at the proper time.

To RIPEN, *V. N.* to become perfectly fit for use by growth, time, or gradual improvement. Actively, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, *S.* the state of being grown; fit for use, or perfect.

RIPLEY, a town of the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, on one fair, on August 25, 26, 27, for horned cattle, and linen. It is seated on the river Nyd, 23 miles W. N. W. of York, 204½ N. by W. of London.

RIPLEY

RIPLEY, a village in Derbyshire, with one fair, on October 23, for horses and horned cattle.

RIPPER, S. one who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To **RIPPLE**, [*ripl*] V. N. to fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RIPPON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 6 fairs; on Thursday after January 24, on Thursday after March 21, for horses, horned cattle, and leather; on May 12 and 13, for horses and sheep; Holy Thursday, first Thursday after August 12, and November 22, for horses and sheep. It is a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has a church as magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lofty spires. It is 26 miles N. W. of York, and 210 N. N. W. of London.

RIPTOWELL, S. a gratuity given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RISBOROUGH, [*Risbörö*] a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 6, for cattle. It is seated on the hills, 14 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 71 W. N. W. of London.

To **RISE**, [*rise*] V. N. [preter. *rose*, part. *risen*. Sax.] to get up from the ground. To get up from a bed, seat, or after a fall. To spring or grow up. To be advanced with respect to rank or fortune. To increase in value or esteem. To swell. To amend. To come into notice. To begin to act. To make an insurrection. To be roused, or excited to action. To rise up for, is to undertake the defence of a person: to rise up against, to attack. To elevate, applied to stile, or emblems. To be revived after death. **SYNON.** To change our posture from recumbent to erect, is the true meaning of the verb to rise; whereas, to get up, implies rather to climb.

RISE, [*rise*] S. the act of getting up from any seat, or from the ground. Ascent. A place that affords a person in an ascent. An eminence. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon. Increase in any respect. Beginning or original. Encrease of sound.

RISER, [*riser*] S. one that rises.

RISIBILITY, [*risibility*] S. the quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, [*risible*] Adj. [Lat.] having the faculty of laughing. Ridiculous, or fit to excite laughter.

RISK, S. [Fr.] hazard; peril; danger; venture. **SYNON.** *Danger, hazard, risk, venture*, all imply chance of harm; but *danger* relates to the evil that may happen; *hazard, risk*, and *venture*, to the good we may lose with this difference, that *hazard* expresses something near; *risk*, something at a distance; *venture*, something farther off, relating only to the possibility of events.

To **RISK**, V. A. to hazard; to venture; to endanger.

RISKER, S. one that risks.

RITE, S. [Lat.] a solemn act of religion; an external ceremony.

RITUAL, Adj. done according to some religious institution; solemnly ceremonious.

RITUAL, S. a book containing the rites or ceremonies of divine worship.

RITUALIST, S. a stickler for ceremonies in worship; one skilled in the rites.

RIVAGE, S. [Fr.] a bank; a coast.

RIVAL, S. [Lat.] one who is in pursuit of the same thing as another. One who is a competitor with another for a woman's affections. One who endeavours to surpass another. Antagonist.

RIVAL, Adj. making the same claim. Pursuing the same object. Emulous.

To **RIVAL**, V. A. to oppose or endeavour to gain something attempted by another. To endeavour to equal or excel; to emulate. Neuterly, to be competitors.

RIVALRY, **RIVALRY**, S. emulation; rivalry; competition.

RIVALSHIP, S. the state of a person who endeavours to obtain the same thing as another.

To **RIVE**, V. A. [part. *ripen*. Sax.] to split; to cleave; to force asunder, by driving in something blunt. Neuterly, to be split.

To **RIVEL**, V. A. [Sax.] to contract into wrinkles, or corrugations.

RIVEN, participle of **RIVE**.

RIVER, S. a current of water which flows from its source in a channel to the sea, &c.

RIVET, S. a pin clenched at both ends.

To **RIVET**, V. A. to fasten by a pin clenched at both ends. To fasten strongly.

RIVULET, S. [Lat.] a small river, brook, or stream of running water. **SYNON.** *Rivulets* and *brooks* are certain species of *streams* which are running waters; with this difference, that a *rivulet* runs between banks; whereas a *brook* winds its way thro' the meadows, or by a hedge side. A *rivulet* is a much larger *stream* than a *brook*. We say the rapid *stream*; the clear *rivulet*; the gurgling *brook*.

RIXDOLLAR, S. a silver coin struck in Germany, valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

ROACH, [*röcb*] S. [Lat.] a fresh water fish, noted for its simplicity.

ROACH, a village in Cambridgeshire, with a fair on Rogation-Monday, for horses.

ROAD, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Monday after August 29, for cattle and cheese.

ROAD, [*röd*] S. [Fr.] a large path travelled by carriages. A place where ships may anchor. Excursion; journey.

To **ROAM**, [*röm*] V. A. [Ital.] to wander to without a settled purpose; to ramble; to rove. Actively, to range or wander over.

ROAM-

ROAMER, [*rāmer*] S. a rambler; a ro-
yer; a wanderer.

ROAN, [*rān*] Adj. [Fr.] of a bay, sorrel,
or black colour, with gray or white spots
thickly interspersed.

To **ROAR**, [*rār*] V. N. [Sax.] to make
a loud noise, applied to that of a lion or other
wild beast. To make a great outcry in dis-
tress. To sound as the wind or sea. To make
a great noise.

ROAR, [*rār*] S. the cry of a lion or other
beast. An outcry of distress. A clamour or
noise of merriment. Any loud noise.

ROARY, [*rōry*] Adj. [better *rovy*. Lat.]
dewy.

To **ROAST**, [*rāst*] V. A. [Fr.] to dress
meat on a spit which runs round before a fire.
To dress before a fire. To beat any thing vi-
olently. To rule the roast, is to govern, manage,
or preside.

ROB, S. [Arab.] juice made thick.

To **ROB**, V. A. [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*,
Ital.] to take away unlawfully and by force.
To be *robbed*, is to lose any thing by violence,
or by secret theft; but in the active voice, to
rob is applied only to the taking any thing
away by open violence; and to *steal*, to the
taking any thing away by secret theft.

ROBBER, S. one who deprives another
unlawfully of his property.

ROBBERY, S. theft committed, either
by force or with privacy.

ROBE, S. [Fr.] a gown of state, worn by
persons of distinction. A gown worn by in-
fants. A gown worn by girls, before they put
on mantuas.

To **ROBE**, V. A. to clothe in a robe.
To dress in a proper manner.

ROBERSMAN, **ROBERTSMAN**, S.
in the old statutes, a sort of bold and stout
robbers or night-thieves, said to be so called
from Robin Hood.

ROBIN EDBREAST, a bird so named
from the colour of its breast.

ROBOREOUS, Adj. [Lat.] made of oak.

ROBUST, **ROBUSTIUS**, Adj. [Lat.]
strong made. Violent. Requiring strength.
Obsolete.

ROBUSTNESS, S. strength; vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, S. a kind of wild garlic.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancashire,
with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs,
on May 14. Whit-Tuesday, and November
7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-
cloth; but a small place. It is 55 miles W.
S. W. of York, and 195 N. N. W. of Lon-
don.

ROCHE-ALOT, S. [Fr.] the purest
sort of alum.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, with two
markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and
two fairs, on May 30, and December 1,
for horses, bullocks, and various commodi-
ties. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen,
and 12 common-councilmen, and sends two

members to parliament. It is a bishop's see,
and his cathedral, with three parish churches.
Stroud is at the W. end of this place, and
Chatham at the East. It is 27 miles N. W.
by W. of Canterbury, and 30 S. E. by E. of
London.

RO'CHET, S. a surplice. A fish.

RO'CHFORD, a town in Essex, in a hun-
dred of that name, which has a market on
Thursday, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday,
for toys, and on Wednesday after Michaelmas-
day, for wholesale taylor's, gloves, and toys.
It is 10 miles S. of Malden, and 41½ from
London.

ROCK, S. [Sax.] a vast mass of stone.
Figuratively, protection or defence. A distaff.

To **ROCK**, V. A. [Fr.] to shake or move
backwards and forwards. To move in a
cradle. Figuratively, to lull or quiet. Ne-
terly, to move to and fro in a cradle. To be
violently agitated.

RO'CKER, S. one who rocks a cradle.

RO'CKET, S. [Ital.] an artificial fire-
work, consisting of a cylindrical paper filled
with nitre, charcoal, sulphur, gunpowder, &c.
which being fastened to a stick mounts in the
air, and then bursts. In Botany, a plant.

RO'CKINGHAM, a town of Northamp-
tonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and
one fair, on September 25, for horses, cows,
sheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloaths.
It is 8½ miles N. by W. of London.

RO'CKRUBY, S. a name given by the
lapidaries to the garnet, when of a very strong
tho' not deep red, with a fair cast of the blue.

RO'CKWORK, S. stones fixed in ma-
ter, to resemble a rock.

RO'CKY, Adj. full of rocks. Stony.
Hard, or obdurate.

ROD, S. [Belg.] a long twig. Any thing
long and slender. A sceptre. An instrument
used in measuring. A measure containing
sixteen feet and a half. A bundle of birch
twigs, used in correcting children. Cor-
rection.

RODE, pret. of *RID*.

RODOMONTADE, S. [Fr. from a bo-
terous hero in Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*].
empty noisy bluster; brag; rant.

To **RODOMONTADE**, V. N. to brag.

ROE, S. [Sax.] a species of deer. The
female of a buck.

ROE, S. the eggs or spawn of fish.

RO'GATE, a village in Suffex, with a
fair, on September 27, for horned cattle and
horses.

ROGA'TION, S. [Fr.] a litany or
plication. The *Rogation-Wake*, is that
immediately preceding Whitsunday, and is
called from three fasts, held on Monday,
Tuesday, and Wednesday, named *Rogation*
days, from the extraordinary prayers and
cessions then made for the fruits of the earth,
or as a preparation for celebrating Pentecost
Thursday.

ROGUE, [*rōg*] S. [of uncertain etymology] a wandering beggar. A vagrant, vagabond.

A villain or thief. Used likewise to carry the idea of slight tenderness and waggery. **SYNON.** *Rogue, sharper, thief*, are all persons who steal what does not belong to them; with this difference, that the *rogue* steals in secret; he pilfers. The *sharper* steals by stealth; he over-reaches. The *thief* steals by all manner of means, robbing by force and violence.

To **ROGUE**, [*rōg*] V. N. to play the vagabond; to wander. To play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, [*rōgery*, the *g* pron. hard] S. knavish, or arch tricks.

RO'GUSH, [*rōgish*] Adj. knavish. Slightly mischievous; waggish.

RO'GUSHLY, [*rōgishly*] Adv. in a knavish manner; wantonly; like a rogue.

RO'GUSHNESS, [*rōgishness*] S. the qualities of a rogue.

To **ROIST**, or **ROI'STER**, V. N. [*īd*] to behave in a turbulent and blustering manner.

ROI'STER, or **ROI'STERER**, S. a turbulent or blustering fellow.

To **ROLL**, [the *o* pron. long] V. A. to move any thing by a successive application of its different parts on the ground. To move any thing round upon its axis. To make a thing move in a circle. To wrap round about. To form into round masses, by rubbing on a surface. To pour in a stream or waves. To move or be moved by a successive application of its parts on any surface. To perform a periodical revolution. To run on wheels. To move in a tumultuous manner.

ROLL, S. the act of moving by a successive application of its parts on the ground. Any thing rolling. A mass made round, from *rouleau*, Fr. A round, or cylindrical body, used in breaking clods, &c. A public writing, from *rotulus*, Lat. alluding to the ancient method of rolling writings on a stick. A register, catalogue, or chronicle. A kind of small loaf.

ROLLER, S. [Fr.] any thing turning on its own axis. A bandage or fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, S. a round piece of wood turning at each end, used in making paste.

ROLLING-PRESS, S. a press on which copper-plates are printed.

ROLLYPOOLY, S. a sort of game, in which, when a ball runs in a certain place, &c.

ROMAGE, S. [Ital.] a tumult or bustle.

ROMANCE, S. [Ital.] a story or narrative of fictitious adventures. In common speech, a lie.

To **ROMANCE**, V. N. to lie; to forge.

ROMANCER, S. a liar; a forger of lies.

To **ROMANIZE**, V. A. to latinize; to give the Latin modes of the Roman speech.

ROMANTIC, Adj. resembling a romance. Wild; improbable; fanciful.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, as many churches, 6 bridges over the Tiber, and about 1,000,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, cirques, columns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches; besides a prodigious number of fine statues. The Pope has three superb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican; a summer-house on mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, near the church of St. John, where they crown the Popes. St. Peter's church is the largest in all Christendom; and is incrustured within and without with marble. It is 840 feet in length, 725 in breadth, 300 in height, and 2465 in circumference; 23 Popes have died since its foundation; and it has cost twenty-three millions of crowns. In the great square before this church is an obelisk of granite, 80 feet in height without the pedestal, which is 82 feet high. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world. Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Rione; and the castle of St. Angelo is sufficient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with five bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borgheze. Rome is very well supplied with water by their magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions, with a great variety of wines; but a price is set upon every thing by the magistrates. It is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, and it is 670 miles S. E. of Paris, 450 S. W. of Vienna, 900 S. by E. of London, 875 S. by E. of Amsterdam, 625 S. by W. of Cracow, 750 N. E. of Madrid, and 750 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 12. 45. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

ROMISH, Adj. popish.

ROMNEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 21, and August 21, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is one of the cinque port towns, and is seated in a marsh of the same name, famous for feeding cattle; but the air is unhealthy. It is 73 miles S. from London.

ROMP, S. a rude, untaught, awkward, boisterous girl, fond of sport or play. Rough or rude play.

To **ROMP**, V. N. to play in a noisy, rude, or wanton manner.

ROMSEY. See **RUMSEY**.

RONDEAU, [*rōndō*] S. [Fr.] an ancient kind of poetry consisting of thirteen verses, divided

divided into three couplets; at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the first is repeated in an equivocal sense.

RO'NDLES, S. [from *round*] a round mass.

RO'NION, S. a fat bulky woman.

RONT, S. an animal stunted in the growth.

ROOD, S. [from *rod*] a measure containing the fourth part of an acre, or 40 perches, poles or rods square. A pole or measure of 16 feet and an half. The cross, from *rode*, Sax.

ROOF, S. [Sax.] the cover or top of a house. The vault or inside arch which covers a building. The palate, or upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, V. A. to enclose or cover with a roof. To inclose in a house.

ROOK, S. a black bird feeding on carrion, and resembling a crow. A mean man at chefs, from *rocco*, Ital. Figuratively, a cheat or sharper.

To ROOK, V. N. to rob; to cheat.

ROO'KERY, S. a nursery for rooks.

ROOM, S. [Sax.] space or extent of place. Space or place unoccupied. Passage or space for passing. Space or opportunity free from obstruction. An apartment in an house. Place of another; stead. *SYNON.* Room is a general expression, and implies any divided part of a house. *Chamber* is a particular expression, and means a room appropriated to sleep in.

ROO'MAGE, S. space; place.

ROO'MINESS, S. quantity of extent; space.

ROO'MY, Adj. wide; spacious; capacious.

ROOST, S. [Sax.] a pole on which a bird sits to sleep. The act of sleep; applied primarily to fowls, and figuratively to men.

To ROOST, V. N. [Belg.] to sleep as a bird. To lodge.

ROOT, S. [Belg.] in Botany, that part of a plant which rests in the ground, imbibes the juices of the earth, and transmits them to the plant for nutrition. Figuratively, the bottom or lower part. A plant whose roots are eaten. The original, first cause, or ancestor. An impression, or lasting effect and residence. In Mathematics, a quantity considered as the basis of a higher power. In Grammar, a primitive word, from whence others are derived or compounded.

To ROOT, V. N. to fix the root, or strike far into the earth. To turn up the earth. Actively, to fix deep and firm in the earth. To impress or fix deeply. To pull up by the roots; to turn up out of the ground; used with *up*. To destroy entirely, eradicate, or extirpate; to banish; used with *out*.

ROO'TED, Adj. fixed firmly and deeply in the earth, or any other place; radical.

ROO'TY, Adj. full of roots.

ROPE, S. [Sax.] a cord, string, halter.

A row of things hanging down. "A rope of onions."

To ROPE, V. N. to draw out into threads, or viscous filaments.

RO'PERY, S. [from *rope*] rogue's tricks.

RO'PINESS, S. viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PY, Adj. viscous; glutinous.

RO'QUELAURE, [pron. *rókels*] S. [Fr.]

a long cloak used by men.

RORA'TION, S. [Lat.] a falling of dew.

RO'RID, Adj. [Lat.] dewy.

RORI'FEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] producing dew.

RO'SARY, [rózary] S. a bunch or string of beads on which the Romanists count their prayers.

RO'SCID, Adj. [Lat.] dewy; abounding with dew.

ROSE, [róze] S. [Lat.] a flower whose petals are placed circularly, and expanded in a beautiful order; of which the species are many. To speak under the rose, is to disclose a secret, or reveal any thing which will not be discovered afterwards.

ROSE, preter. of *RISX*.

RO'SEATE, [rózeate] Adj. rosy; full of roses. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

RO'SEMARY, [rózemary] S. [Lat.] a plant.

RO'SE-NOBLE, [róze-noble] S. an English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

ROSEWATER, [rózewwater] S. water distilled from roses.

RO'SET, [rózet] S. a red colour for painters.

ROSICRU'SIANS, S. hermetical philosophers, who call themselves brothers of the Rosy cross, pretend to know all sciences, and how to make the *Philosopher's stone*.

RO'SIN, [rózin] S. see *RZIN*, which is the most proper spelling.

To RO'SIN, [rózin] V. A. to rub with rosin.

RO'SINY, [róziny] Adj. resembling rosin.

ROSS, a town of Herefordshire, with market on Thursday, and 5 fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and sheep; Corpus Christi day, for horned cattle and cheese; on July 20, for horned cattle, horned sheep, and wool; on October 10, for horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and on December 11, for horned cattle and hogs. It is 11 miles W. by N. of London.

ROSS, a county of Scotland, bounded to the N. by Strathnaver; on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean; on the S. by Inverness; and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however, there are flocks of sheep, cattle and deer. It sends one member to parliament.

RO'SSEL, S. light land.

RO'SSLEY-HILL, a village in Cumberland, with a fair on Whit-Monday.

every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth.

ROSTRATED, Adj. [Lat.] adorned with beaks of ships.

ROSTRUM, S. [Lat.] the beak of a bird or ship. A scaffold or pulpit, whence orators antiently harangued. A pipe which conveys liquor into the receiver in common alembics. A pair of crooked scissors used in dilating wounds.

RO'SY, [rózy] Adj. [Lat.] resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, or fragrance.

To ROT, V. N. [Sax.] to putrefy, or lose the cohesion of its parts by fermentation. Actively, to corrupt or make putrid.

ROT, S. a distemper among sheep, by which their lungs are wasted. A putrid decay.

ROTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of whirling round; the state of being whirled round. A turn or succession.

ROTATOR, S. [Lat.] that which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, S. [Fr.] words uttered by mere memory without meaning. Memory of words without understanding their meaning.

To ROTE, V. A. to fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.

ROTGUT, S. bad beer.

ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, but has four fairs, on Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November 1, for horned cattle, linen and woollen cloth. It is 101 miles N. by W. of London.

ROTHER-NAILS, S. [corrupted from *rotter and nails*] nails with very full heads, used in fastening the irons of rudders.

ROTHERAM, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit Monday, for horned cattle and sheep; and on December 1, for horned cattle and horses. It is a well-built place, and is 163½ miles N. by W. of London.

ROTHERFIELD, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on June 18, and October 20, for cattle and pedlars ware.

ROTHERSTRIDGE, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 25, for pedlars ware.

ROTHSAY, a borough town of Scotland, and antiently a royal seat, in the isle of Bute, 10 miles W. of Edinburgh.

ROTHWELL, or RO'WELL, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlary all the week, and on the last day for leather. It is situated on the side of a hill, 15 miles N. N. W. of Northampton, and 77½ N. N. W. of London.

ROTTEN, Adj. corrupted or putrid. Figuratively, wanting firmness, solidity, or necessity.

ROTTENNESS, S. state of being rotten; weakness; putrefaction.

RO'TTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches, next to Amsterdam. Erasmus was born in this place, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen. It is seated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

ROTU'ND, Adj. [Lat.] round; circular; spherical.

ROTUNDIFO'LIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of being round.

ROTU'NDO, S. [Ital.] a building of a round form, both on the outside and in the inside.

To ROVE, V. N. [Dan.] to ramble, wander, or walk about without any particular determination. Actively, to wander over.

RO'VER, S. a wanderer. A fickle or inconstant person. A robber or pirate. *At rovers*, without any particular aim.

ROUGE, [rooz] S. [Fr.] red paint.

ROUGH, [pron. ruff] Adj. [Sax.] having inequalities on the surface, opposed to smooth; rugged. Austere, applied to the taste. Harsh, applied to sound. Severe, rude, or void of civility, applied to behaviour. Hard-featured. Not finished or polished. Coarse. Tempestuous, applied to weather.

To ROU'GHCAS, [ruffcast] V. A. to form in a careless or inelegant manner, with inequalities on its surface. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

ROU'GHCAS, [ruffcast] S. a rude model. A kind of plaister very uneven in its surface, because mixed with pebbles, &c.

ROU'GH-DRAUGHT, [ruff-draft] S. a draught of a thing performed without care or nicety.

To ROU'GHDRAW, [ruffdraw] V. A. to trace coarsely.

To ROU'GHEN, [ruffen] V. A. to make rough. Neuterly, to grow rough.

To ROU'GH-HEW, [ruff-bew] V. A. to form in a rude and careless manner.

ROU'GHLY, [ruffly] Adv. with uneven surface. Harshly; rudely. Severely. Austere.

ROU'GHNESS, [ruffness] S. inequality or ruggedness of surface. Austerity, or astringency of taste. Harshness of sound. Severity, or want of civility and elegance of behaviour or treatment. Violence of operation, applied to medicine. An unpolished or unfinished state. Want of elegance in dress or appearance. Tempestuousness, applied to weather. Coarseness of features.

ROUGHT, old pret. of REACH. Reached.

To ROU'GHWOR, [ruffwork] V. A. to work coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROU'NCEVAL, S. a species of pea.

ROUND, Adj. [Lat.] cylindrical, circular, or spherical; orbicular. Smooth, applied to the sound of periods. Not broken, applied to numbers. Quick, applied to motion. Plain; without reserve; followed by *with*. Large; as, a "round sum."

ROUND, S. a circle, sphere, orb. A rundle, or step of a ladder. The time in which a thing passes through the hands of a company, and comes back to the first. A revolution. A discharge of musquetry. A walk performed by an officer in surveying any district.

ROUND, Adv. every way; on all sides. In a circle or revolution, from *en rond*, or *à la ronde*, Fr. in a circular manner. Not in a direct line, followed by *about*.

ROUND, Prep. on every side of. Circularly about. All over.

To **ROUND**, V. A. to surround or encircle. To make circular. To raise figures to a relief. To move about any thing. To make smooth; applied to periods. Neuterly, to grow to a circular form. To whisper.

ROU'NDABOUT, Adj. ample or extensive. Indirect, or loose. A bad word.

ROU'NDEL, **ROU'NDELAY**, S. [Fr.] a kind of poetry consisting of thirteen verses, eight of which are of one kind of rhyme, and five of another; it is divided into three couplets, and has the beginning of the *roundel* repeated at the end of the second and third couplets in an equivocal sense, if possible.

ROU'NDER, S. circumference; inclosure.

ROU'NDHEADS, [roundbeds] S. puritans, so named from their custom of cropping their hair round.

ROU'NDHOUSE, S. the constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

ROU'NDISH, Adj. somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

ROU'NDLY, Adv. in a round form. Openly; plainly. Briskly. Completely; in earnest.

ROU'NDNESS, S. circularity; sphericity; rotundity. Smoothness. Honesty; openness.

To **ROUSE**, [rouze] V. A. [see RAISE, or RISE] to wake from rest. To excite to thought or action. To drive a beast from his lair. Neuterly, to awake from slumber. To be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, [rouze] S. [Teut.] a dose of liquor rather too large.

ROU'SER, [rouzer] S. one who rouses.

ROUT, S. [Belg.] a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. Figuratively, a clamour or bustle. Confusion of an army defeated.

To **ROUT**, V. N. to assemble in tumultuous and clamorous crowds. Actively, to defeat, or disperse by defeating.

ROW, [rō] S. [Teut.] a rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To **ROW**, [rō] V. N. [Sax.] to make a vessel move on the water by oars. Actively to drive by oars.

ROW'EL, [row pron, as in now] S. [Fr.] the pointed part of a spur which turns on an axis. A seton, or roll of hair, silk, &c. put into a wound to promote a discharge.

To **ROW'EL**, V. A. to pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by rowel.

ROWELL, see RUTHWELL.

RO'WEN, S. a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.

RO'WER, [rōer] S. one that rows.

RO'WLAND'S-CA'STLE, in Hampshire has two fairs, viz. on May 12, for horned cattle, and on November 12, for hogs and horned cattle.

RO'XBURGH, a shire in the south of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

ROY'AL, Adj. [Fr.] kingly; regal; belonging to, or becoming, a king. Figuratively, noble, illustrious.

ROY'ALIST, S. [Fr.] an adherent to king.

To **ROY'ALIZE**, V. A. to make royal.

ROY'ALLY, Adv. in a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

ROY'ALTY, S. [Fr.] kingship; the character, office, state, or ensigns of a king.

To **ROYNE**, V. A. [Fr.] to gnaw; bite.

ROY'NISH, Adj. [Fr.] paltry, scurvy mean. Obsolete.

ROY'STON, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, Ash-Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter-Week, Whit-Wednesday, first Wednesday in June, and the Wednesday after September 29, for all sorts of cattle. It is a large place full of inns, and the market very considerable for corn. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London.

RU'ABON, a village of Denbighshire, N. Wales, with a market on Monday, and two fairs, on the last Friday in February, and 22, and November 20, for cattle.

To **RUB**, V. A. [Brit.] to clean or smooth any thing by passing something upon it. To touch so as to wear off some of the surface. To touch so as to leave something of which touches behind. To move one body upon another. Figuratively, to hinder collision. To remove by friction. Used with *down*, to clean or curry. Used with *up*, to excite or awaken. Neuterly, to fret, wear by friction. To get through difficult.

RUB, S. an hindrance or obstruction. An act of rubbing. Inequality of ground, which hinders a bowl in its course. A difficulty, or cause of uneasiness.

RU'BAGE, or **RU'BBISH**, S. [rubbish]

is now obsolete] ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building. A confused mass. Any thing vile or worthless.

RUBBER, S. one that passes one thing hard over the surface of another. Any thing used to rub with. Two games out of three.

A whetstone. A coarse file.

RUBBLE-STONE, S. a stone so called from its being rubbed or worn by the water.

RUBICAN, Adj. [Fr.] bay, forrel, or black, with a light grey or white on the flanks, applied to the colour of a horse.

RUBICUND, Adj. [Lat.] inclining to redness; blood-red.

RUBIED, Adj. of the colour of a ruby.

RUBIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] making red.

RUBIFORM, S. [Lat.] having the form of red.

TO RUBIFY, V. A. to make red.

RUBIGINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] rusty; foul.

RUBIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] ruddy; red. Not used.

RUBRIC, S. [Lat.] directions in the common prayer and law books, so termed, because originally written and printed with red ink.

RUBRIC, Adj. red.

RUBRICATED, Adj. [Lat.] smeared with red.

RUBY, S. [Lat.] a precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness to the diamond. Any thing red. A red pimple.

RUBY, Adj. of a red colour.

RUBICATION, S. [Lat.] a belching or belching from wind and indigestion.

TO RUD, V. A. [Sax.] to make red.

RUDDER, S. [roeder, Belg.] an instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed. Figuratively, any thing that steers or governs.

RUDDINESS, S. the quality of approaching to redness.

RUDDLE, [Island.] S. red earth.

RUDDOCK, S. [Lat.] a kind of bird.

RUDDY, Adj. [Sax.] pale red; approaching to red. Of a fresh blooming colour.

RUDE, Adj. [Lat.] rough, coarse, brutal; uncivil, tumultuous behaviour. Boisterous, turbulent. Harsh. Untaught, ignorant. Unpolished. Rugged, or shapeless. Artless, want. Performed merely with strength.

RUDELY, Adv. in a coarse, brutal, violent, boisterous, or unskilful manner.

RUDENESS, S. want of civility, elegance, instruction. Violence. Storminess, or

RUDENTURE, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, the end of a rope or staff, wherewith the ends of columns are usually filled up.

RUDERARY, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to rudeness.

RUDERATION, S. in Architecture, the paving with pebbles or little stones.

RUGLEY, in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and two fairs, viz. on March 21, for horses, sheep and cattle; seated on the S. side of the river

Trent, near Cannock wood, on the road from London to Chester, and is a good thoroughfare-town. It is 125 miles N. W. of London.

RU'DGWICK, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

RU'DHAM, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on May 17, and Oct. 2, for horses, &c.

RU'DLAM, or RU'DLAND, a village in Flintshire, in N. Wales, 3 miles N. W. of St. Asaph, with three fairs, on February 2, March 25, and September 8, for cattle. It is 211 miles from London.

RUDIMENT, S. [Lat.] the first principles of a science, or education. The first inaccurate and unpolished draught or beginning of any thing.

RUDIMENTAL, Adj. relating to first principles; initial.

TO RUE, V. A. [Sax.] to grieve, regret, or lament.

RUE, S. [Lat.] an herb.

RUEFUL, Adj. sad, mournful, woeful.

RUEFULLY, Adv. mournfully; sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, S. sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE'LE, S. [Fr.] a circle; an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, S. [see RUFFLE] a linen ornament gathered and formerly worn round the neck. A small river fish, so called from the roughness of its scales. New state—a cant word.

RU'FFIAN, S. [Ital.] a person who murders for hire. A murderer, cut-throat, robber, or boisterous and mischievous fellow.

RU'FFIAN, Adj. brutal; savagely boisterous.

TO RU'FFIAN, V. N. to rage, or raise tumults; to act the ruffian.

TO RU'FFLE, [rúff] V. A. [Belg.] to contract into wrinkles, or make rough. To discompose, applied to the temper. To surprize. To throw together in disorder. To contract into plaits. Neuterly, to grow rough or boisterous. To flutter. To jar. Obsolete.

RU'FFLE, [rúff] S. plaited or gathered linen worn as an ornament on the wristband, &c. plaited silk, or other stuff worn as an ornament at the bottom of the sleeve of a woman's gown. A disturbance or commotion, applied to the mind.

RUFFORD, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on May 1, for horned cattle.

RUG, S. [Swed.] a coarse nappy woollen cloth. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds. A rough woolly dog.

RU'GBY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on May 15, for cattle; August 21, and November 22, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is a town indifferently large, and has a free-school, and four alms-houses; 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 85 N. N. W. of London.

RU'GGED, [rúg-ed] Adj. [Swed.] full of

unevenness or inequalities on the surface; rough. Without order. Savage or brutal, applied to temper. Stormy or boisterous, applied to weather. Rough or harsh, applied to sound. Surly, applied to aspect. Rough or shaggy.

RUGGEDNESS, [*rúg-edness*] S. the quality of being rough.

RU'GIN, S. a nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, S. [*Fr.*] a surgeon's rasp.

RU'GLAND, or **RUTHERGLIN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, 3 miles S. E. of Glasgow.

RUGOSE, Adj. [*Lat.*] full of wrinkles.

RUIN, S. [*Lat.*] the fall or destruction of cities or houses. The remains of a building that is demolished. Loss of happiness or fortune; destruction. Mischievous, or baneful.

To **RUIN**, V. A. [*Fr.*] to demolish, subvert, destroy. To deprive of happiness or fortune. To impoverish. Neuterly, to fall down; to run to a state of decay and destruction. To be impoverished.

To **RU'INATE**, V. A. to destroy, demolish, or involve in poverty and misery. Obsolete.

RUINATION, S. subversion, or destruction. "Ruin of towns." *Camd.* Obsolete.

RU'INOUS, Adj. [*Lat.*] fallen into irreparable decay; pernicious, destructive, baneful.

RU'INOUSLY, Adv. in a ruinous manner; mischievously; destructively.

RU'ISHTON, a village in Essex, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and toys.

RU'ITON, a village in Shropshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

RULE, S. [*Lat.*] government, empire, sway, or supreme command. An instrument by which lines are drawn. A canon or precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. Propriety or regularity of behaviour. **SYNON.** Rule respects, properly, those things that ought to be done; *order*, the manner in which they should be done. We submit to rule; we conform to order.

To **RULE**, V. A. to controul; to govern with power and authority. To manage. To settle as by rule. Neuterly, to exercise power or authority in governing.

RULER, S. a governor, or one who has supreme authority or command. An instrument used in drawing lines.

RUM, S. a kind of spirits distilled from sugar. A cant name for a parson.

To **RU'MBLE**, [*rúmbel*] V. N. [*Belg.*] to make a hoarse, low, continued noise.

RU'MBLER, S. the person or thing that rumbles.

RU'MFORD, a town in Essex, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and one fair, on June 24, for cattle and horses. It is a large thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is noted for its hog-market on Tuesdays, and its corn-market on Wednesdays. It is 17½ miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 11½ E. N. E. of London.

RU'MINANT, Adj. [*Lat.*] having the property of chewing the cud.

To **RU'MINATE**, V. N. [*Lat.*] to chew the cud. To muse, to meditate, to think on again and again. Actively, to chew over again. To meditate on over and over again.

RUMINATION, S. [*Lat.*] the property or act of chewing the cud. Figuratively, meditation, reflection.

To **RU'MMAGE**, V. A. to search, plunder; to evacuate. Neuterly, to search places.

RUMMER, S. [*Belg.*] a large drinking cup or glass with a broad mouth.

RU'MNEY, New, a small borough in Kent, which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and jurats. It consists of only one street, which is broad, and paved with stones, and contains about 100 houses. See **ROMNEY**.

RU'MOUR, S. [*Lat.*] flying report, rumour, well established; bruit; fame.

To **RU'MOUR**, V. A. to spread a report.

RU'MOURER, S. reporter; spreader of news.

RUMP, S. [*Teut.*] the end of the back bone; the buttocks; tail piece of a bird.

To **RU'M'LE**, [*rúmpl*] V. A. [*Belg.*] to wrinkle or disorder.

RU'MPLE, [*rúmpl*] S. [*Sax.*] a pucker, plait made by negligence or carelessness.

RU'MSEY, a town in Hampshire, with market on Saturdays, and three fairs, Easter-Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hogs. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgesses, a town clerk, recorder, and two serjeants at mace. Here is a large manufactory of shalloon. It is 8 miles N. N. W. of Southampton, and 78½ W. by S. of London.

To **RUN**, V. N. [*Sax.*] to move the feet as swift as possible. Followed by *about*, to use the legs in motion; to move in a hurry. To pass with a quick motion. To take course, applied to ships. To contend in a race. To run away, to make an escape, leave unexpectedly. To stream or flow, applied to liquors. To be liquid, or melt.

To pass. To go away or vanish. To move in a direction. To be busied upon, applied to the mind, and used with *on*, or *upon*. With *over*, to be exuberant, or to be magnificent. To discharge matter, applied to wounds. To have a general tendency.

With *after*, to search, to go out of the way for. Followed by *in with*, to close or come to agree. To run over, to be so much as to flow over; to be so full as to be overflowed. Actively, to melt or cast; applied to metals. Applied to fortune; to hazard, risk, or venture. To run down, to chase till weary. Figuratively, to crush or overbear. To run down, to stab or pierce with a weapon, so that the blood appear on the contrary side: to pass through.

RUN, S. the act of running. Course, direction, or direction. Flow or cadence, applied to verse. Uncontrolled course or hurry.

R U S

long reception; continued success. *At the*
long run, signifies the end, or at last.

RUNAGATE, S. [corrupted from *renegat*,
 Fr.] an apostate; a deserter, fugitive, rebel,
 renegade.

RUNAWAY, S, one who flies from dan-
 ger; a fugitive.

RUNDLE, S. a round, or step of a ladder.
 Something put round an axis; a peritrochium.

RUNDLET, S. [perhaps from *runlet*, or
roundlet] a small barrel.

RUNNEL, S. a rivulet; a small brook.

RUNNER, S. one that runs. A racer.

A messenger. One employed by a banker or
 newsmonger to collect money or news abroad.

A shooting sprig. One of the stones of a mill.

A bird.

RUNNET, S. [Sax.] a liquor made by
 steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water,
 and used in curdling milk. Sometimes, but
 improperly spelt *rennet*.

RUNNION, S. a paltry scurvy wretch.

RUNT, S. [runt, in the Teutonic dialects,
 signifies a bull or cow, and is used by us in co-
 tempt for small cattle; as *keyfel*, the Welsh
 term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse]
 any animal small below the natural growth of
 its kind.

RUPEE, S, an Indian coin, valued 2s. 3d.

RUPTION, S. [Lat.] a breach.

RUPTURE, S. [Lat.] the act of break-
 ing; the state of a thing bursting. A breach
 of peace, or act of hostility. An eruption of
 the gut; hernia.

To RUPTURE, V. A. to break; to burst;
 to suffer disruption.

RURAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, ex-
 isting in, or resembling the country.

RURALITY, RU'RALNESS, S. the
 quality of being rural.

RURICOLIST, S. [Lat.] an inhabitant
 of the country.

RURIGENOUS, Adj. [Lat.] born in the
 country.

RUSE, [ruze] S. [Fr.] cunning; artifice;
 little stratagem; trick; fraud; deceit.

RUSH, S. [Sax.] a plant growing in marshy
 grounds. Any thing proverbially worthless.

To RUSH, V. A. [Sax.] to move violently
 and rapidly.

RUSH, S. a violent course or motion.

RUSHLAKE GREEN, a village in Sus-
 sex, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle
 and peillars ware.

RUSHLIGHT, [rúshlīt] S. a candle made
 of a rush, stripped of its bark for a wick,
 and dipped in tallow.

RUSHY, Adj. abounding with rushes;
 made of rushes.

RUSK, S. [Sax.] hard or tough bread
 made for store.

RUSMA, S. a brown and light iron sub-
 stance mixt with half as much quick lime
 steeped in water, to take off hair.

RUSSET, Adj. [Fr.] of a reddish brown.

R U S

Used by Sir Isaac Newton for grey. Coarse,
 rustic, or homespun.

RU'SSET, S. coarse, or country dress.

RU'SSET, or RU'SSETING, S. a name
 given to several species of pears or apples, on
 account of their colour.

RU'SSIA, [Rússia] the empire of, is a large
 country, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe,
 bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea; on the
 S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and
 Persia; on the E. by the Sea of Japan, and on
 the W. by Poland and Sweden. This em-
 pire taken all together, that is, with the con-
 quests lately made in Asia, may be likened to
 a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each.
 The seas of Russia are the Baltick, the White
 Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea near
 the Frontiers of Turkey, and the Caspian Sea.
 There are also five large rivers, namely, the
 Nieper, or Boristhenes, which runs between
 Lithuania and Poland; the Wolga, which
 runs through the middle of the country, and
 falls into the Caspian Sea; the Don, which
 after several turnings runs into Little Tar-
 tary, and falls into the sea of Asoph; the
 Dune, which running northward falls into
 the White Sea; and the Oby, which running
 N. falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may easily
 be conceived that a country of such vast ex-
 tent must lie in different climates, and that
 the soil must be very different. The most
 fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland;
 inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to
 supply their neighbours with corn; the N.
 part is not only more cold, but more marshy,
 and over-run with forests, inhabited chiefly
 by wild-beasts. Besides domestic animals,
 there are wild beeves, rein deer, martens,
 white and black foxes, weasels, ermines, and
 sables, whose skins make the best furs in the
 world. In Russia there are also large quan-
 tities of cotton and silk, with which they
 make all sorts of stuffs; the other merchan-
 dizes are, skins, furs, Russia-leather, tallow,
 hemp, Russia-cloth, honey, wax, and
 almost all the merchandizes of China, India,
 Persia, Turkey, and some European coun-
 tries. The inhabitants in general are robust,
 well shaped, and of pretty good complexions;
 they are great eaters, and very fond of brandy.
 They were formerly the most ignorant, brutish
 people in the world; but they are making a
 rapid progress in every social and elegant im-
 provement and refinement. Their religion
 is that of the Greeks, and they depended
 formerly on the Greek patriarch, who resided
 at Constantinople. The church is governed
 by a patriarch, and under him there are four
 metropolitans, and eight archbishops. Every
 priest is called a Pope, and of these there are
 4000 in Moscow only. The emperor or em-
 press is an absolute and despotic prince, and all
 the subjects are reckoned slaves. The ordi-
 nary revenue of this vast empire is 20,000,000
 of rubles, which is partly drawn from con-

tributions, partly from duties on merchandizes, and partly from farms. The orders of knight-hood are, that of St. Andrew, St. Catharine, and St. Alexander Newski, which are all of late institution. The punishment of their criminals is very barbarous, nor have they always the privilege of a fair trial, for they extort confessions by racks and tortures.

RUST, S. [Sax.] the red scales of iron owing to moisture. The calx or flower of any metal. Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption.

To **RUST**, V. N. to have its surface corroded or tarnished. To degenerate or grow inactive by idleness. Actively, to make rusty.

RU'STIC, Adj. [Lat.] rural; country. Rude or unpolite. Savage. Artless; simple. Plain or unadorned.

RU'STIC, S. a clown or unpolished countryman. In Architecture, a kind of building in imitation of nature, particularly, when the stones in the face of a building are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer.

RU'STICAL, Adj. [Lat.] rough; brutal; savage; unpolite.

To **RU'STICATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to reside in the country. Actively, to banish into the country.

RUSTY CITY, S. [Lat.] the qualities of one who lives in the country. Broadness of pronunciation; rudeness of manners. Rural appearance. Simplicity.

RU'STINESS, S. the quality or state of being rusty.

To **RU'STLE**, [rustl] V. N. [Sax.] to make a noise like that of silk, when brushing against any thing; like that of trees when blown by the wind, or that of a hedge when pierced by a beast.

RU'STY, Adj. covered with rust. Impaired by inactivity.

To **RUT**, V. N. [Fr.] to have a desire of coming together, applied to deer.

RUT, S. [see the verb] the copulation of deer. A hole worn by the track of a wheel.

RU'THIN, or **RU'THYN**, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on March 19, Friday before Whit-funday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 202½ N. W. of London.

RU'TLANDSHIRE, a county of England, and the least of them all, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire; on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 2360 houses, 19,560 inhabitants, 48 parishes, and two market towns, and sends only two members to parliament, which are for the county. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers

are the Welland and the Great Ouse, in which are plenty of fish. The shire town is Okeham.

RUTH, [ruth] S. [from *rue*] mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another.

RU'THFUL, Adj. rueful; woeful; sorrowful.

RU'THFULLY, Adv. woefully; sadly. Sorrowfully.

RU'THLESS, Adj. cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

RU'TTISH, Adj. wanton or lecherous.

RYE, S. [Sax.] a coarse kind of bread corn. A disease in hawks.

RYE, a town in Sussex, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on Whitfun-Monday, and August 10, for cattle and pedlary. It is one of the cinque ports, and is a handsome well-built place, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It is 34 miles S. E. by S. of Tunbridge, and 64 on the same point from London.

RYE GATE, a town in Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whitfun-Monday, and September 14, for bullocks and horses. It is a pretty large place, and sends two members to parliament. It is 23 miles S. W. of London.

S.

S, Is the eighteenth letter, and fourteenth consonant of our alphabet. In the beginning of words, s has invariably its natural and genuine sound; in the middle of it, it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *rose, prose, rosy, easier, miser, noise, resident, busy*, &c. In the end of monosyllables it sometimes sounds like *s*; as in *this, thus, &c.* and sometimes like *z*, as in *as, has, is, his, &c.* and generally where *es* stand in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. In some words it is silent, as in *isle, viscount, &c.* At the end of words it is often doubled, whereby they become hard and harsh; as in *brass, kiss, loss, mass, trespass, &c.* In Writing or Printing, the long *s* is used at the beginning and middle of words, and the short *s* at the end. In Abbreviations, *S* stands for *societas*, or *socius*; as, R. S. S. for *regiæ societatis socius*, i. e. Fellow of the Royal Society. In Medicinal Prescriptions, *S. A.* signifies *secundum artem*, i. e. according to the rules of art. Used as a numeral, *S* antiently denoted seven. In Books of Navigation, *S* stands for south; S. E. for south east; S. W. for south west, &c.

SABA'OTH, S. [Heb. an host, powers, or armies] a name given to God in the holy scriptures, implying his omnipotence, or sole disposal of the events of war, and absolute government of the angelic orders.

SAB.

S A C

SA'B BATH, S. [Heb. rest] the seventh day of the week. A day appointed for religious duties, and a total cessation from work, in commemoration of God's resting on the seventh day; but is kept by Christians on the first day of the week, in commemoration of Christ rising from the dead on that day. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

SABBA'TICAL, Adj. [Lat.] resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBATISM, S. [Lat.] rigid observance of the sabbath superstitiously.

SABLE, [sabl] S. [Lat.] fur. It is the skin of a beast of this name, and is much esteemed for its blackness.

SABLE, [sabl] Adj. [Fr.] black. Used mostly by heralds and poets.

SABLIÈRE, S. [Fr.] is a piece of timber as long, but not as thick, as a beam. A sand-pit.

SABRE, [saber] S. [Fr.] a scymetar, or sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

SACULOSITY, S. sandiness; grittiness.

SACULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] sandy or gritty.

SACCADE, [sakkade] S. [Fr.] a violent check given to a horse, by tightening the reins very suddenly.

SACCCHARINE, [sakkarine] Adj. [Lat.] possessing the taste or any other qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to priesthood; priestly.

SACHEM, S. a name given to a chief, or prince, among the West-Indians.

SACHEL, S. a small leather bag, used by children to carry their books in.

SACK, S. [It is observed of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian] a large bag. The measure of three bushels. A loose robe worn by a woman. A kind of sweet wine, from *sec*, Fr. The act of storming, plundering, or pillage of a town. Pillage or plunder, from *sacar*, Span.

To **SACK**, V. A. to put up in bags. To take by storm; to plunder, pillage, lay waste, or destroy.

SACKBUT, S. [Span.] a musical instrument of the wind kind, resembling a trumpet in its use, but differing from it in form or construction.

SACKCLOTH, S. coarse cloth of which sacks are made; used formerly to be worn in times of public fasting and lamentation.

SACKER, S. one that takes and pillages a town.

SACKPOSSET, S. a posset made of milk, sugar, and some other ingredients.

SACRAMENT, S. [Lat.] an oath or any ceremony producing a strong and lasting obligation. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, and received as a pledge to assure us of the reception of such

grace. The eucharist or holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the sacrament.

SACRED, Adj. [Lat.] set apart for holy uses. Consecrated; holy. Inviolable,

SACREDNESS, S. holiness.

SACREDLY, Adv. inviolably; religiously.

SACRIFIC, Adj. [Lat.] employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, S. [Lat.] sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

To **SACRIFICE**, V. A. [Lat.] to offer any thing to heaven. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. To kill. To devote with loss. Neuterly, to make offerings to God.

SACRIFICE, S. [Lat.] the act of offering to heaven. Any thing offered to heaven. Any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else. Any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICER, S. one that sacrifices.

SACRIFICIAL, [sacrifisial] Adj. performing sacrifice; belonging to sacrifices.

SACRILEGE, S. [Lat.] the crime of taking any thing dedicated to divine worship. The crime of profaning any thing sacred.

SACRILEGIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] polluted with the crime of sacrilege; violating things sacred.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, Adv. profanely; in a sacrilegious manner.

SACRIST, or **SACRISTAN**, S. [Fr.] one that has the charge or care of the utensils or moveables of a church.

SACRISTY, S. [Fr.] an apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are kept. A vestry.

SAD [the etymology is uncertain; probably a contraction for *sagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To sag*, to load] Adj. full of sorrow. Melancholy; gloomy. Grave; serious. Calamitous; afflictive. Dark, applied to colour. Heavy, or weighty. "More *sad* than a lump of lead." *Fairy Queen*. The last sense is obsolete.

To **SADDEN**, [sadden] V. A. to make sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy. To darken. To make cohesive, applied to lands.

SADDLE, [saddl] S. [Sax.] the seat which is put on a horse's back for a person to sit on.

To **SADDLE**, [saddl] V. A. to cover with, or put on a saddle. Figuratively, to load or burthen.

SADDLE-BACKED, Adj. hunch-backed; applied to men. Having the back low, and the head and neck raised, applied to a horse.

SADDLER, S. one that makes saddles.

SADLY, Adv. miserably; mournfully.

SADNESS, S. the state of a person in affliction. Melancholy look; dejection of mind. Seriousness, or sedate gravity.

SAFE, Adj. [Lat.] free from danger, hurt, or loss. Secure.

SAFE, S. a place to put victuals in free from mice, &c. a pantry; a buttery.

SAFE-

SAFE-CONDUCT, S. a guard through an enemy's country. Convoy. A pass.

SAFEGUARD, S. defence or security from danger. A convoy. A pass, or warrant to pass.

SAFELY, Adv. with safety.

SAFENESS, S. the quality of being free from danger.

SAFETY, S. freedom from danger or hurt. Custody, or the state of being secured from escaping.

SAFFRON, [*saffurn*] S. [Fr.] a flower or plant which is used in medicine, and for tincturing any thing yellow, &c.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, see **WALDEN**.

SAFFRON, [*saffurn*] Adj. yellow, or of the colour of saffron.

To **SAG**, V. N. to hang heavy. Actively, to load.

SAGACIOUS, [*sagáshious*] Adj. [Lat.] quick of scent, or thought. Acute in making discoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, [*sagáshiously*] Adv. with quick scent. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, [*sagáshiousness*] S. the quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, S. [Lat.] quickness of scent. Acuteness of discovery, or apprehension. The faculty by which we find out intermediate ideas, to discover the connection between each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

SAGAMORE, S. a king or supreme ruler among the Indians.

SAGE, S. [Fr.] a plant.

SAGE, Adj. [Fr.] wise, grave, prudent, discreet.

SAGE, S. a person of gravity and wisdom.

SACELY, Adv. gravely; prudently.

SAGENESS, S. wisdom; gravity.

SAGITTAL, [*sajittal*] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to an arrow. In Anatomy, applied to a future of the head, resembling an arrow.

SAGITTARY, [*sajittary*] S. [Lat.] a centaur. The names of one of the signs of the Zodiac.

SAGO, S. the pith of a tree called Landan, growing in the Molucca Islands in the East-Indies; and is of considerable use in diet, as a restorative and nourisher.

SATIC, S. [Fr.] a Turkish vessel used in carrying merchandize.

SAID, pret. and part. pass. of **SAY**.

SAIL, S. [Belg.] a piece of canvas which catches the wind, and by that means moves a vessel on the water. In Poetry, a wing. A ship or vessel. To *strike sail*, is to lower the sail; and used figuratively, for abating of pomp or superiority.

To **SAIL**, V. N. to move by means of sails. To pass by water. To swim. To pass wall along smoothly. Actively, to pass by means of sails. To pass through.

SAILER, or **SAILOR**, [*sailer* is most agreeable to analogy, but *sailor* is most commonly used] a seaman. **SYNON.** *Sailor* is used with most propriety with respect to the common men, or, in the sea phrase, those before the mast. *Seaman* agrees best with regard to the superior class of the ship's company, such as the officers, boatswain, gunner, &c. *Mariner* relates more to those who gain their livelihood at sea, but who are generally their own masters; as fishermen. We say, an able *sailor*; an expert *seaman*; a bold *mariner*.

SAIL-YARD, S. the pole on which the sail is extended.

SAINFOIN, S. grass, distinguished by the names of holy grass, meddick, fother, trefail, &c. much esteemed for improving land.

SAINT, S. [Lat.] a person eminent for piety and virtue.

To **SAINT**, V. A. to number or reckon among the saints; to canonize. Neuterly, to act with a shew of piety.

SAINTED, Adj. holy; reckoned among the saints.

SAINTLY, Adv. like a saint; becoming a saint.

SAINTSHIP, S. the character or qualities of a saint.

SAINT ANN'S HILL, a place in Wiltshire, near the Devizes, with one fair, on August 6, for horses, cheese and sheep; distant 89 miles from London.

SAINT DE'CUMAN's, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 24, for cattle and all sorts of goods.

SAINT FAITH's, a village in Norfolk with a fair, on October 20, for Scotch and lean cattle.

SAINT HA'RMON, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 15, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

SAINT KE'NELM's, a village in Shropshire, with a fair, on July 28, for cheese.

SAINT LAWRENCE, a village in Kent with one fair, on August 10, for toys.

SAINT MA'RGARET's, a village in Wiltshire, near Marlborough, with one fair, on July 31, for horses, cows, and sheep; 15 miles from London.

SAINT MA'RGARET's, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 31, for breeches, gloves, ribbands, and toys.

SAINT MARY-CRAY, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Sept. 10, for toys.

SAINT NI'NIAN, a village in Northumberland, near Fenton, with one fair on September 27, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and merchants goods.

SAINT PE'TER's, in Kent, whose fair is on April 5, and July 10, for toys.

SAINT STEPHEN's, a village in Cambridgeshire, with three fairs, on May 12, July 25, and September 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

SAINT U'DEY, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, viz. on May 20, and Sept. 14, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

SAKE, S. [Sax.] final cause, end, or purpose. Regard to any person or thing.

SAKER, S. [*Saker* originally signifies a hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey] a small sort of cannon.

SAL, S. [Lat.] salt.—Often used in Pharmacy.

SALA'CIOUS, [*salacious*] Adj. [Lat.] lustful.

SALA'CIOUSLY, [*salaciously*] Adv. lecherously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY, S. [Lat.] lust; lechery.

SA'LAD, S. [Fr.] herbs which are eaten raw.

SALAMA'NDER, S. [Lat.] an animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for the cure; but there is no such creature, her name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

SAL'ARY, S. [Fr.] stated hire. Annual or periodical payment.

SAL'COTE, a village in Essex, with a fair, August 24, for toys.

SALE, S. [Belg.] the act of selling. Market, or vent. Price. A public and promiscuous exposition of goods by auction or at a market.

SALEABLE, Adj. [Lat.] fit to be sold.

SALEABLENESS, S. fitness for sale.

SALEBRITY, S. [Lat.] unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SALEBROUS, Adj. rugged; uneven.

SALESMAN, S. one who sells cloaths ready made. One who sells cattle for others.

SALEWORK, S. work done in a careless manner, and fit only to be exposed in shops.

SAL'IA'NT, Adj. [Fr.] in Heraldry, in a spring posture. In Fortification, projecting beyond the other works.

SAL'IENT, Adj. [Lat.] leaping; panting; springing with a swift motion.

SAL'INE, or SAL'INOUS, Adj. [Lat.] salt; consisting of salt.

SALIQUE LAW, [*Salik*] a law made in France, according to some, by king Pharamond; or, according to others, by Philip the first, which rendered women incapable of ascending to the throne.

SALISBURY, [*Salisbury*] or NEW BUR'UM, a city of Wiltshire, of which it is the capital, with 2 markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Tuesday after

May 6, for cattle and woollen cloth; on Monday before old Lady-day April 5, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; on Whit-Sunday and Tuesday, for horses and pedlars; and on Tuesday after October 10, for onions, and cheese. It is a bishop's see, has the title of an earldom, and is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, that waters some of the principal streets, which are large

and spacious. It has several handsome buildings, particularly the cathedral, which is a stately handsome building, with a lofty spire, and commonly said to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 82½ miles W. by S. of London.

SALI'VA, S. [Lat.] the fluid by which the mouth and tongue are moistened. Spit. Any thing spit.

SALI'VAL, or SA'LIVARY, Adj. relating to or consisting of spittle.

To SA'LIVATE, V. A. to evacuate the spittle. To bring on a spitting by art.

SALIVA'TION, S. a secretion of spittle. The state of a person who is under cure for any venereal complaint, by secreting spittle.

SALI'VOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having the nature of spittle.

SA'LLET, or SA'LLETING, S. corrupted from *salad*, and of the same signification.

SA'LLOW, [*sallo*] S. [Lat.] a tree of the willow kind.

SA'LLOW, [*sallo*] Adj. [Teut.] sickly, morbid. Of a greenish yellow.

SA'LLOWNESS, [*salloiness*] S. yellowness; sickly paleness.

SA'LLY, S. [Fr.] an unexpected issue or eruption from a place besieged. A range or excursion. A flight, applied to wit. An escape, frolic, or extravagant flight.

To SA'LLY, V. N. to burst out suddenly from a place besieged.

SA'LLY-PORT, S. a gate from which sallies are made.

SALMAGU'NDI, S. [corrupted from *selon mon gout*, Fr. according to my taste; or *c'est à mon gout*] a mixture of chopped meat, salmon, pickled herring, &c.

SAL'MON, S. [Lat.] a large river fish.

SAL'MON-TROUT, S. a trout somewhat resembling a salmon.

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to salt things.

SALSOA'CID, Adj. [Lat.] having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

SALSU'GINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] saltish; somewhat salt.

SALT, [*sault*] S. [Goth.] a body of a pungent taste, dissolvable in water, and indurible; which gives consistence to all bodies, preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the varieties of taste. A taste or smack. Figuratively, wit, merriment.

SALT, [*sault*] Adj. having the taste of salt. Impregnated or seasoned with salt. Lecherous, from *salax*, Lat.

To SALT, [*sault*] V. A. to rub with salt. To season with salt.

SALT-PE'TRE, [*sault-péter*] S. [Lat.] nitre.

SA'LTANT, Adj. [Lat.] jumping; dancing.

SA'LTASH, [pron. *Saultash*] a town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 2, and August 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is a corporation, has some trade, especially in malt, and sends two members to parliament. It is 220½ miles W. by S. of London.

SALTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of dancing or jumping. Beat; palpitation.

SA'LT CAT, [*sa'ltcat*] S. a lump of salt, made in the saltens, and given to pigeons.

SA'LTER, [*sa'lter*] S. one who sells or makes salt.

SA'LTERN, [*sa'ltern*] S. a place where salt is made.

SA'LTIER, [pron. *sa'lter*] S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, a bearing in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

SA'LTNESS, [*sa'ltness*] S. having the taste of salt.

SA'LT-PAN, or **SA'LTPIT**, [*sa'lt-pit*] S. a pit from whence salt is dug.

SA'LTZBURG, the archbishoprick of that name, is a county of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Austria; on the S. by Carinthia and Tyrol; on the W. by the same, and by Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It is about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; the sovereign prince is styled archbishop of the principal town, which is of the same name.

SALVABILITY, S. possibility of being saved.

SA'LVABLE, Adj. [Lat.] possible to be received to everlasting life.

SA'LVAGE, S. [Lat.] money paid by the owners for retaking a vessel from an enemy; or for saving goods from the danger of the seas.

SALVA'TION, S. [Lat.] preservation from eternal misery. A state of happiness.

SA'LVATORY, S. [Fr.] a place where any thing is preserved.

SALUBRIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] wholesome; promoting or confirming health.

SALUBRITY, S. the quality of promoting health.

SALVE, [*sa'v*] S. [Lat.] a plaister, or any glutinous matter, applied to wounds. Figuratively, help or remedy.

To **SALVE**, V. A. to cure with medicines. To help; to remedy. To help something by an excuse or reservation.

SALVER, S. a vessel on which glasses or other things are presented to guests.

SALVO, S. [Lat. a form used in granting any thing] an exception, excuse, or reservation.

SALUTARINESS, S. wholesomeness, or the quality of promoting health.

SALUTARY, Adj. [Lat.] wholesome; promoting or contributing to health.

SALUTA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act or stile of saluting; greeting; salute.

To **SALUTE**, V. A. to pay a person a compliment, or wish them well, at meeting. To

greet; to hail. To please or gratify. To kiss.

SALUTE, S. salutation; greeting. A kiss.

SALUTER, S. he who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] healthful; conducive to health.

SAME, Adj. [Goth.] not another; identical; very; of the like sort, kind, or circumstance. Mentioned before.

SAMENESS, S. identity; the state of being not another, or not different.

SAMLET, S. [a diminutive of *salmon* whence *salmonet*, or *salmonet*, and *salmet*] small salmon.

SAMPFORD-PE'VEREL, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on April 2 and August 29, for cattle.

SAMPHIRE, [*sa'mfire*] S. [Fr.] a plant growing on rocks, and usually pickled.

SAMPLE, [*sa'mpl*] S. [from *example*] specimen; a part shewed, that judgment may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, S. [Lat.] a pattern of work. A piece of work wrought by girls to teach them marking, &c.

SANABLE, Adj. [Lat.] curable; remediable.

SANA'TION, [Lat.] S. the act of curing.

SANATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to heal or cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION, S. [Lat.] the state of being freed, or the act of freeing, from punishment of sin. The act of making holy consecration.

SANCTIFIER, S. one that sanctifies consecrates.

To **SANCTIFY**, V. A. to free from pollution and power of sin. To free from guilt. To make holy. To secure from violation.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having the appearance of a saint; faintly.

SANCTIMONY, S. [Lat.] a scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness; holiness.

SANCTION, [*sa'nkshun*] S. [Lat.] an act which confirms a thing, and makes it obligatory; ratification.

SANCTITUDE, S. holiness; goodness.

SANCTITY, S. [Lat.] a state of holiness. Goodness; godliness; purity. A being; angel.

SANCTUARY, S. [Lat.] a holy place. A place of refuge, or protection; a shelter or protection.

SAND, S. [Dan.] a very small gritty particles of stone not joined, or after being joined, broken to powder. A barren covered with sands.

SANDAL, S. [Lat.] a loose shoe.

SANDARACH, [*sa'ndarak*] S. [Lat.] a very beautiful native fossil, injudiciously founded with factitious red arsenic, and the red matter formed by melting the same in yellow orpiment. A dry hard resinous whitish colour, of which pounce is made. The matter found in a bee-hive, called *bees-bread*.

S A P

SA'NDBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and first Thursday after Sept. 10, for cattle and horses. It is 16½ miles N. N. W. of London.

SA'ND-BLIND, Adj. afflicted with a defect in the sight, in which small particles seem continually flying before the eyes.

SA'NDERS, S. [Lat.] a curious sort of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, yellow, red, and green.

SA'NDEVER, S. [Fr.] the recrement or scum produced in making glass.

SA'NDISH, Adj. approaching to the nature of sand; loose.

SAND-STONE, S. a stone that crumbles into sand.

SA'NDWICH, a town in Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on December 4, for drapery goods, haberdashery wares, shoes and hard ware. It has the title of an earldom; is a corporation and cinque port, governed by a mayor, and 11 jurats; and sends two members to parliament, called barons. It is 68 miles E. by S. of London.

SA'NDY, Adj. abounding in, or consisting of, sand.

SA'NDYX, S. a ceruse burnt till it resembles red arsenic in colour; or, red earth, probably the red orpiment.

SANE, Adj. [Lat.] whole; healthy; sound.

SANENESS, S. soundness.

SANG, preter. of **SING**.

SANGIAC, S. a Turkish governor of a city or province.

SANGUIFICATION, S. [Fr.] the production of blood.

To **SANGUIFY**, V. N. [Lat.] to produce blood.

SANGUINARY, Adj. [Lat.] bloody; cruel; murderous.

SANGUINE, Adj. [Lat.] red or like blood, applied to colour. Abounding with blood. Cheerful, applied to temper. Warm, ardent, or confident.

SANGUINENESS, or **SANGUINITY**, S. ardour; heat of expectation; confidence.

SA'NHEDRIM, S. [Lat.] the supreme council or court of judicature among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SA'NIES, S. [Lat.] ferous putrid matter issuing from a wound or ulcer. It is thinner than pus.

SA'NIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] running with a thin and undigested matter.

SA'NITY, S. [Lat.] health; soundness of mind.

SANK, preter. of **SINK**.

SA'NQUHAR, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale, 25½ miles S. of Dumfries.

SAP, S. [Belg.] the juice which ascends and nourishes plants.

S A R

To **SAP**, V. A. [Fr.] to undermine; to demolish or subvert by digging under. Neuterly, to proceed by digging under.

SA'PPHIRE, [sáfíre] S. [Lat.] a precious stone of a beautiful sky colour.

SA'PID, Adj. [Lat.] tasteful; palatable.

SAPIDITY, **SA'PIDNESS**, S. tastefulness.

SA'PIENCE, S. [Lat.] the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

SA'PIENT, Adj. wise or sage.

SA'PLESS, Adj. [Belg.] destitute of sap, or vital juice. Dry; old; husky.

SA'PLING, S. a young tree or plant.

SAPONACEOUS, or **SA'PONARY**, Adj. [Lat.] having the qualities of soap. Sopy.

SA'POR, S. [Lat.] taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, Adj. [Lat.] producing taste.

SA'PPINESS, S. the quality of abounding in sap or juice. Figuratively, defect of understanding.

SA'PPY, Adj. abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. Young; weak or infirm.

SA'RABAND, S. [Span.] a musical composition, generally played very grave and serious; also a Spanish dance.

SA'RACENS, are the inhabitants of Arabia; so called from the word *Sara*, which signifies a desert, as the greatest part of Arabia is: and this being the country of Mahomet, his disciples were called Saracens.

SA'RCASM, S. [Lat.] a keen reproach; gibe; taunt.

SARCASTICAL, or **SARCASTICK**, Adj. satirical; taunting; severe.

SA'RCENET, S. a fine thin woven silk.

To **SA'RCLE**, [sárkl] V. A. [Lat.] to weed corn.

SARCOCE'LE, S. [Gr.] a fleshy excrescence of the testicles.

SARCO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] is that part of Anatomy which treats of the soft parts, viz. the muscles, intestines, arteries, veins, nerves, and fat.

SARCO'MA, S. [Gr.] a fleshy excrescence, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCO'PHAGOUS, [sarkófagous] Adj. [Gr.] feeding on flesh. Caustic.

SARCO'TICKS, S. [Gr.] medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh. Incarnatives.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road. It contains

mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and allum, and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: In 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI. and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and of which he is now king, and has a viceroy there. Cagliari is the capital town.

SARDONYX, *S.* a species of onyx, whereon the white lies like a plate, of a reddish colour.

SARK, *S.* [Sax.] a shark. In Scotland, a shirt.

SARNFOLD, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on June 27, for cattle.

SARR, in Kent, with a fair for toys, on October 14.

SARSE, *S.* [Fr.] a sieve made of fine lawn.

To **SARSE**, *V. A.* [Fr.] to sift through a lawn sieve.

SARUM, commonly called **OLD-SARUM**, a place almost without inhabitants, in Wiltshire, though it sends two members to Parliament. It did cover the summit of a high steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but there is nothing now to be seen but the ruins and the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury, or New Sarum.

SASH, *S.* a belt, or filken band of network, worn by officers, by way of distinction. A window, with large panes made with frames which go in grooves, and are let up and down by pulleys.

SA'SSAFRAS, *S.* in Pharmacy, is the wood of an American tree, of the laurel kind, imported in large straight blocks. It is said to be warm, aperient, and corroborant; and that it purifies the blood and juices, and that an infusion of it, in the way of tea, is a very pleasant drink.

SAT, the preter of **SIT**.

SATAN, *S.* [Lat.] the prince of hell; the devil; any wicked spirit.

SATANICAL, or **SATANICK**, *Adj.* [from *Satan*] devilish; infernal.

SATCHEL, *S.* [sacculus, Lat. see **SACHSEL**] a little leathern bag, used by children to carry books in.

To **SATE**, *V. A.* [Lat.] to feed too much, or beyond the desires of nature; to glut; to satiate; to pall.

SATELLITE, *S.* [in the plural number it is used by Pope as a word of four syllables, and accented by him on the second syllable. Lat.] in Astronomy, a secondary planet, which moves round some primary planet as its center.

To **SATIATE**, [satisfiate] *V. A.* [Lat.] to satisfy; fill; pall; glut. To gratify any desire. To impregnate with as much as it can receive; to saturate.

SATIATE, [satisfiate] *Adj.* glutted; full to satiety.

SATIETY, [satisfety or satisfety] *S.* [Lat.] more than enough; state of being palled.

SATIN, *S.* [Fr.] a soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, *S.* [Lat.] a poem in which wickedness and folly are censured. *SYNON.* *Satire* is general; a *lampoon* is personal: the former is commendable; the latter scurrilous.

SATIRIC, or **SATIRICAL**, *Adj.* [Lat.] belonging to satire. Censorious; severe in reproach; invective.

SATIRIST, *S.* one who writes satires.

To **SATIRIZE**, *V. A.* [Fr.] to censure as in a satire.

SATISFACTION, *S.* [Lat.] the act of giving complete or perfect pleasure. The state of being pleased. Freedom from uncertainty or suspense. Gratification. Atonement; recompence, or amends for a crime or injury.

SATISFACTORY, *Adj.* [Fr.] atoning; giving satisfaction; making amends.

To **SATISFY**, *V. A.* [Lat.] to please to such a degree that nothing more is desired. To feed to the fill. To recompense. To convince. To give atonement or amends for an injury. Neuterly, to pay.

SATRAPA, *S.* the chief governor of a province in Persia.

To **SATURATE**, *V. A.* [Lat.] to impregnate till no more can be imbibed.

SATURITY, *S.* [Lat.] fulness.

SATURDAY, *S.* [Sax. from *seater*, Saxon idol, and *Dæg*, Sax. a day] the last day of the week.

SATURN, *S.* in Astronomy, is the remotest of the superior planets, which, by reason of its great distance from the sun, shines with but a feeble ray. In Chemistry, it is an appellation given to lead. In Heraldry, it denotes the black colours, in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

SATURNIAN, *Adj.* golden; happy.

SATURNINE, *Adj.* [Lat.] gloomy, grave, or melancholy.

SATYR, [Lat.] in Heathen Mythology was a fabulous kind of demi-god, or rustic deity, of the antient Romans, represented with goats feet, and sharp pricked-up ears.

SAVAGE, *Adj.* [Fr.] wild, or uncivilized. Untamed, or cruel. Untaught, barbarous, uncivilized.

SAVAGE, *S.* a person, who is neither taught nor civilized; a barbarian.

To **SAVAGE**, *V. A.* to make wild or savage. "*Savaged by woe.*" *Tom.*

SAVANNA, *S.* [Span.] an open meadow without wood; pasture ground in America.

SAUCE, *S.* [Fr.] any liquid or other thing eaten with food to improve its taste. To *saucer* one the same sauce, is to return one injury for another.

To **SAUCE**, *V. A.* to accompany food with something to give it a higher relish. To *saucer* the palate. To intermix with something good or bad.

S A V

SAU'CEBOX, S. an impertinent, impudent fellow.

SAU'CEPAN, S. a small skillet used in making sauces, &c.

SAU'CER, S. a small platter on which a tea-cup stands.

SAU'CILY, Adv. impudently; in a saucy manner; petulantly; impertinently.

SAU'CISE, or SAU'SAGE, S. in the Military, is a long train of powder, sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches in diameter, serving to set fire to mines.

SAUCISSON, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, faggots made of large boughs of trees bound together.

SAUCY, Adj. [perhaps best derived from *saucus*, Lat.] pert; contemptuous of superiors; impertinent; petulant; insolent.

To SAVE, V. A. [Fr.] to preserve or rescue from danger, destruction, or eternal misery. To reserve or lay by money. To prevent from spending. To spare or excuse. To save; to reconcile. To *save one's tide*, is to embark just time enough to accomplish a voyage before the tide turns; and, figuratively, to take, embrace, or not lose an opportunity.

SAVE, Adv. [perhaps rather the imperative of *save*] except; not including.

SAVEALL, [*saveau*] S. a small pan fixed in a candlestick to burn the ends of candles.

SA'VER, S. a rescuer; one who lays up and grows rich. One who escapes loss, though without gain. An economist.

SAVIN, S. an herb, a species of juniper. In Medicine, it is famous as an hyssop and attenuant.

SAVING, Adj. frugal; laying by money, and refraining from expence. Safe. Adverbially, with exception or favour of.

SAVING, S. the act of avoiding expence. Any thing preserved from being expended. An exception in favour.

SAVIOUR, S. [Fr.] the title given to our Blessed Lord, who, by his death and sufferings, has made a propitiation for the sins of mankind, and saves those that *believe* in him from eternal misery. Redeemer.

To SAUNTER, V. N. [*aller à la sainte terre*, i. e. to go to the Holy land; alluding to those persons who wandered about begging charity, under pretence of going to the holy land; or rather from *sans terre*, Fr. without any settled home] to wander about in an idle manner; to linger; to loiter.

SAVORY, S. a plant.

SAVOUR, S. [Fr.] a scent or odour. Figuratively, a taste.

To SAVOUR, V. N. [Fr.] to have any particular scent, or taste. To betoken, or have any appearance of something. Actively, to like; to relish or take pleasure in. To give a taste of.

SAVOURY, Adj. [Fr.] pleasing to the smell; relishing; flavoured; piquant.

SAVOY, S. a sort of colwort, so called

S A X

as being brought from Savoy into England.

SAVOY, a sovereign duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Valais; on the W. by the river Rhone, which parts it from Bugey and Bresse; and on the S. by Dauphiny and a part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth, and is divided into Proper Savoy, the Genevese, Chablais, Faucigny, the Tarentese, Morienna, and a part of Bugey. The air is cold on account of the high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; however, the soil is pretty fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessaries of life; but they can supply their neighbours with nothing but chestnuts and raddishes.

SAU'SAGE, or SAU'CIDGE, S. [Fr.] a well known food made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef minced very small, with salt and spice, and put into a gut, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

SAW, preter. of SEE.

SAW, S. [Sax.] an instrument with teeth, used to cut wood or metal, &c. A saying; a sentence; a proverb; an adage.

To SAW, V. A. [participle *sawed* or *sawn*] to cut timber or other materials with a saw.

SA'WBRIDGEWORTH, a village in Hertfordshire, with two fairs, on April 23, and October 19, for horses; and a market on Wednesday.

SAW'-PIT, S. a pit over which timber is laid to be sawn.

SAW'ER, or SAW'YER, S. a person who cuts timber with a saw.

SAW'LEY, a village in Derbyshire, with a fair, on November 12, for foals only. If the 12th falls on a Sunday, the fair is kept on the Saturday before.

SAXMU'NDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and September 23, for toys. It is 89 miles from London.

SA'XONY. Its limits are differently described. It formerly extended over both the circles of the Upper and Lower Saxony, in Germany; but for some time it has been restricted to the electoral dominions of Saxony. In the large sense, as including the Upper and Lower Saxony, it is bounded on the N. by the Baltic sea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the E. by Poland and Silesia, and on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia and Hesse-Cassel, and on the W. by Westphalia. It lies between lat. 50 and 55 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 18 deg. E. Saxony duchy, to which the electorate is annexed, is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunswick, the principality of Halberstadt and electorate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia, and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the landgravate of Hesse.

Its

Its capital is Wittemberg; but the elector usually resides at Dresden. That part properly called the electorate is about 130 miles from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S. but the whole of his dominions are reckoned about 220 from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S. The elector is great marshal of the empire, its vicar during an interregnum in all places not subject to the Palatinate vicariate; and he appoints the meetings of all diets, except the collegial diets, &c.

To SAY, V. A. [preter. *said*. Sax.] to speak, tell, or utter words. To alledge, or affirm. Neuterly, to speak. In Poetry, this word is elegantly used in the imperative to introduce a question.

SAY, S. [Sax.] a speech. A sample, contracted from *assay*. A trial by a sample. A kind of silk, from *soie*, Fr. A kind of woollen stuff.

SAY'ING, S. an expression; words; opinion delivered sententiously; a saw, or adage.

SCAB, S. [Lat.] a hard crust of matter covering a wound or sore. The itch or mange in horses. A paltry person, or one who is loathsome on account of his appearance.

SCA'BARD, S. [Teut.] the sheath of a sword.

SCA'BBED, or SCA'BBY, Adj. covered with scabs.

SCA'BIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] leprosy; itchy; scabby.

SCA'BROUS, Adj. [Lat.] rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical.

SCA'FFOLD, S. [Fr.] an occasional gallery or stage, raised either for shows, executions, or spectators. Frames of timber erected on the sides of a building for the workmen to stand on.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, or SCA'FFOLDING, S. a frame or stage erected for a particular occasion. A building erected in a slight manner.

SCALA'DE, or SCALA'DO, S. [Fr.] a furious assault made on a place by ladders raised against the walls.

To SCALD, [*skauld*] V. A. [Ital.] to injure the skin by boiling water.

SCALD, [*skauld*] S. a kind of local leprosy; in which the head is covered with a scurf or scab.

SCALD, [*skauld*] Adj. mean; paltry; sorry.

SCALE, S. [Sax.] a balance, or vessel in which things are weighed, suspended on a beam. The sign *Libra* in the Zodiac. The small shells or crusts which lie over each other, and make the coats of fishes. A lamina, or thin plate which arises from metals. A ladder, or means of ascent, from *scala*, Lat. The act of storming by ladders. A regular gradation or series which rises gradually higher. A ruler used in measuring proportions. The series of musical proportion. Any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, V. A. [Ital.] to mount or climb by ladders. To weigh, measure, or compare. To take off a thin plate, or lamina. To pare

off a surface. Neuterly, to peel off in thin pieces.

SCA'LED, Adj. squamous; having scales like fishes; scaly.

SCALE'NE, or SCALE'NUM, S. [Lat.] a geometrical figure which has its three sides unequal to each other.

SCA'LINESS, S. the state of being scaly.

SCALL, [*skaul*] S. [Id.] leprosy; baldness.

SCA'LLION, S. [Ital.] a kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP, S. [Fr.] a fish with a hollow and pectinated shell. The shell of a scallop fish. Any thing drest in a scallop shell.

To SCA'LLOP, V. A. to cut or mark on the edges with waving lines. To drest any thing in a scallop shell.

SCALP, S. [Ital.] the skull, cranium, or bone that incloses the brain. The skin which covers the top of the head.

To SCALP, V. A. to cut off the skin which covers the head.

SCA'LY, Adj. covered with scales.

To SCA'MBLE, [*skámb*] V. N. to be turbulent or rapacious. To scramble or get by struggling with others. To shift in an awkward manner. Actively, to mangle with a maul.

SCA'MBLER, S. [Scottish] an intruder upon a person's generosity or table.

SCA'MMONY, S. [Lat.] a concreted resinous juice, tender, friable, light, of a grayish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in Asia.

To SCA'MPER, V. N. [Ital.] to fly with speed and fear. To march with eagerness.

To SCAN, V. A. [Lat.] to prove a verse by examining its feet. To examine in a nice and curious manner.

SCA'NDAL, S. [Gr.] an offence given by the faults of others. A reproachful and infamous aspersions; infamy. *Scandalum natum*, in Law, is a defamatory speech writing to the injury of a person of dignity for which a writ that bears the same name is granted for the recovery of damages.

To SCA'NDAL, V. A. to treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

To SCA'NDALIZE, V. A. [Gr.] to send by some action supposed criminal reproach, defame, or disgrace.

SCA'NDALOUS, Adj. [Fr.] giving public offence. Infamous; reproachful; scandalous; opprobrious; disgraceful; openly vile.

SCA'NSION, [*skánshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, V. A. [Dan.] to limit, straiten, or keep within narrow bounds.

SCANT, Adj. wary; parsimonious. Scant less than what is requisite.

SCANT, Adv. scarcely; hardly.

SCA'NTILY, Adv. niggardly; sparingly.

SCA'NTINESS, S. narrowness; want of space, amplitude, quantity, or of greatness.

SCA'NTLET, S. a small pattern or quantity.

SCA'NTLY

SCANTLING, S. [Fr.] a small quantity
out as a pattern; a size, or measure. A
small piece, portion, or quantity.

SCANTLY, Adv. hardly, scarcely, nar-
rowly, penuriously.

SCANTY, Adj. narrow; small; short of
its proper quantity. Poor; sparing; nig-
gardly.

To **SCAPE**, V. A. [contracted from *escape*]
to shun, or fly. Neuterly, to get away from
danger.

SCAPE, S. flight from danger. A means
of escape; an evasion. A freak or start, owing
to inadvertence. An act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPULA, S. [Lat.] the shoulder-blade.

SCAPULAR, or **SCAPULARY**, Adj.
[Lat.] relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, S. [Fr.] the seam or mark of a
wound, after it is cured.

To **SCAR**, V. N. to mark as with a fore
or wound.

SCARAMOUCH, S. [Fr.] a buffoon in
a motley dress.

SCARBOROUGH, a town in the N. riding
of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays and
Saturdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday,
and November 22, for toys. It is a place of
some trade, very much frequented on account
of the Spa, has a very good harbour, and sends
two members to parliament. It is 241 miles
N. of London.

SCARCE, Adj. [Belg.] hard to be met
with; rare; not plentiful or common.

SCARCE, or **SCARCELY**, Adv. with
difficulty; hardly; scanty.

SCARCENESS, or **SCARCITY**, S. pe-
nury; smallness of quantity. Rarity; uncom-
monness; infrequency.

To **SCARE**, V. A. [Ital.] to fright; to
terrify; to affright; to strike with sudden
fear.

SCARECROW, S. an image or clapper
used to frighten birds. Any thing to raise
terror.

SCARF, S. [Fr.] any ornament that hangs
loose on the shoulders.

To **SCARF**, V. A. to throw loosely on.
To dress in any loose garment.

SCARFSKIN, S. the outward skin of the
body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, S. [Lat.] an opera-
tion wherein several incisions are made in the
skin by a lancet or such instrument. Cupping.

SCARIFIER, S. he who scarifies.

To **SCARIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to let blood
by making several incisions in the skin, as in
cupping.

SCARLET, S. [Fr.] a beautiful bright
red, but not shining. Cloth dyed scarlet.

SCARLET, Adj. of a scarlet colour.

SCARP, S. [Fr.] the slope on that side of
a ditch which is next to a fortified place.

SCATCH, S. [Fr.] a kind of horse bit
for bridles. In the plural, stilts used to walk
dirty places, from *chasses*, Fr.

SCATE, S. [Swed.] a kind of wooden
shoe, having a plate of steel underneath, used
in moving on ice. A fish of the species of
thornbacks, from *squatus*, Lat.

To **SCATE**, V. N. to move on the ice by
means of scates.

To **SCATCH**, V. A. [Sax.] to waste,
hurt, damage, or destroy. Seldom used.

SCATCH, S. [Sax.] waste; damage; loss;
mischief. Obsolete.

To **SCATTER**, V. A. [Sax.] to throw
loosely about; to sprinkle. To dissipate or
disperse. To spread thinly. Neuterly, to be
dispersed, or dissipated.

SCATTERLING, S. a vagabond; one
who has no fixed habitation.

SCATURIENT, Adj. [Lat.] springing as
a fountain.

SCATURIGINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] abound-
ing in springs or fountains.

SCA VAGE, S. a toll or custom antiently
exactd by mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs of
cities and towns corporate, and of merchant-
strangers, for wares exposed and offered to
sale within their liberties; which was pro-
hibited by 19 Hen. VII; but the city of Lon-
don still retains this custom.

SCA Venger, S. [Sax.] a petty officer
who is to see that the streets are kept clean.

SCENERY, [*scenery*] S. the appearance of
place or things. The representation of a
place in which an action is performed. A
collection of scenes used in a playhouse.

SCENE, [*scen*] S. [Gr.] the stage; the
dramatic theatre. The general appearance of
any action; display; representation; series. A
part of a play, generally applied to so much as
passes between the same persons, in the same
place. The place represented by the stage.
A picture or hanging on the stage relative to
some place, or building, adapted to the play.

SCENIC, [*scénik*] Adj. [Fr.] dramatick;
theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, [*seenográfical*]
Adj. [Gr.] drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, [*seenógráfy*] S. [Gr.]
the art of perspective.

SCENT, [*sent*] S. [Fr.] the power or
sense of smelling. Chace followed by the
smell.

To **SCENT**, [*sent*] V. A. [Fr.] to smell;
to perceive any thing by the nose, or organ
of smelling. To perfume, or communicate
odours.

SCEPTRE, [*sépter*] S. [Lat.] a royal
staff borne in hand by the kings, &c. as a
mark of their sovereignty.

SCEPTRED, [*séptred*] Adj. bearing a
sceptre.

SCEPTIC, Adj. see **SKEPTIC**.

SCHEDULE, [pron. *sedule*] S. [Lat.] a
small scroll, or inventory. A scroll annexed
to a will or other writing, containing some-
thing not mentioned in the main writing.

SCHEMATISM, [*shématizm*] S. [Gr.]
combina-

combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. Particular form or disposition of a thing.

SCHEMATIST, [*skématist*] S. a projector; one given to forming schemes; a contriver.

SCHEME, [*skēm*] S. [Gr.] a plan, system, or design, wherein several things are brought into one view. A project, draught, contrivance. Any lineal or mathematical diagram; combination of the heavenly bodies.

SCHE'SIS, [*skēsis*] S. [Gr.] habit of the body. A figure in Rhetoric, whereby a certain affection or inclination of the opponent is feigned, on purpose to be answered.

SCHE'TLAND, [*Shetland*] islands so called, lying to the N. of the Orkneys, of which some reckon them part. They lie 200 miles N. E. of Caithness, in Scotland, and are famous for the herring fishery on their coast. The Dutch begin here on Midsummer-day, and follow the shoals of herrings down to the coasts of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The number of these islands is reckoned to be 40, besides 30 which are naked rocks; the chief of them are called Mainland. The inhabitants live by fishing, and are like the Norwegians, an honest people, who live a long time. Two months in the summer the sun never sets, and in two of the winter months he never rises.

SCHIRRHUS, [*skirrous*] Adj. consisting of a hard insensible tumour.

SCHIRRHUS, [*skirrus*] S. [Gr.] a hardened gland.

SCHISM, [prob. *schism*] S. [Gr.] a criminal separation or division in religion.

SCHISMATICAL, [*schismatical*] Adj. inclining to, or practising schism.

SCHISMATICK, [*schismatic*] S. one who separates himself from the Christian church without assigning any just cause. A separatist; a sectary.

To **SCHISMATIZE**, [*schimatize*] V. A. to be guilty of the crime of schism.

SCHO'LAR, [*skólar*] S. [Lat.] one who receives instruction from a master; a disciple. A man of letters. A pedant.

SCHO'LARSHIP, [*skólarship*] S. learning; knowledge acquired by education at school, university, &c. by the study of authors, or converse with people of genius and letters. An exhibition or pension allowed a scholar or student.

SCHOLA'STIC, [*skolástik*] Adj. [Fr.] practised in the schools; acquired at, or befitting, a school.

SCHO'LIAS, [*skóliast*] S. [Lat.] a writer, or author of explanatory notes.

SCHO'LION, or **SCHO'LIUM**, [*skólion*, or *skólium*] S. [Lat.] a note, or explanation.

SCHOOL, [*skool*] S. [Lat.] a house where persons are instructed in any science or art. A state of education. A particular system of doctrine. Form of theology succeeding the age of the primitive fathers.

To **SCHOOL**, [*skool*] V. A. to instruct or teach. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

SCHO'OLMAN, [*skoolman*] S. one versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation: a person skilled in school-divinity.

SCHOOL-MA'STER, [*skool-máster*] S. one who presides and teaches in a school.

SCIA'TIC, or **SCIA'TICA**, [the *sci* in this and the following words is pron. always like *fi*] S. [Fr.] the gout in the hip.

SCIENCE, S. [Lat.] a clear and certain knowledge grounded on demonstration and self-evident principles. A system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reason, and theory, without any immediate application of it to practice, Knowledge. One of the seven liberal arts, viz. grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

SCIENTIAL, [*sciēshial*] Adj. producing certainty or knowledge. Obsolete.

SCIENTIFIC, or **SCIENTIFICAL**, Adj. producing certainty or demonstrative knowledge.

SCI'LLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying to the W. of Cornwall, dangerous for strangers to sail near, without a good pilot, there having been often ships wrecked upon them; and particularly Sir Cloudeley Shovel with four men of war were cast away here, in the night of October 22, 1707, where there were not only a great number of common sailors, but people of distinction lost. St. Mary's is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest put together, and who are also the richest.

SCI'MITAR, S. see **CIMETER**.

To **SCI'NTILLATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCI'NTILLATION, S. [Lat.] the act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

SCI'OLIST, S. [Lat.] one who knows many things superficially; a snatterer in science or literature.

SCI'OLOUS, Adj. [Lat.] superficially and imperfectly knowing.

SCI'ON, S. [Fr.] a small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCI'RE-FACIAS, S. [Lat.] in Law, writ whereby a person is called on to show cause, why a judgment passed should not be put in execution.

SCI'SSARS, S. [written variously, according to the word from whence it is supposed to be derived; those who deduce it from *incido* or *caedo*, write *cissars*; those that derive it from *scindo*, write *scissors*; and others again write *cissars*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, from *cissare*, *scissare*, &c.] a small pair of blades, with a sharp edge meeting on a rivet, and used for cutting paper, cloth, &c. Always used in the plural.

SCI'SSILE, Adj. capable of being cut.

SCI'SION, [*scission*] S. the act of cutting.

SCI'SSURE, S. [Lat.] a breach, rupture, fissure, crack, or rent.

SCLA'VON

SLAVO'NIA, a country of Europe; between the rivers Save, the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. Posiega, Zabrab, Creis, Warasden, Zreim, and Walpon, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is very narrow, not being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

SCLERO'TIC, [*sklerotik*] Adj. [Gr.] blind; generally applied to one of the tunics or coats of the eye.

SCLERO'TICKS, [*sklerotiks*] S. medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

To **SCOAT**, [*skot*] or **SCOTCH**, V. A. To stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it before.

To **SCOFF**, V. N. [Belg.] to ridicule with insolence. To treat with contemptuous and reproachful language. Used with *at*.

SCOFF, S. derision; ridicule; expression of scorn.

SCOFFER, S. one who ridicules, or derides another with insolence, contumely, or sarcasm.

To **SCOLD**, [*skold*] V. N. [Belg.] to quarrel with or chide in a vehement, clamorous, and rude manner; to brawl.

SCOLD, [*skold*] S. a clamorous, rude, and quarrelsome woman.

SCOLE, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter Tuesday, for horses and toys.

SCOLLOP, S. see **SCALLOP**.

SCONCE, S. [Teut.] a fort, or bulwark. Figuratively, the head. A candlestick, which moves on a rivet, and is fixed against a wall. A fine. A low word in the last sense.

To **SCONCE**, V. A. [according to Skinner from *scence*, a head; it signifying to fix a nail on any one's head] to fine, or make a person pay a sum of money for a fault. A fantastic word used in the university.

SCONE, or **SCOON**, a royal palace, and town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned, and is 40 miles N. of Edinburgh.

SCOOP, S. [Belg.] a kind of large ladle, used to throw out liquor. An instrument made of bone, and used in the eating the pulp of an apple, &c. A sweep or stroke. "At one fell scoop." *Shak.*

To **SCOOP**, V. A. [Belg.] to get by means of a scoop. To lade out. To empty or carry off in a hollow instrument. To cut shallow or deep.

SCOOPER, S. one who scoops. In Natural History, a water-fowl.

SCOPE, S. [Lat.] the object of a person's

actions or designs. An aim, intention or drift. The final end. Room, or space. Liberty or freedom. Licentiousness. An act of riot. Quantity extended. Used only in the three first senses.

SCO'PULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] abounding in rocks.

SCORBU'TIC, or **SCORBU'TICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] resembling, partaking of, or diseased with, the scurvy.

To **SCORCH**, V. A. [Sax.] to change the colour of any thing by heat. To burn superficially. To burn. To parch. Neuterly, to be burnt on the outside. To be dried up.

SCORE, S. [Isl.] a notch cut with an edged instrument. A line drawn. An account kept by notches cut in wood, or by lines drawn by chalk. A debt. An account of something past. Part of a debt. A reason or motive. Sake. Twenty: probably because twenty being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score. A song in *score* is that which is written under the musical notes.

To **SCORE**, V. A. to set down as a debt. To impute or charge. To mark by a line.

SCOR'IA, S. [Lat.] dross; slag.

SCOR'IOUS, Adj. [Lat.] drossy.

To **SCORN**, V. A. [Fr.] to despise, slight, contemn, vilify, deride, disdain. Neuterly, to scoff, or treat with contemptuous language; used with *at*.

SCORN, S. [Fr.] an act of contumely and contempt; slight; scoff; derision.

SCOR'NER, S. one who treats a person or thing with contempt or ridicule; despiser; scoffer.

SCOR'NFUL, Adj. disdainful, insolent; looking upon or treating with contempt; acting in defiance.

SCOR'PION, S. [Lat.] a reptile resembling a lobster, but his tail ends in a point, and has a very venomous sting.

SCOT, S. [*scot*, Fr.] shot; payment. What is due from a person. *Scot and lot*, what is due from a person as a parishioner, &c. *Scot free*, denotes a person's being excused paying his share to his reckoning, or being remitted some punishment.

SCO'TLAND, the kingdom of, is the N. part of the island of Great Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, except the S. where it is separated from England by the river Tweed, towards the E. by Cheviot hills, and the river Esk, and Solway Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth-head, near the isle of Mull, to Buchanefs, and 190 in breadth, where it is broadest. Besides the main land, there are 300 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the Western islands, the Orkneys, and the Shetland isles. The air is generally

rally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern parts the days in summer are very long. The soil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in so great plenty. They have mines of several sorts, particularly of lead, with quarries of free stone for building; so that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. The established religion in Scotland is the Presbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at least connived at.

SCOTLAND NEW. See ACADIA.

To SCOTCH, V. A. to cut, or make marks with an edged instrument.

SCOTCH, S. a slight cut.

SCOTCH-CO'LLOPS, or SCO'TCHED-CO'LLOPS, S. [from *scotch*, to cut] small pieces of veal marked or cut across with a knife, and then fried.

SCOTOMY, S. [Gr.] a dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCOTTER, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 10, for horses and goods.

SCOTTO, a village in Norfolk, with one fair on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and petty chapmen.

SCOVEI, S. a sort of mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.

SCOUNDREL, S. [Ital.] a mean rascal; a low petty villain; a person of base principles and actions.

To SCOUR, V. A. [Dan.] to rub a surface hard with any thing rough in order to cleanse it. To remove by scouring. To cleanse, bleach, whiten. To clear from enemies or obstacles. In Physic, to purge violently. To pass swiftly over, applied to the motions of animals. Neuterly, to run with great swiftness; to scamper.

SCOURER, S. one who cleans by rubbing, or runs swiftly; a purge.

SCOURGE, [pron. *scurje*] S. [Fr.] an instrument made of several cords or thongs used to strike offenders with; a whip; a lash. Figuratively, a punishment. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. A whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, [*scurje*] V. A. to lash with a whip. To punish or chastise.

SCOURGER, [*scurjer*] S. one that chastises; a punisher.

SCOUT, S. [Fr.] one who is sent privily to observe the motions of an enemy. An advice boat. A person employed on errands in a college.

To SCOUT, V. N. to go out in order to make secret observations on the motions of an enemy.

To SCOWL, [ow pron. as in *how*] V. N. [Sax.] to frown; to look angry, sour, or sullen; to pout.

SCOWL, S. a look of gloom or discontent.

SCOW'LINGLY, Adv. sullenly.

To SCRA'BLE, [*skrâbl*] V. N. [Belg.] to paw or scratch with the hands. To climb by the hands. To scramble.

SCRAG, S. [Belg.] any thing lean or thin.

SCRA'GGED, [*skrâg-ed*] Adj. [corrupted from *cragged*] rough; full of protuberances or asperities.

SCRA'GGY, [*skrâg-y*] Adj. lean; thin; rough or rugged.

To SCRAMBLE, [*skrâmb*] V. N. [see SCRABBLE] to struggle so as to catch or seize any thing with the hands before another. To climb by the help of the hands, followed by *up*.

SCRAMBLE, [*skrâmb*] S. an eager struggle for any thing, in which one endeavours to seize before another. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, S. one that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of his hands.

To SCRANCH, V. A. [Belg.] to grind something crackling or brittle between the teeth.

SCRANNEL, Adj. grating by the sound; vile; worthless.

SCRAP, S. [from *scrape*] a small piece; a bit, fragment, or crumb.

To SCRAPE, V. A. [Sax.] to take off the surface by the action of a sharp instrument. To erase or take off by the motion of an edged instrument held perpendicular. To collect or gather by great pains, care, and penurious means. To *scrape acquaintance*, is to curry favour, or insinuate into familiarity. Neuterly, to make a harsh noise. To play badly on a fiddle. To make an awkward bow.

SCRAPE, S. [Swed.] perplexity; difficulty; distress. A low word.

SCRA'PER, S. an edged instrument used to scrape with. A thin iron at a door, with which a person cleans his shoes. A miller's bad player on a fiddle.

To SCRATCH, V. A. [Belg.] to mark or tear with slight, uneven, and ragged cuts. To tear with the nails. To wound slightly. To wound with any thing keen which leaves a line or mark on the skin. To write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, S. a ragged and shallow cut. A wound given by the nails. A slight wound. A peruke which is easily combed out.

SCRA'TCHER, S. he that scratches.

SCRATCHES, S. cracked ulcers or sores in a horse's foot.

SCRAW, S. [Erse] surface or scurf.

To SCRAWL, V. A. to draw or mark

an irregular and awkward manner. To write ill.

SCRAWL, S. writing performed in an awkward and unskilful manner.

SCRAWLER, S. a clumsy or inelegant writer.

SCRE'ABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that which may be spit out.

To SCREAM, [skreek] V. N. [Dan.] to make a shrill or hoarse noise like that of a person terrified, or like that of a rusty hinge. To creak.

SCREAM, [skreek] S. [Dan.] a shrill noise made by a person on the sight of something terrifying. See SCREECH.

To SCREAM, [skream] V. N. [Sax.] to cry out with a shrill voice in terror or agony.

SCREAM, [skream] S. a shrill loud cry made by a person in terror or pain.

To SCREECH, V. N. [see SCREAM. Inf.] to utter a loud, shrill cry, when in terror or agony.

SCREECH, S. cry of horror and anguish; earth horrid cry.

SCREEN, S. [Fr.] any thing that affords shelter or concealment, or is used to exclude cold or light. A riddle to sift sand, corn, &c.

To SCREEN, V. A. to shelter, hide, or conceal; followed by *from*. To sift; to riddle, from *cerno, cerni*, Lat.

SCREW, S. [Fr.] a cylinder having a furrowed spiral edge, used in piercing and fastening timber, drawing corks, &c.

To SCREW, V. A. to turn by, or fasten with a screw. To deform by contortions, applied to the face. To squeeze or press. To extort; to oppress.

To SCRIBBLE, [skribl] V. N. [Lat.] to write in a careless and incorrect manner. To scribble with careless writing.

SCRIBBLE, [skribl] S. careless or worthless writing.

SCRIBBLER, S. a mean, petty author; an author of no merit.

SCRIBE, S. [Lat.] a writer. A publicary. In Scripture, a person skilled in the Jewish law, and employed in transcribing it for the use of others.

SCRIMER, S. [Fr.] used by Shakespeare for a gladiator.

SCRINE, S. [Lat.] a coffer or chest; a place where writings or curiosities are deposited.

SCRIP, S. [Inf.] a small bag, budget, or scribble. A schedule, a small piece of paper, or writing, from *scriptio*, Lat.

SCRIPTURAL, Adj. contained in the Old or New Testament.

SCRIPTURE, S. [Lat.] writing. The Bible, or system of divine truths contained in the Old or New Testament, so named by way of reverence.

SCRIVENER, S. [Ital.] one who draws contracts, or deals in conveyancing, or placing money at interest.

SCRO'FULA, S. [Lat.] the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS, Adj. resembling, or of the nature of, the king's evil.

SCROLL, [skröll] S. [Fr.] a writing rolled up into a cylindrical shape.

SCROTOCE'LE, S. [Lat.] a rupture of the scrotum.

SCROTUM, S. [Lat.] the bag wherein the testicles of the male are contained, composed of two membranes, exclusive of a scarf skin.

To SCRUB, V. A. [Belg.] to rub hard with something coarse.

SCRUB, S. a mean or base person. Any thing mean or despicable. A worn-out broom.

SCRU'BBED, or SCRUBBY, Adj. [Dan.] mean; dirty; vile; worthless; sorry.

SCRU'PLE, [skrúpl] S. [Lat.] a doubt, difficulty, or perplexity, which the mind cannot easily resolve. In Medicine, a weight containing 20 grains. Proverbially, a small quantity.

To SCRU'PLE, [skrúpl] V. N. to doubt or hesitate.

SCRUPULO'SITY, S. nice and excessive caution or doubtfulness. Fear of acting in any thing which may chance to give offence, or may contradict some precept; tenderness of conscience.

SCRUPULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] afraid to do or comply for fear of violating any precept, or of hazarding any loss or danger. Nice. Careful; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, S. the state of being scrupulous.

To SCRUSE, V. A. to squeeze; to crowd.

SCRU'TABLE, Adj. [Lat.] discoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTA'TION, S. [Lat.] search; examination; inquiry.

SCRUTA'TOR, SCRUTINE'ER, S. [Lat.] enquirer; searcher; examiner.

To SCRUTINIZE, or SCRUTINY, V. A. to search or examine with exactness.

SCRUTINOUS, Adj. captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

SCRUTINY, S. [Lat.] a nice, exact, and scrupulous search, examination, or enquiry.

SCRUTOIRE, [pron. skrutoér, from *scrutare*, or *escritoire*, Fr.] a case containing drawers for writings.

To SCUD, V. N. [Swed.] to fly or run away in a hurry, or with precipitation.

To SCU'DDLE, [skúdl] V. N. to run with an affected haste. A low word.

SCU'FFLE, [skúffl] S. [derived by Skinner from *shuffle*] a confused tumult or broil.

To SCU'FFLE, [skúffl] V. A. to fight in a confused and tumultuous manner.

To SCULK, V. N. [Dan.] to lurk or lie close in hiding places.

SCULKER, S. a lurker; one who conceals himself through shame or mischief.

SCULL, S. [Isl.] the bone which defends and includes the brain. A small boat. One who rows in a small boat. A great number or shoal.

SCULLCAP, S. a head-piece; a night-cap.

SCULLER, S. [Isl.] a boat which has but one rower; a cock-boat. One that rows a small boat.

SCULLERY, S. [Fr.] a place where kitchen utensils, as kettles, dishes, &c. are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, S. [Fr.] a person who washes the dishes, and does the other drudgery of a kitchen; kitchen-maid.

To **SCULP**, V. A. [Lat.] to carve; to engrave. Obsolete.

SCULPTILE, Adj. [Lat.] made by carving.

SCULPTOR, S. [Lat.] one who cuts or carves wood or stone.

SCULPTURE, S. [Lat.] the art of carving wood or stone; carved work; the art of engraving.

SCUM, S. [Dan.] the froth which rises on the top of any liquor; the dross, refuse, or that part of filth which swims on the top of any liquid or metal in fusion.

To **SCUM**, V. A. to take off the filth which rises to the top of any liquor when boiling; commonly pronounced *skim*.

SCUMMER, S. [Fr.] a vessel or instrument with which filth, &c. is taken from the top of any liquor; pronounced *skimmer*.

SCUPPERHOLES, S. [Belg.] small holes in the deck of a vessel, through which water is carried into the sea.

SCURF, S. [Sax.] a kind of miliary scab; a soil or filth sticking on the surface.

SCURFINESS, S. the state of being scurfy.

SCURRIL, Adj. [Lat.] low; mean; abusive; loudly jocular; grossly opprobrious.

SCURRLITY, S. [Lat.] reproach expressed in gross terms.

SCURRILOUS, Adj. [Lat.] using low, mean, and vile reproaches; grossly opprobrious; loudly jocose.

SCURVY, S. [see SCURF] a distemper wherein red itching blotches, and sometimes livid ones, appear on the skin.

SCURVY, Adj. covered with scabs; affected with the scurvy. Vile; base.

SCUT, S. [Isl.] a tail, applied to such animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

SCUTAGE, S. [Lat.] a tax imposed antiently for furnishing the king's army with men.

SCUTCHEON, S. [Ital.] the shield or bearing of a family, in Heraldry. See **ESCUTCHEON**.

SCUTIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE, [skutl] S. [Celt.] a wide, shallow vessel, so called from a dish or platter which it resembles. A dust-basket. A small grate. A quick pace; an affected hurry in

walking, from *scud*. In a ship, the small holes cut for passage from one deck to another, or the windows cut in cabbins for the sake of light. Also the name of a sea-fish.

To **SCUTTLE**, [skutl] V. N. to run with an affected hurry.

SCYTHE, S. an instrument for mowing grass, &c.

SEA, [the *ea* in this word and in its following compounds is pron. like *ee*; as, *see*] S. frequently used for that vast tract of water encompassing the whole earth; but is more properly a part or division of those waters, and is better defined a lesser assemblage of waters which lieth before, and washeth the coasts of some particular countries, from whence it is generally denominated; as the Irish Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Arabian Sea, &c. Figuratively, any thing agitated, or in commotion.

SE'A-BREEZE, S. a wind blowing from the sea.

SE'A-CALF, S. the seal, so called from making a noise like a calf.

SE'A-CHART, [see-kart] S. a map which the coasts of the sea are delineated.

SE'A-COAL, [see-kol] S. a coal so called because conveyed by the sea; pit-coal.

SE'A-COAST, [see-kost] S. a shore; land which borders on the sea.

SE'A-COMPASS, S. the card and needle by which mariners steer their vessels.

SE'A-COW, S. the manatee, a cetaceous animal, about 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 circumference.

SEAFARER, S. one that travels by sea a mariner.

SEAFARING, Adj. used to the travelling by sea.

SEA-FIGHT, [see-fu] S. a battle fought on the sea.

SEAFORD, in Suffex, one of the cinque ports, and sends two members to parliament distant from London 60½ miles. Fairs are held March 14, and July 24, for pedlars wares.

SE'A-GREEN, Adj. resembling the colour of the sea.

SE'AMAN, S. [plural *seamen*] a sailor.

SE'A-MARK, S. a point or mark in the sea, which mariners make use of to direct their course by.

SE'A-PIECE, [see-pee] S. a picture presenting a prospect of the sea.

SE'A-SICK, Adj. sick on board a vessel; a disorder attending people at the going to sea.

SE'A-SURGEON, S. a surgeon employed on board a ship.

SE'A-TERM, S. a word used by sailors.

SEAL, [see] S. [Sax.] the sea-calf, an instrument on which a coat of arms, &c. is carved, used in fastening letters, and to writings as a testimony. The impression of a seal in wax, or on a wafer. Ad

mation. The *Great Seal* is that whereby all patents, commissions, warrants, &c. coming from the king are sealed. The *Privy Seal* is that usually first set to grants that are to pass the Great Seal.

To SEAL, [*seel*] V. A. to close, or fasten. To confirm or attest with a seal. To ratify. To shut or close up, followed by *up*. To mark with a stamp. Neuterly, to fix a seal, followed by *unto*.

SEAL-E, in Kent, whose fair is June 6, for cattle and pedlary.

SEALER, [*seeler*] S. he that seals.

SEALING-WAX, [*sealing-wax*] S. a composition used in fastening or closing letters.

SEAM, [*seem*] S. [Sax.] the edge of cloth where two pieces are joined together. The juncture of the planks in a ship. A cicatrix or scar. A measure. Tallow, grease, hog-lard.

To SEAM, [*seem*] V. A. to join the edges of two pieces of cloth, or to fasten the edges of two pieces of timber together. To mark with a scar.

SEAMLESS, [*seemless*] Adj. having no visible joining, or seam.

SEAMSTRESS, [*seemstress*] S. [Sax.] a woman who lives by making linen, and sewing.

SEAN, [*seen*] S. [Fr.] a very large net, used to catch fish in the sea, made like a drag net, but sometimes without a cord, 200 fathoms in length, and from 2 to 6 fathoms in depth. Sometimes written *seine* or *saine*.

SEAR, [*seer*] Adj. [Sax.] dry; not green.

To SEAR, [*seer*] V. A. [Sax.] to burn or scutelize.

To SEARCE, [*seerse*] V. A. [Fr.] to sift finely.

SEARCE, [*seerse*] S. a fine sieve; a bolter.

To SEARCH, [*seerch*] V. A. [Fr.] to examine into; to explore; to look through; to try. To enquire; to seek after something lost, hid, or unknown. In Surgery, to probe. Used with *out*, to find by seeking. Neuterly, to make enquiry; to try to find, followed by *for* or *after*.

SEARCH, [*seerch*] S. enquiry; examination; quest; pursuit; act of seeking.

SEA'RCHER, [*seercher*] S. an enquirer; examiner; one who seeks after any thing hid or unknown. An officer in London, who examines the bodies of the dead, in order to detect any violence.

SEARCLOTH, [*seercloth*] S. [Sax.] a cloth.

SE'ASON, [*seezon*] S. [Fr.] one of the four parts of the year. A particular time or period of time. A fit time. A small space of time. That which gives a relish to food; from the verb

To SE'ASON, [*seezon*] V. A. [Fr.] to mix food with any thing that gives it a high relish.

To give a relish to. To qualify by blending something else. To fit for any use by time or habit. Neuterly, to become fit for any purpose.

SE'ASONABLE, [*seezonable*] Adj. done at a proper time; convenient or proper, with respect to time; opportune.

SE'ASONABLENESS, [*seezonableness*] S. propriety with respect to time.

SE'ASONER, [*seezoner*] S. one who seasons or relishes any thing.

SE'ASONING, [*seezoning*] S. that which is added to any thing to qualify it or give it a relish.

SEAT, [*seat*] S. [old Teut.] a chair, bench, or any thing which supports a person when sitting. A chair of state; throne; tribunal. Figuratively, a post of authority. Residence, mansion, or abode. Situation.

To SEAT, [*seat*] V. A. to place on a seat. To place in a post of authority. To fix or settle in any place. To place in a firm manner, or to fix.

SE'ATON, a sea-port town of Scotland, and an ancient seat of the earls of Winton, in the county of Lothian, seated on the frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

SE'ATON, a village of Devonshire, with one fair, on March 1, for cattle.

SE'AWARD, [*seeward*] Adj. towards the sea.

SE'CANT, S. [Lat.] in Geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECE'DE, V. N. [Lat.] to withdraw, or refuse associating in an affair.

SECE'DER, S. one who shews his disapprobation by withdrawing.

To SECE'RN, V. A. [Lat.] to separate finer from grosser matter. To make the separation of juices in the body.

SECE'SSION, [*seeseshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of departing. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLU'DE, V. A. [Lat.] to confine from; to shut up from; to shut out or exclude.

SECLU'SION, [*seclushon*] S. the act of confining.

SE'COND, Adj. [*secundus*, Lat. It is observable, that the English, Goths, and Saxons have no ordinal of two, as the Latins likewise have none of *duo*. What the Latins called *secundus* from *sequor*, the French and English call *second*, the Goths *antbar*, or *antbara*, and the Saxons *se other*, or *astera*, i. e. the other, or that which is after] the next in order to the first; inferior; next in value, or dignity.

SE'COND, S. one who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. One who supports or maintains. In measuring time, the sixtieth part of a minute, marked thus ["].

To

To SE'COND, V. A. to support, or maintain. To follow in the next place.

SE'COND-HAND, S. possession of a thing which has been enjoyed by another before.

SE'COND-HAND, Adj. applied to knowledge, implicit, or borrowed from another. Applied to dress, worn, or laid aside by another. *At second-hand*, implies in imitation; borrowed, or transmitted, opposed to primarily, or originally.

SE'COND-SIGHT, [*second-sit*] S. the power of seeing things future.

SE'COND-SIGHTED, [*second-sited*] Adj. having the power of seeing things future.

SE'CONDARILY, Adv. in the second degree, or order.

SE'CONDARY, Adj. [Lat.] not the chief, not the primary, or first. Acting by commission. A *secondary fever*, is that which arises after a crisis.

SE'CONDARY, S. a delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY, Adv. in the second place.

SE'COND-RATE, S. second in order, dignity, or value. Used in conversation, for one of the second order.

SE'CRECY, S. privacy; the state of being concealed, or hidden. Solitude; retirement. The quality of preserving from discovery. Close silence; fidelity to a secret.

SE'CRET, Adj. [Lat.] unrevealed, concealed, kept hidden, or undiscovered. Unseen. Faithful in keeping a secret, or any thing from discovery. Unknown. Privy; obscure.

SE'CRET, S. something kept from public notice, or knowledge. A thing unknown. Privacy; secrecy.

SE'CRETARY, S. [Fr.] one intrusted with the management of public business. One who writes for another.

To SE'CRETE, V. A. [Lat.] to put aside, or hide. To separate.

SE'CRETION, [*sekretshon*] S. in Medicine, the act of separating the various fluids of the body. The fluid separated.

SE'CRETITIOUS, [*sekretishious*] Adj. parted by animal secretion.

SE'CRETLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be publicly known; hiddenly; privily; privately.

SE'CRETNESS, S. the quality of being hid, or of keeping a secret.

SE'CRETORY, Adj. performing the office of separating the fluids.

SECT, S. [Lat.] a body of men following some particular master, or adopting some peculiar tenet.

SE'CTARY, S. [Fr.] one who refuses to comply with the public establishment, and joins with others of an opinion contrary to it. A follower; a pupil.

SECTA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an imitator; a disciple; a follower.

SE'CTION, [*sekshon*] S. [Lat.] in general,

denotes a part of a divided thing, or the division itself. Such are the divisions of a chapter called also paragraphs and articles; the mark of a section is §. In Geometry, it denotes a side or surface appearing of a body or figure cut by another; or the place where lines, planes, &c. cut each other. In Architecture, the section of a building, is the same with its profile: or a delineation of its heights and depths raised on a plane, as if the fabric was cut asunder to discover its inside.

SE'CTOR, S. an instrument useful in all the practical parts of the mathematics.

SE'CULAR, Adj. [Lat.] relating to the affairs of the present world, opposed to spiritual or holy. Belonging to the laity. Happening once in a century; from *seculum*, Lat. an age. *Secular priest*, is a person not bound by the rules of any monastic society; opposed to regular. *Secular games*, in Antiquity, were solemn games held among the Romans, once in an age, or 100 years, and lasted three days.

SECU'LARITY, S. worldliness, or attention to the things of the present life.

To SE'CULARIZE, V. A. [Fr.] to convert from holy to common use.

SE'CULARNESS, S. worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE, S. [Lat.] the after-birth or membrane in which a fœtus is wrapped.

SECURE, Adj. [Lat.] free from fear, terror, or danger. Careless through confidence of being out of danger. Safe.

To SECURE, V. A. to ascertain; to make certain, or put out of hazard. To make safe or place out of the reach of danger. To insure. To make fast.

SECURITY, S. [Lat.] the state of being free from fear of danger. Want of care from the great a confidence of safety. Any thing given as a pledge. A person bound for another's Safety; certainty.

SEDA'N, S. [Lat.] a kind of carriage, conveyed by means of poles by two men; chair.

SEDA'TE, Adj. [Lat.] tranquil; calm; unruffled; serene; quiet; undisturbed; composed.

SEDA'TENESS, S. a disposition of mind free from disturbance; calmness; serenity.

SE'DBERG, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Lancashire, with two fairs, on March 20, and October 29, for horned cattle.

SE'DENTARINESS, S. the state of being sedentary.

SE'DENTARY, Adj. [Lat.] passed in sitting still, or without motion and action. Inactive, or sluggish.

SE'DGE, S. [Sax.] a narrow flag; or growth of flags.

SE'DGY, Adj. overgrown with narrow flags.

SE'DIMENT, S. [Lat.] that which settles or settles at the bottom. SYN. ON.

SEE

SEE

are gross; a *sediment* is fine. After the dregs are taken away, there will frequently remain *sediment*. We say, the *dregs* of wine and of melted tallow; but the *sediment* of urine or of water.

SEDI'TION, [*sedisbōn*] S. [Lat.] a tumult; insurrection. A tumultuous assembly in order to subvert an established government.

SEDI'TIOUS, [*sedisbiūs*] Adj. [Lat.] turbulent; tumultuously factious.

To **SEDUCE**, V. A. [Lat.] to draw aside from the right; to mislead; to tempt; to seduce; to deprave; to corrupt; to deceive.

SEDUCEMENT, S. means used to draw from the right.

SEDUCER, S. a tempter; a corrupter.

SEDUCIBLE, Adj. corruptible.

SEDUCTION, S. the act of drawing aside from the right.

SEDULITY, S. [Lat.] assiduity; laboriousness; industry; intenseness of endeavour; application.

SEDULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] assiduous; industrious; diligent; laborious.

SEDULOUSNESS, S. industry; diligence; industry.

SEE, S. [Lat.] the seat or diocese of a bishop.

To **SEE**, V. A. [preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. Sax.] to perceive by the eye. To discern; to describe; to descry. To attend. To observe; to find. Neuterly, to have the use of sight. To discern, so as to be free from deceit, followed by *through*. To inquire. To be attentive. To scheme; to contrive. **SYNON.** Objects that have some quality, or that shew themselves, are *seen*; those that pass by quickly, or are hid in measure from the eyes, are only *perceived*.

To *see* the face, and by that *perceive* the condition of the heart.

SEE, Interj. [the imperative of *see*, originally *observe*! behold! lo! look!]

SEED, S. [Dan.] the product of a plant whence new plants are produced. An original or first principle. Progeny, race, or kind. In Medicine, the fluid by which species is propagated.

SEED, V. N. to produce seed.

SEEDLING, S. a young plant raised from seed.

SEED-PEARL, S. small grains of pearl.

SEED-PLOT, S. the ground on which seeds are raised from seed.

SEED-TIME, S. the season of sowing.

SEEDY, Adj. abounding with seed.

SEEING, S. the faculty of perceiving by the eyes. Sight; vision.

SEEING, or **SEEING THAT**, Adv. in seeing it being so that; sith.

SEEK, V. A. [pret. and part. pass. *sought*. Sax.] to look or search for. To endeavour to gain or find. To pursue by search.

Neuterly, to make search

or enquiry. To endeavour after. To make the object of pursuit, followed by *after*. To *seek*, is an adverbial expression, implying at a loss, or without expedients or experience.

SEE'KER, S. one that seeks, or inquires.

To **SEEL**, V. A. [Fr.] in Falconry, to close the eyes. Neuterly, applied to vessels, to lean on one side, from *syllan*, Sax.

SEE'LY, Adj. lucky. Foolish; simple; silly.

To **SEEM**, V. N. [Teut.] to look alike, appear, or have the appearance of. *It seems*, signifies that there is appearance only, without reality; and at other times it is synonymous to *forsooth*. **SYNON.** *Seem* differs from *appear*, in that the former relates, in my opinion, more to the eye; the latter, more to the imagination.

SEE'MER, S. one that carries an appearance.

SEE'MING, S. show. External or fair appearance. Opinion.

SEE'MLINESS, S. comeliness; grace of appearance; decency; beauty; handsomeness.

SEE'MLY, Adj. [Dan.] decent; becoming; proper; graceful; fit.

SEEN, Adj. skilled; versed. "Well *seen* in music." *Shakes.*

SEEN, part. pass. of *see*.

SEER, S. one who perceives objects by the sight. One who can foresee future events.

To **SEE'-SAW**, V. A. to move with reciprocating motion.

SEE'-SAW, S. a reciprocating motion.

To **SEETH**, V. A. [preter. *I sod*, or *seethed*, part. pass. *sodden*. Sax.] to prepare by hot or boiling water. To boil, or decoct in hot water. To steep in hot water till all its virtues are lost. Neuterly, to boil or be hot.

SEE'THER, S. a boiler; a pot.

SE'GMENT, S. [Lat.] a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

SE'GNITY, S. [Lat.] sluggishness; inactivity.

To **SE'GREGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, S. separation from others.

SE'IGNIOR, or **SE'IGNIOUR**, [pron. *seénior*] S. [Fr.] a lord. *Grand Seignior*, the title of the emperor of the Turks.

SE'IGNIORY, [*seénior*] S. [Fr.] a lordship; a territory; dominion.

SEINE, S. see **SEAN**.

To **SEIZE**, [*seize*] V. A. [Fr.] to take possession of; to lay hold on by a sudden effort; to grasp; to fasten on. To take forcible possession of by law. To have in one's possession. Neuterly, to fix one's grasp on any thing.

SE'IZIN, [*seizin*] S. [Fr.] the act of taking possession. Any thing possessed.

SE'I-

SEIZURE, [*seizure*] S. the act of seizing. The thing seized. Possession; gripe. The act of taking forcible possession of.

SE'LAH, S. a Hebrew word, found 74 times in the Hebrew text of the book of Psalms, and thrice in Habakkuk. There are various conjectures as to its signification; but as the Jews generally put *Selah Finis*, *so be it*, at the end of their epitaphs and books, we make no doubt but *Selah* intimates the end, or a pause, and that this is its proper signification.

SE'LBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, line, tin, and copper ware. It is seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and is a place of some trade, 12 miles S. of York, and 132½ N. by W. of London.

SE'LDOM, Adv. [supposed to be contracted from *seldæn*, or *seld*, Sax.] not frequently or often; rarely.

To **SELE'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to chuse by way of preference from others.

SELE'CT, Adj. chosen, or culled out, from others on account of superior excellence.

SELE'CTION, [*selékshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of choosing; choice.

SELENITES, or the **MOON-STONE**, S. a stone found, it is said, in Arabia, wherein is a white, which increases and decreases with the moon. Also, the Muscovy talc, so called by some from an opinion that its brightness increases and decreases with the moon.

SELENOGRAPHY, [*silenógráfi*] S. [Gr.] a description of the moon.

SELF, Pron. [plural, *selves*, Belg.] when used as an adjective, it signifies very or identical. "That *self* way." *Shakes.* It is frequently united to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and then implies a reciprocation, and is compounded not only with adjectives and substantives, but when united with *my*, *him*, and *them*, though contrary to analogy, is used as a nominative.

SE'LFISH, Adj. attentive to one's own interest with absolute disregard of others. Mercenary; sordid; ungenerous.

SE'LFISHNESS, S. attention to one's own interest, without any regard to others. Self-love.

SE'LF SAME, Adj. the very same.

SE'LKIRK, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Tweeddale, 36 miles S. of Edinburgh. The shire of Selkirk sends one member to parliament.

SELL, S. [Fr.] a saddle. In Building, it is of two kinds, viz. ground-sell, which denotes the lowest piece of timber, and that on which the whole superstructure is raised; and the window-sell, called also window-foil, is the bottom piece in a window-frame.

To **SELL**, V. A. [pret. and part pass. *sold*. Sax.] to dispose of any thing for money. To vend. Neuterly, to carry on trade.

SE'LLANDERS, S. are chops or mangy fores in the bending of a horse's hough, as the *molanders* are in the knees.

SE'LLER, S. the person that sells; a vender.

SE'LLINGE, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 21, and October 11, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

SE'LVAGE, S. [according to Skinner from *salvage*, because it saves the cloth] the edge of cloth, either linen or wollen.

SELVES, plural of **SELF**.

SE'MBLABLE, Adj. [Fr.] like. Obsolete.

SE'MBLANCE, S. [Fr.] likeness; resemblance. Appearance, show.

SE'MEN, S. [Lat.] seed or grain; the seed of animals or vegetables.

SE'MI, S. [Lat.] a word used in composition, and signifying half.

SE'MIBREF, S. [Fr.] a note in music comprehending the space of two minims, or four crotchets.

SEMICIRCLE, [*semískrl*] S. [Lat.] half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICO'LO, S. a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of comma.

SEMI'DIA'METER, S. [Lat.] half the line which, drawn through the center of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMILU'NAR, **SEMILU'NARY**, Adj. [Fr.] resembling in form a half moon.

SEMINALITY, S. [Lat.] the nature of seed. The power of being produced.

SEMINAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to seed. Contained in the seed; radical.

SEMINARY, S. [Fr.] the ground in which any thing is sown. The spot or place of stock from whence any thing is brought. A place of education.

SEMINA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of sowing. The act of shedding or dispersing plants.

SEMINIFICK, or **SEMINIFICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] productive of seed.

SEMPI'DAL, Adj. [Lat.] containing half a foot.

SEMIQUA'VE, S. in Music, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMISPHE'RIC, [*semískrikál*] S. belonging to half a sphere.

SEMITERTIAN, [*semískerfian*] S. a name compounded of a tertian and quotidian.

SEMI-VO'WEL, S. a consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not require a total occlusion of the mouth. These are *l, m, n, e, i, x, &c.*

SEMPITERNAL, Adj. [Lat.] continuing perpetual; without end.

SEMPSTRESS, S. [Sax.] see **STRESS**.

SE'NA, or **SE'NNA**, S. is a shrub, the leaves of which are purchased for their purgative virtue.

SE'NA

SE'NARY, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of six; belonging to the number six.

SE'NATE, S. [Lat.] an assembly of counsellors, or of men met together to enact laws, and debate on matters which respect the state.

SE'NATE-HOUSE, S. a place where a public council meets.

SE'NATOR, S. [Lat.] one that sits in a public council.

SENATORIAL, or **SENATORIAN**, Adj. belonging to the senate.

To **SEND**, V. A. [pret. and part. pass. *sent*, Sax.] to dispatch from one place to another. To commission by authority to go and act. To emit; to produce. To inflict. To grant as from a distant place. To diffuse; to propagate. To let fly, cast, or shoot. Neuterly, to deliver or dispatch a message. Followed by *for*, to desire by message a person to come; to cause to be brought by another.

SE'NEGA, or **SE'NEGAL**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, formerly very considerable, but now reduced into a very narrow compass. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entered masters of the gum-trade. It is called *St. Louis*, was taken by the English on the 26th of May 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

SE'NE'SCENCE, S. [Lat.] the state of growing old; decay by time.

SE'NESCHAL, [*sénéchal*] S. [Fr.] a person who formerly had the care of entertainments in great houses; a steward; a marshal of the household.

SE'NILE, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to old age.

SE'NIOR, S. [Lat.] one older than, or before, another. An aged person.

SE'NIORITY, S. the quality of being before another; eldership; priority of age.

SE'NNIGHT, [*sénnit*] S. [contracted from *seven night*] a week.

SE'NSATION, S. [Fr.] perception by the senses.

SENSE, S. [Lat.] is a faculty of the soul, whereby it perceives external objects, by means of the impressions they make on certain organs of the body. These organs of sense are commonly reckoned five, *viz.* the eye, whereby we see objects; the ear, which enables us to hear sounds; the nose, by which we receive the ideas of different odours; the palate, by which we judge of taste; and the cutis, or skin, which enables us to feel the different forms, hardness, or softness of bodies. Figuratively, apprehension is applied to the mind. Understanding. Reason, or reasonable meaning. Opinion. Knowledge. Moral perception. Meaning.

SENSELESS, Adj. void of life, perception, understanding, or pity.

SEN'SIBILITY, S. [Fr.] quickness of sense or perception.

SE'NSIBLE, [*sensible*] Adj. [Lat.] having the power of perceiving by the senses. Affected by good or ill, by arguments or pity. Reasonable or judicious.

SE'NSITIVE, Adj. having sense or perception.

SENSITIVE PLANT, S. among Botanists, a species of plant, the leaves and flowers of which contract themselves when touched, as if sensible of the contact; but expand and flourish again, as soon as the hand is removed.

SENSO'RIMUM, or **SE'NSORY**, S. [Lat.] that part where the senses transmit their notices or perceptions to the mind. The seat of sense. An organ of sensation.

SE'NSUAL, Adj. [Fr.] consisting in, or depending on, sense. Pleasing to the senses. Carnal, opposed to spiritual. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

SENSUA'LITY, S. the quality of being lewd, or devoted to corporeal pleasures.

To **SE'NSUALIZE**, V. A. to plunge in sensual pleasures, or to subject the mind to the senses.

SE'NSUOUS, Adj. tender; pathetic.

SENT, the particle passive of **SEND**.

SE'NTENCE, S. [Lat.] the determination or decision of a judge; doom. A moral instruction or maxim, delivered in a few words. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

To **SE'NTENCE**, V. A. [Fr.] To pass the last judgment. To condemn.

SE'NTENTIOUS, [*sententious*] Adj. [Fr.] abounding with short periods, or moral maxims.

SE'NTENTIOUSNESS, [*sententiousness*] S. the quality of abounding in pithy sentences.

SE'NTERY, S. [commonly written and pronounced *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*] one sent to watch in a garrison, or the outlines of an army.

SE'NTIMENT, S. [Fr.] thought, opinion, or notion. Sense considered distinctly from language; a striking sentence in composition.

SE'NTINEL, S. [Fr.] a soldier who watches to prevent surprise.

SE'NTRY, S. [corrupted from *sentinel*] see **SENTERY**.

SEPARABI'LITY, S. the quality of admitting its parts to be broken or disunited.

SE'PARABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of having the union of its parts broken, or disjoined; possible to be disjoined from something.

To **SE'PARATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to break or divide the parts from each other. To disunite. To sever from the rest. To set apart; to segregate. To withdraw; used with *from*. Neuterly, to part from or quit; to be disunited.

SE'PARATE, Adj. [Lat.] divided from the rest. Disunited from the other parts. Disengaged or abstracted. Apart.

SEPARATELY, Adv. apart; singly; distinctly.

SEPARATION, S. [Lat.] the act of breaking the union between parts. Disjunction; disunion. Divorce, applied to marriage, or a state wherein the two parties do not live together. Chemical analysis.

SEPARATIST, S. one who quits the communion of the church; a schismatic; a seceder.

SE'PIMENT, S. [Lat.] a hedge; fence; inclosure.

SEPOSITION, [*sepozisbon*] S. [Lat.] the act of setting aside or apart; segregation.

SEPT, S. [Lat.] is used in composition, and signifies seven. A clan, race, tribe, generation.

SEPTEMBER, S. [Lat.] the ninth month of the year; the seventh from March. He is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe.

SE'PTENARY, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of seven.

SEPTENNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] lasting seven years. Happening once in seven years.

SEPTE'NTRION, S. [Lat.] a constellation of seven stars, called Charles's wain, situated near the north pole. In Cosmography, it signifies the same with north; and hence *septentrional* is applied to any thing belonging to the north, as *septentrional* signs, parallels, &c.

SE'PTIC, or **SEPTICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] in Medicine, having the power to produce or increase putrefaction.

SEPTUAGENARY, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGE'SIMA, S. the third Sunday before the first Sunday in Lent; so called because it was about 70 days before Easter.

SEPTUAGINT, S. [Lat.] the ancient Greek version of the Old Testament, so called from the supposition that it was the work of seventy elders.

SEPTUPLE, [*septupl*] Adj. [Lat.] seven times as much.

SEPU'LCHRAL, [*sepulkr*] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a funeral or the grave.

SE'PULCHRE, [*sepulker*] S. [Lat.] the cavity in which a dead body is interred. A grave, or tomb.

To **SE'PULCHRE**, [*sepulker*] V. A. [accented on the second syllable by Shakespeare and Milton; but by Johnson and Prior on the first] to bury; to entomb; to inter.

SE'PULTURE, S. [Lat.] burial; interment.

SEQUACIOUS, [*sequashious*] Adj. [Lat.] following. attendant; ductile, pliant.

SE'QUEL, S. [Lat.] the conclusion, or succeeding part. An event. A consequence or inference.

SEQUENCE, S. [Lat.] order of succession. Series; arrangement. In Gaming, cards which follow one another in the same suit; as, 1, 4, 5, or king, queen, knave, &c.

SE'QUENT, Adj. [Lat.] following; consequential; succeeding.

To **SEQUE'STER**, V. A. [Fr.] to sepa-

rate from the society of others for the sake of privacy. To put aside or remove. To withdraw. To deprive the owner of the use, property, or possession.

To **SEQUESTRATE**, V. N. to sequester; to separate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, S. [Fr.] separation; retirement. Disunion; disjunction. In Common Law, it is setting aside the thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it. It is also a kind of extent or execution for debt, in the case of a beneficed clergyman, of the profits of his living, directed to the church-wardens, to receive the same, to satisfy the judgment. In Civil Law, it is used in various senses; and it is also used to signify the gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice, for the use of the next incumbent of the church.

SERAGLIO, [pron. *serálio*] S. a Persian word, which signifies the palace of a prince or lord; in which sense the houses of the ambassadors of England, France, &c. are, at Constantinople, called *seraglios*. But the term *Seraglio* is used, by way of eminence, for the palace of the Grand Seigneur at Constantinople, where he keeps his court, in which his concubines are lodged, and where the youth are trained up for the principal posts of the empire. Figuratively, a house of lewd women.

SERAPH, [*seraf*] [in the plural, *Seraphim*] S. [Heb.] one of the orders of angels, so named from the ardour of their devotion.

SERAPHIC, or **SERAPHICAL**, [*seraphical*] Adj. [Fr.] angelic, or like a seraph.

SERASQUIER, S. a generalissimo, commander in chief of the Turkish forces in Europe.

SERE, Adj. [Sax.] dry or withered.

SERENADE, S. [Fr. *serenata*, whence *serenate* in Milton, from *serenus*, because practised mostly in fair weather] music or songs with which lovers entertain their mistresses in the night.

To **SERENADE**, V. A. to entertain with music in the night.

SERENE, Adj. [Lat.] calm, placid; quiet; tranquil, even of mind, unmoved without any disturbance. Without cloud, applied to the weather. Also, a mark of honour given to several princes, and to principal magistrates of a republic.

SERENITY, **SERENENESS**, S. calmness; peace; evenness of temper; calmness of mind; tranquillity.

SERGE, [pron. *farge*] S. [Fr.] a kind of woollen cloth.

SERJEANT, [pron. *serjant*] S. [Fr.] an officer who attends on, or executes the orders of, magistrates. It is the highest degree at the Common Law, as that of Doctor in Civil Law; the Court of Common Pleas allowed them to plead in by themselves, they are not restrained from pleading

other court. In the Army, a serjeant is an inferior officer in a company of foot, or troop of dragoons. A title given to some of the king's servants, as *serjeant chirurgeon*, *serjeant painter*, &c.

SE'RIES, S. [Lat.] an order wherein things regularly follow and are connected with each other. A course or succession.

SE'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] grave; solemn; not volatile;—opposed to levity. Important; weighty; in earnest;—opposed to trifling. SYNON. We are *staid*, through discretion and custom; *grave*, through humour and constitution; *serious*, through taste and affection. Levity is the reverse of being *staid*; vivacity, of *gravity*; wantonness, of *seriousness*.

SERMOCINA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act or practice of holding long discourses.

SERMON, S. [Lat.] a discourse written or spoken on some text for the instruction of the people.

SEROSITY, S. [Fr.] a thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] thin or watery. Adapted to the serum.

SERPENT, S. [Lat.] an offensive animal that has neither wings nor feet, and moves on the ground like a worm.

SERPENTINE, Adj. [Lat.] resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

SERPIGO, S. [Lat.] a tetter; a species of Herpes; which see.

SERRATE, or SERRATED, Adj. [Lat.] having indentures or jags, like the teeth of a saw.

SERRA'TION, S. [Lat.] formation in the shape of a saw.

To SERRY, V. A. [Fr.] to press or drive close together.

SERVANT, S. [Lat.] one who is hired and obedient to another. A word of civility, implying a readiness of doing good to another.

To SERVE, V. A. [Lat.] to attend. To obey. To supply with food. To bring in. To do business for another for hire. To supply with any thing. To obey as a soldier. To promote. To comply. To satisfy. To stand instead of any thing, followed by *for*. To requite. In Divinity, to worship. Neuterly, to act as a servant. To be in subjection. To attend. To act in war. To produce the end desired. To suit. To conduce. To officiate, or minister.

SER'VICE, S. [Lat.] business done for hire. The attendance of a servant. Place; office of a servant. Attendance on a superior. A profession of respect, intimating a being ready to assist, or to acknowledge subjection. Obedience. Employment. Military duty. Purpose; use. Advantage. Favour. The public office of devotion. A course or order of dishes. A paper of sweet-meats.

SERVICEABLE, Adj. [old Fr.] profitable; useful. Active; diligent; officious.

SERVILE, Adj. [Lat.] slavish; meanly

submissive, fawning, or cringing; dependant, mean.

SE'RVILENESS, or SERVILITY, S. base or mean submission and subjection. The condition of a slave.

SERVITOR, S. [Fr.] a servant. A student in the university of Oxford, who attends on another for his maintenance and education. See SIZER.

SERVITUDE, S. [Lat.] the state of a slave. Service. Servants collectively. SYNON. The state of a hired servant is *servitude*; that of one mancipiated, *slavery*; the one is voluntary; the other, involuntary. The former is in some measure honourable; the latter, contemptible.

SERUM, S. [Lat.] the thin or watery part of any fluid.

SE'SQUI, a word used in composition, borrowed from the Latin, and signifying one and a half.

SESS, S. [for *assess*] a rate, tax, cels charged.

SE'SSION, [*sessiō*] S. [Lat.] the act of sitting. An assembly of magistrates, or senators. The time or space during which an assembly sits without intermission. A meeting of justices.

SE'STERCE, S. [Lat.] among the Romans, a sum about 8l. 1s. and 5d. half-penny.

To SET, V. A. [preter and part. passive *set*. Sax.] to place or put in any situation, condition or posture. To regulate, or adjust by some rule. To fix as motionless. To suit or fit to music. To plant. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state. To intersperse, or mark. To fix; to determine. To place in view, or exhibit as an object, used with *before*. To stake at play. To value, estimate, or rate, used with *by*. To fix in metal. To predetermine, or settle. To bring to an edge by rubbing on a hone. Used with *against*, to oppose, or to alienate a person's affection from another. To *set apart*, to neglect for a season, or reserve for some particular purpose. Used with *aside*, to reject, abrogate, or omit for the present. To *set down*, to mention in writing, or to register; to fix, or establish. To *set forth*, to display, explain, or place in order, or show. Used with *on*, or *upon*, to incite, or animate; to attack, or assault; to employ in an affair. To *set out*, to begin a discourse, or journey; to adorn, or embellish; to raise, or equip, applied to fleets or armies. To show, display, recommend, or prove. To *set up*, to supply with money for carrying on trade at first. Neuterly, to fall below the horizon, applied to the sun, &c. To be fixed. To be extinguished, or unable to see, applied to the eyes. To fit music to words. To begin a journey. To plant. To catch birds by a dog, that lies down and discovers them.

SET, Part. regular; not loose or careless; made to conform to some rule.

SET, S. a number of things suiting each other, and necessary to form a whole. The apparent fall of the sun, &c. below the horizon. Any thing put into the ground for growth. A wager at dice. A game; a sufficient number of persons to play a game.

SETA'CEOUS, [*scâsçeous*] Adj. [Lat.] bristly; set with, or consisting of, strong hairs.

SE'TON, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, the state of a wound when the skin is taken up by a needle, and kept open by a twist of hair or silk, that the humours may vent themselves. Among Farriers, a rowel.

SETTE'E, S. [Sax.] a large long seat with a back.

SE'TTING-DOG, S. a dog taught to find game, and show it by laying down near it.

SE'TTLE, S. [*scil*] [Sax.] a seat, or bench.

To **SE'TTLE**, [*scil*] V. A. to place in a certain or safe state after calamity, or disturbance. To fix in any place or way of life. To free from ambiguity or doubt. To fix, and make certain or unchangeable. To free from change of opinion. To make close. To fix inseparably or strongly, used with *upon*. To make the dregs or sediments of liquor fall to the bottom. To put into a state of calmness. To people a country. Neuterly, to sink and continue at the bottom; to subside. To fix one's abode. To chuse or fix a method of life. To rest or grow calm. To make a jointure for a wife. To crack as work sinks.

SE'TTLE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 5 fairs; on Tuesday before Palm-Sunday; Thursday before Good-Friday, and every other Friday till Whitsunday, for horned cattle; on April 26, for sheep; on August 18, 19, 20, 21, and the first Tuesday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, wool, sheep, and lambs. It is 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. N. W. of London.

SE'TTLEMENT, S. the act of settling. The act of giving possession. A jointure granted a wife. The dregs of liquors. A colony, or place where a colony is established. Act of forsaking a roving for a domestic and regular life.

SE'VEN, Adj. [Sax.] consisting of four and three, or one more than six.

SE'VENFOLD, Adj. [Sax.] repeated, or folded seven times; septuple.

SE'VENNIGHT, [commonly pron. *scennit*] S. [*seven and night*] a week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was *sevensnight*; that is, on the Monday before last Monday. It will be done on Monday *sevensnight*; that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

SE'VENOAKS, or **SE'NNOCK**, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 12, for hogs and teys. It is 6 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. by S. of London.

SE'VEN-SCORE, S. seven times 20, or 140.
SE'VENTEEN, Adj. [Sax.] consisting of seven and ten.

SE'VENTEENTH, Adj. [Sax.] the ordinal of seventeen; the next after the sixteenth.

SE'VENTH, Adj. [Sax.] the next in order to the sixth. Containing one part in seven. *Seventh day*, used by the quakers for Saturday; and observed by the Jews as a sabbath. *The seventh Month*, used by the quakers for July.

SE'VENTIETH, Adj. [Sax.] the tenth seven times repeated.

SE'VENTY, Adj. [Sax.] seven times ten.

To **SE'VER**, V. A. [Fr.] to part from the rest by force. To distinguish, separate, or put into different orders or places. To keep distinct or apart. Neuterly, to make a separation or distinction, followed by *between*.

SE'VERAL, Adj. different, distinct, unlike each other. Divers; many, generally applied to any number more than two. Particular, or single. Distinct.

SE'VERAL, S. a state of separation. Each particular taken singly; generally used in the plural. Any inclosed or separate place. Inclosed grounds.

SE'VERANCE, S. separation; partition.

SE'VERE, Adj. [Lat.] apt to blame, or punish; rigorous; cruel; sharp, rigid, austere; harsh, strict, morose, censorious, hard, inexorable; painful, afflictive; concise; grave, sober, sedate.

SE'VERITY, S. the quality of being severe. **SYNON.** *Severity* shews itself chiefly in the manner of thinking and judging; it condemns readily, and admits of no excuse. *Rigour* is seen particularly in the mode of punishing; it pardons nothing, nor lightens the stroke.

SEVOCA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of calling aside.

To **SEW**, [*se*] V. A. [Lat.] to join or work with threads drawn through by a needle. Neuterly, to work with a needle and thread. To drain a pond of its fish.

SE'WER, S. [Fr.] an officer who serves up a feast. A passage for water to run through; now corrupted to and pronounced *shore*, but derived from *issue*, or *issuer*, Fr. One that uses a needle, from the verb; and *sewer* pron. *scer*.

SEX, S. [Lat.] that property by which any species is distinguished into male and female. Woman-kind, by way of emphasis.

SEX, from the Latin, is used in composition, and signifies six.

SEXAGE'NARY, Adj. aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA, S. [Lat.] the second Sunday before Lent; so called, because about the 60th day before Easter.

SEX'E'NNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEX'TAIN, S. [Lat.] a stanza of six lines.

SEX'TANT, S. in Mathematics, denoting

the sixth part of a circle, or an arch comprehending sixty degrees. Also, an astronomical instrument made like a quadrant, excepting that its limb only comprehends 60 degrees.

SEXTILE, Adj. [Lat.] is a position or aspect of two planets, when 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

SEXTON, S. [corrupted from *sacristan*] an under officer who digs graves; sometimes applied to the person who opens pews in a church.

SEXTU'LE, [*sextupl*] Adj. [Lat.] sixfold.

SHABBY, Adj. [Boh.] mean, with respect to dress; paltry. A low word.

SHABBINESS, S. meanness; paltriness.

To SHA'CKLE, [*shákl*] V. A. [Belg.] to chain, fetter, bind, or deprive of liberty.

SHACKLES, [*sháklz*] S. [not used in the singular. Belg.] chains for prisoners; fetters; yokes.

SHAD'ROCK, in Suffolk, with a fair on September 21, for toys.

SHADE, S. [Belg.] the darkness made by intercepting the light; obscurity. A place where the rays of the sun are excluded. Anything which intercepts the light. Screen. Shelter. The parts of a picture painted with dark colours. A colour, or gradation of light. The figure formed by interception of light. A spirit, ghost; the soul separated from the body.

To SHADE, V. A. to intercept the light; to shelter or hide; to cover or screen; to work with different gradations of colours; to paint in dark colours.

SHA'DINESS, S. the state of being shady.

SHA'DOW, [*sháds*] S. [Belg.] the representation of a body when the light is intercepted. Darkness. Shelter formed by intercepting the light or heat. An obscure dark place. The dark part of a picture. Shadow, spirit, or shade. An imperfect or partial representation. Favour or protection. A comparable companion. A type, or mystical representation.

To SHA'DOW, [*sháds*] V. A. to intercept the light. To cloud or darken. To conceal, hide, or screen. To protect. To work with various gradations of colour or light. To paint in dark colours. To represent imperfectly or typically. To make a gently gloomy by the interception of light or heat.

SHAD'OWY, [*shády*] Adj. gloomy; opaque. Typical; faintly representative. Unsubstantial.

SHADY, Adj. full of shade; free from glare of light, or fultriness of heat.

SHAF'T, S. [Sax.] an arrow. A narrow, and perpendicular pit, from *shaf't*, Belg.

Any thing straight, as the spire of a steeple, &c. The funnel of a chimney.

SHA'FTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24, and November 22, for all sorts of cattle. It had formerly ten parish-churches, which are now reduced to three. The houses are of free stone, and it is a good thoroughfare place, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market is very considerable for corn and cattle; it is 19½ miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London.

SHAG, S. [Sax.] a kind of cloth or stuff, with a long, rough pile of wool or hair; rough woollen hair.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GGY, [*shág-ged* or *shág-y*] Adj. ruggedly hairy; rough; rugged.

SHAGREE'N, S. [Fr.] the skin of a fish remarkably rough.

To SHAGREE'N, V. A. [Fr.] to irritate, to provoke. *Chagrin* is the most proper spelling.

To SHAKE, V. A. [preter. *shook*, part. pass. *shaken* or *shook*. Sax.] to put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards. To make to totter or tremble. To throw down or off by a violent motion. To drive from a resolution, or make afraid. To *shake hands*, is to pay compliments at meeting, or to take leave. To *shake off*, to rid one's self from; to free from or divest. Neuterly, to tremble, or to be put into a tremulous motion; to be in terror; to totter. SYNON. *Shake* and *tremble* both imply being agitated with a vibratory motion; but arising from different causes. The first is more applicable to a tremulous motion occasioned by cold; the latter to a like motion occasioned by fear. The verb *shake* is often used in the active sense; the verb *tremble* never.

SHAKE, S. concussion. A tottering or tremulous motion.

SHALL, V. A. Defect. [from *shal*, Goth. or *seal*, Sax.] as this is by foreigners confounded with *will*, the future from *willan*, Sax. it should be observed, that *will* implies resolution to do something at a future time, and *shall*, only a possibility of doing it.

SHALLO'ON, S. a slight woollen stuff.

SHA'LLOP, S. [Fr.] a small boat; a small light vessel.

SHA'LOW, [*shállō*] Adj. [supposed to be compounded of *shoal* and *low*] not deep, or at a small distance from the surface. Not very knowing or wise, applied to the understanding. Not deep, applied to sound.

SHA'LOW, [*shállō*] S. a place wherein the water is not deep, or the bottom of a channel is not at a great distance from the surface of the water; a shoal; a shelf; sand-bank; flat.

SHA'LOW-BRAINED, Adj. foolish; trifling; empty.

SHA'L:

SHA'LOWNESS, [*shallness*] S. want of depth, of thought, or understanding.

SHALO'T. See **ESCHALOT**.

SHALT, the second person of *shall*, which is thus declined; *I shall, thou shalt, he shall*.

To SHAM, V. N. [Brit.] to trick; to cheat; to delude by false pretences. To obtrude by fraud or folly. A low word.

SHAM, S. a fraud or trick. The act of putting on the appearance of what a person is not. An imposture. A shirt or sleeve worn over another to hide the dirt.

SHAM, Adj. false; counterfeit; pretended.

SHAM'IBLES, [*shámbls*] S. [Belg.] a place where cattle are killed, or meat is exposed to sale; a butchery.

SHAM'BLING, Adj. [see **SCAMBLING**] moving in an awkward manner.

SHAME, S. [Sax.] an uneasiness arising in the mind from a consciousness of having done something that may wound one's reputation or bring disgrace. The cause of shame. Regard for one's reputation. Reproach, ignominy, disgrace, dishonour. Bashfulness; shamefacedness.

To SHAME, V. A. to make a person blush by convincing him that he has done something which will forfeit him the esteem of others, or ruin his reputation. To disgrace; to dishonour.

SHAME-FACED, Adj. easily blushing; easily put out of countenance; bashful.

SHAME-FA'CEDNESS, S. the quality of being too fearful of losing the esteem of others, or doing something that may give them a bad opinion. Modesty, timidity, bashfulness.

SHAMEFUL, Adj. such as ought to make a person blush. Infamous, disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful, infamous.

SHAMELESS, Adj. wanting shame, or blushing at nothing. Regardless of the esteem or opinion of others. Impudent, frontless, infamous, reproachful, ignominious, disgraceful.

SHAMELESSNESS, S. impudence; immodesty.

SHAMMER, S. a counterfeit or impostor. A low word.

SHAMOIS, [pron. *shámoy*] S. [Fr.] a kind of wild goat.

SHAMO'Y, or **SHAMMY** Leather, S. see **CHAMOIS**.

SHAMROCK, S. [Ir.] a kind of three-leaved grass.

SHANK, S. [Sax.] the middle joint of the leg. The bone of the leg. The long part of any instrument. "The *shank* of a key." *Maxon*.

SHANKER, S. [Fr.] an excrescence appearing in venereal disorders.

SHAP, a village in Westmoreland, with one fair, on May 4, for horned cattle. Distant from London 272 miles.

To SHAPE, V. A. [preter. *shaped*; pass. *shaped* or *shapen*. Sax.] to form or mould in a particular figure. To adjust. To imagine or conceive.

SHAPE, S. the form or figure of any thing. The make of the body. A form, or a being of a particular form. An idea or pattern. A low conversation, manner.

SHA'PELESS, Adj. wanting regularity of symmetry.

SHA'PELINESS, S. beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY, Adj. well made or formed.

SHARD, S. [Fr.] a fragment or piece of broken earthen vessel. A plant. A fish.

To SHARE, V. A. [Sax.] to divide or part among many. To partake with others. To cut or separate. Neuterly, to have a part.

SHARE, S. a portion, part, or dividend. The blade of a plough that cuts the ground.

SHA'RER, S. a divider; one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, S. a ravenous sea-fish, which will sever a man in two at a bite. A flycatcher. Trick; fraud; petty rapine.

To SHARK, V. A. to pick up hastily. Neuterly, to cheat; to trick; to be the petty thief.

SHARP, Adj. [Sax.] having a keen edge or an acute point. Witty, ingenious, or inventive, applied to the mind. Quick, applied to hearing, seeing, or understanding.

SHARP, applied to taste. Shrill, applied to sound. Severe, or cruel, applied to season or disposition. Painful. Fierce, applied to contest. Attentive, or vigilant, followed by *out*. Subtile. Hard. Lean. Keen, applied to appetite. **SYNON.** *Sharp, sour, and acid* express different degrees of sourness.

Sharp first implies sourness without astringency. *Sour* includes in its idea little or no action.

By *acid* is understood a corrosive sour.

SHARP, S. an acute sound. A pointed weapon.

To SHARP, V. A. to make keen. Neuterly, to play thievish tricks.

To SHARPEN, V. A. to make keen. pointed. To make quick, applied to the understanding. To encrease the appetite. To make shrill or sour.

SHARPER, S. a person who deprives others of their property by fraud.

SHARPLY, Adv. smartly; severely; acutely.

SHARPNESS, S. the quality of cutting or piercing easily. Sourness, applied to severity, applied to language or treatment. Painfulness. Quickness of apprehension, applied to the mind or senses.

SHARP-SET, Adj. hungry. Eagerly, vehemently desirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, Adj. having a sharp or lank countenance.

To SHA'TTER, V. A. [Belg.] to break into pieces.

S H E

into many pieces. Neuterly, to break into fragments by a fall or any force.

SHATTER, S. a fragment of a thing broken into several pieces.

SHATTERBRAIN, or SHATTERBRAIN, Adj. crazy-headed; inattentive; not consistent.

To SHAVE, V. A. [preter. *shaved*; part. *shaven* or *shaved*. Sax.] to cut hair by a razor. To cut close. To skim by passing lightly over. To cut in thin slices. To strip or oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVER, S. one that practises the art of shaving. One closely attentive to his own interest. A robber.

SHAVING, S. any thin piece pared off from a body.

SHAW, S. [Belg.] a thicket or small wood.

SHA'BANDER, S. among the Persians, great officer; a viceroy.

SHA'W-FOWL, S. an artificial bird made for fowlers to shoot at.

SHAWM, S. [Teut.] a haut-boy, or cornet.

SHE, Pron. [in the oblique cases, *her*.] the pronoun demonstrative of the feminine gender, alluding to some woman mentioned before, and sometimes used absolutely for a female or woman. The female of any species.

SHEAF, [*sheaf*] S. [plural *sheaves*. Sax.] a bundle tied in a bundle after mowing. Any bundle or collection of things tied together.

To SHEAR, [*shear*] V. A. [preter. *sheared*, part. *shorn*. Sax.] to cut by two blades moving on a rivet.

SHEAR, or SHEARS, [*shears*] S. [seldom used in the singular. Sax.] an instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a rivet, between which the thing to be cut is placed; distinguished from *scissors*, because larger. A year, applied to the age of a sheep.

SHE'ARER, [*shearer*] S. one that clips with shears, particularly one that shears sheep.

SHEATH, [*sheath*] S. [Sax.] the case of any thing. The scabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, or SHEATHE, [*sheathe*] V. A. [Sax.] to put into a case or scabbard. To defend or preserve by an outward case or covering. To fit with a sheath.

To SHED, V. A. [Sax.] to pour out or fall; to scatter, or let fall. Neuterly, to let fall its parts.

SHED, S. [supposed to be corrupted from *shed*] a slight covering or pent-house. In composition, it implies, effusion, or spilling; "*shed-bed*."

SHE'DDER, S. a spiller; one who sheds.

SHEEN, or SHE'ENY, Adj. glittering; shiny; bright.

SHEEN, S. a brightness; splendor.

SHEEP, S. [plur. also *sheep*. Sax.] the animal whose hide is covered with wool, and

S H E

whose flesh is called mutton. Figuratively, an ignorant and silly person.

SHEEP-COT, S. a small inclosure for sheep.

SHEEP-FOLD, S. [Sax.] an inclosure for sheep.

SHEEP-HOOK, S. a hook fastened to a pole, used by shepherds.

SHEEPISH, Adj. bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHNESS, S. bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEEP-SHE'ARING, S. the time, or feast made, when sheep are sheared.

SHEEP'S-EYE, S. a modest or diffident look cast by lovers at each other.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonshire, whose market is disused; but it has three fairs, on April 10, August 12, and October 10, for cattle. It is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Biddeford, and 209 W. by S. of London.

SHEER, Adj. [Sax.] pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, Adv. clean; quick; at once.

To SHEER, V. A. see *SHEAR*. Neuterly, to *sheer off*; to steal or slip away.

SHEERNE'SS, a fort in Kent, seated on the point where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain.

SHEET, S. [Sax.] a broad or large piece of linen. The linen of a bed. In a ship, the ropes bent to the clews of the sails. Figuratively, the canvas of the sail. As much paper as is made in one body. Any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, [*sheet-anchor*] S. the largest anchor in a ship.

To SHEET, V. A. to supply or furnish with sheets. To cover as with a *sheet*.

SHE'FIELD, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It has been long noted for edge-tools, knives, and swords. It is 30 miles N. of Derby, and 159 N. W. by N. of London.

SHE'FFORD, or SHE'LFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on January 23, Easter-Monday, May 19, and October 10 for cattle. It is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Bedford, and 42 N. by W. of London.

SHE'FNAL, or SHIF'NAL, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 8, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs; and on November 22, for the same, and hops. It is 9 miles N. of Bridgenorth, and 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. of London.

SHEILDS, or SHEALS, S. and N. two sea-

sea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland; neither has market nor fair, but are remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coals, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle, and 188 N. by W. of London.

SHE'KEL, S. a Jewish coin, valued at 2s. 6d. sterling.

SHELF, S. [plur. *shelves*. Belg.] a board placed edgewise against a wall on a supporter, so that any thing may be placed on it. A sand-bank or shallow part of the sea; a rock under shallow water.

SHELL, S. [Belg.] the hard covering or external crust of any thing. The hard covering in which fish, snails, &c. are lodged. The covering of the seeds of such plants as have pods. The outer part of a house. The covering of an egg. The external part. A kind of rough coffin in which dead bodies are laid till that in which they are to be interred is finished.

To **SHELL**, V. A. to take out of the shell; to strip of the shell. Neuterly, to fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHE'LTR, S. [according to Skinner, from *shell*; but according to Davies from *scyld*, Sax. a shield] a cover from external injury or violence. A protector; defender. The state of being protected; security, defence.

To **SHE'LTR**, V. A. to cover, defend, or protect from external violence; to harbour. To betake to a cover, followed by *under*. To conceal. Neuterly, to make use of a shelter; to give shelter.

SHE'LVING, Adj. sloping; inclining; having declivity.

SHE'LVY, Adj. shallow; rocky; full of banks.

To **SHEND**, V. A. [pret. and part. pass. *shent*. Sax.] to ruin, spoil, disgrace, or blame. To overpower, surpass.

SHE'PHERD, S. [Sax.] one who tends sheep. Figuratively, a minister.

SHE'HERDESS, S. a woman that tends sheep.

SHE'PPEY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town, called Queenborough.

SHE'PTON-MA'LLET, or **SHIPTON-MA'LLET**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on August 8, for all sorts of cattle and cheese. It is seated under Mendip hill, and is pretty large, being inhabited by several wealthy clothiers. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 115 W. of London.

SHE'RBET, S. [Arab.] the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar. Lemonade.

SHE'RBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday after Holy-Thursdays for all sorts of cattle; on July 18, for cattle and wool; on July 26, for wool and lambs and on the first Monday in October for wool and all sorts of cattle. It is very pleasantly seated and watered, and is a large, well inhabited and frequented place. It has a handsome free-school, and had a castle now in ruins. It is 35 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 117 W. by S. of London.

SHE'RBURN, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horses and fairs. It is a small but well inhabited place, has a famous free-school, and is seated on a river which soon falls into the Ouse. It is 16 miles S. W. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London.

SHE'RIFF, S. [plural *sheriffs*. Sax.] an officer of a county, who is to see the king's orders executed; to impanel juries; bring causes and criminals to trials, &c.

SHE'RIFFALTY, **SHE'RIFFDOM**, **SHE'RIFFSHIP**, or **SHE'RIFFWICK**, S. the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHE'RRIS, or **SHE'RRY**, S. [from *Xeres*, a town of Andalusia] a kind of Spanish wine.

SHE'RTONE, a village in Wiltshire with two fairs, on May 12, and October 4, for oxen and fat cattle.

SHIDE, S. [Sax.] a board; a cutting.

SHIELD, [*sheld*] S. [Sax.] a buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off darts or blows. Defence or protection. A protector. In Heraldry, the scutcheon on which the bearings of an armory are placed.

To **SHIELD**, [*sheld*] V. A. [Sax.] to cover with a shield. Figuratively, to defend.

To **SHIFT**, V. N. to change place. To change, or give place to something else. To change cloaths, especially linen. To find some expedient for subsistence or safety. To practise indirect methods. Actively, to change or alter. Followed by *away*, to send a person away by some expedient. To change the position of a thing. To change cloaths or dress in fresh ones. Used with *off*, to defer, or send away by some expedient.

SHIFT, S. an expedient in order to free one's self from a pressing necessity. A mean expedient, or last recourse. An evasion or artifice. A linen garment worn by women next their bodies.

SHIFTER, S. a sly, artful fellow.

SHI'LLING, S. [from *scild*, Sax. because of the shield thereon] a silver coin in value 12 pence, or the twentieth part of a pound sterling. There were none coined till 1526, and these Stow calls *groats*; but Fabian mentions them under their proper name, *Henry VIII.*

SHI'LL

SHILL-I-SHALL-Y, Adv. [a corrupt repetition of *shall I?*] in a hesitating manner; in suspense.

SHILY, Adv. not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN, S. [Sax.] the forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, V. N. [preter. *I shone*, or *have shined*. Sax.] to glisten; to emit light or brightness. To appear glossy. To be gay, beautiful, conspicuous or eminent. Followed by *upon*, to shew favour, or be propitious. To enlighten.

SHINE, S. splendor or brightness; fair weather.

SHINESS, S. the quality of being unwilling to be familiar.

SHINGLES, [*shingles*] S. [wants the singular. Lat.] a herpes consisting of pustules breaking out in various parts of the body, which it surrounds like a belt. Small pieces of wood in form like a wedge, used in covering roofs instead of tiles.

SHIP, a termination used in composition, borrowed from the Sax. *scip*, *scyp*, or *schip*. Belg. and signifies office or employment.

SHIP, S. [Belg.] a large hollow building with decks, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, V. A. to put into, or transport by a ship.

SHIPBOARD, S. seldom used but adverbially, as a *shipboard*, or on *shipboard*, i. e. within a ship.

SHIPTON, or **SHIPSTON**, a town in Wiltshire, though surrounded by Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and fairs, on June 22, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is 4 miles W. of Banbury, and 34½ N. W. of London.

SHIPWRECK, S. the destruction of ships on rocks, shallows, shelves, &c. The parts of a shattered ship. Destruction or miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, V. A. to destroy by striking on rocks or shelves. To reduce to a wretched condition.

SHIPWRIGHT, [*shíprít*] S. a builder of ships.

SHERE, S. [Sax.] a division of a kingdom; a county; a part of the kingdom under the sheriff.

SHIRT, S. [Dan.] the under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, V. A. to cover or clothe with shirt.

SHITTIM, or **SHITTAH**, S. [Heb.] a kind of precious wood, hard, tough, smooth, without knots, growing in Arabia, and mentioned in the Pentateuch.

To SHIVER, V. N. [Teut.] to quake or shudder as with cold or fear. To fall at once into many parts, from *schuyve*, Belg. a slice. To break by one act into many pieces; to shatter.

SHIVER, S. a fragment of a thing broken into many pieces.

SHOAD, [*shod*] S. among Miners, denotes a train of metalline stones, serving in the discovery of mines.

SHOAL, [*shál*] S. [Sax.] a throng, crowd, or multitude. A sand bank, or shallow place.

To SHOAL, [*shál*] V. N. to throng or crowd together. To be shallow; to become shallow.

SHOAL, [*shál*] Adj. shallow.

SHO'ALY, [*shály*] Adj. full of shallows.

SHOCK, S. [Belg.] the force with which two bodies moving in contrary directions meet. External violence or concussion. The conflict of armies. An offence, or impression of disgust. A pile of six sheaves of corn, from *shock*, old Belg. A rough dog; a short head of hair, from *shagg*.

To SHOCK, V. A. [Belg. see **SHAKE**] to shake by violence. To offend or disgust. Neuterly, to be offensive.

To SHOCK, V. N. [from the noun] to build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, for *shoed*, the preter. and part. pass. of **SHOE**.

SHOE, S. [plural *shoes*, formerly *shoon*. Sax.] a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, V. A. [preter. and part. pass. *shod*] to fit with, or put on, a shoe.

SHOEMAKER, S. one whose profession is to make shoes.

To SHOG, V. A. see **SHAKE** or **SHOCK**.

SHONE, the preter. and part. pass. of **SHINE**.

SHOOK, the preter. of **SHAKE**.

To SHOOT, V. A. [preter. *shot*, part. pass. *shot* or *shotten*. Sax.] to discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed and violence. To discharge from a bow or gun. To let off. To hit with any thing discharged from a bow or gun. To sprout or grow, applied to vegetables. To emit or dart. To fit each other. To push forward. To pass through with speed. Neuterly, to be emitted. To germinate. To protuberate, or stick out, followed by *out*. To become any thing suddenly, used with *up*. To move along swiftly. To be affected with a quick and intermitting pain.

SHOOT, S. the act or impression of any thing discharged from a bow, &c. The act of hitting, or endeavouring to hit, with something discharged from a bow or gun. A branch issuing from the main stock, from *schuten*, Belg.

SHOOTER, S. an archer; a gunner.

SHOP, S. [Sax.] a place where any thing is sold. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPKEEPER, S. a trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPMAN, S. a petty trader.

SHORE, S. [Sax.] the coast or land which borders

borders on the sea. A drain, properly spelt *sewer*. The support of a building; a buttress; from *schoren*, Belg.

To **SHORE**, V. A. [Belg.] to prop, or support from falling; followed by *up*.

SHORN, participle of **SHEAR**.

SHORT, Adj. [Sax.] measuring little, opposed to long. Not long in space or extent. Of small continuance. Repeated by quick returns. Not equal to a person's merits or excellencies. Defective; scanty. Not able to attain an end, after *fall*. Not long distant, or coming soon. Quick or unexpected. Not going so far as was intended. Narrow. Brittle.

SHORT, S. a concise or summary account.

SHORT, Adv. used in composition only, a small space of time; not long.

To **SHORTEN**, V. A. to deprive of length, applied to space or time. To contract, or abbreviate. To hinder from going on. To cut off; to defeat. To lop.

SHORT-HAND, S. a method of writing so as to save time and paper.

SHORTLY, Adv. quickly; briefly.

SHORTNESS, S. the quality of being short, either in time or space. Brevity; conciseness. Deficiency; imperfection.

SHORTSIGHTED, [*shortsited*] Adj. unable to see far.

SHORTWINDED, Adj. asthmatic.

SHOT, the preter. and part. pass. of **SHOOT**.

SHOT, S. [Belg.] the act of shooting. Any thing discharged from a gun. A globe of lead used in charging fire-arms. A sum charged, or a reckoning; from *escot*, Fr.

SHOTTEN, Adj. without roe; having ejected its spawn.

To **SHOVE**, V. A. [Belg.] to push by main strength. To drive a vessel by means of a pole thrust hard against the bottom of a river. To push or rush against. Neuterly, to push before one. To row in a boat by means of a pole thrust against the bottom of a river.

SHOVE, S. the act of shoving; a push.

SHOVEL, S. [Belg.] an instrument with a broad blade raised on the edges, and a long handle, used in throwing coals on a fire, &c.

To **SHOVEL**, V. A. to throw or heap with a shovel. To gather in great quantities.

SHOVEL-BOARD, S. a long board on which pieces of metal are pushed towards a mark.

SHOULD, [pron. *should*] V. N. [Sax.] It is thus declined, *I should, thou shouldst, he should. Like the Saxon, Ic sceold, thu sceoldest, be sceold* this is a kind of auxiliary verb, used in the conjunctive mood, and generally implies business or duty; as, "*I should go*," i. e. it is my business or duty to go. When preceded by *if*, it implies chance; as, "*If I should go*," i. e. if it happens that I go.

SHOULDER, S. [Belg.] the joint which connects the arm to the body. In butcher's meat, the upper part of the foreleg. A rising part or prominence.

To **SHOULDER**, V. A. to push with violence and insolence. To put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDHAM, a village in Norfolk with two fairs, on September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

To **SHOUT**, V. N. to cry aloud in triumph, joy, or exultation.

SHOUT, S. a loud and vehement cry of joy, triumph, or exultation.

SHOUTER, S. he who shouts.

To **SHOW**, [*shō*] V. A. [preter. *showed* and *shown*, part. pass. *shown*. Johnson serves, that this word is frequently written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced as its radix *schowen*, Belg. he thinks it best to adjust the orthography to the pronunciation] produce to the sight or view. To prove, or give a proof. To publish or proclaim, followed by *forth*. To make known. To offer; to afford. To direct, or point out the way. To explain, teach, or tell. Neuterly, to appear to have the appearance.

SHOW, [*shō*] S. something remarkable, exposed to view for moral instruction. A superficial or mere external appearance. A ostentatious display. An object attracting attention or notice. A splendid appearance. Likeness. Speciousness.

SHOW-BREAD, or **SHEW-BREAD**, S. the loaves of bread among the Jews, of which the priest of the week placed every Sabbath day on the golden table, covered with leaves of gold, and twelve in number.

SHOWER, [the *ow* in this word and two following is pron. as in *now*] S. [Belg.] moderate or violent fall of rain. Any thing descending thick. Any profusion, or liberal distribution.

To **SHOWER**, V. A. to wet or drench with rain. To pour down. To distribute liberally or profusely. Neuterly, to be rainy.

SHOWERY, Adj. rainy.

SHOWISH, [*shōish*] Adj. gaudy; splendid; ostentatious.

SHOWN, preter. and part. pass. of **SHOW**.

SHRANK, preter. of **SHRINK**.

To **SHRED**, V. A. [preter. *shred*. Sax.] to cut into small or thin pieces, commonly applied to cloth or herbs.

SHRED, S. a small piece cut off. A fragment.

SHREW, S. [Teut.] a peevish, turbulent, clamorous, vexatious, spiteful, malignant man.

SHREWD, Adj. [contracted from *shrewd*] having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; mischievous; troublesome. Cunning; subtle; maliciously sly. Bad. Painful, pinching.

SHREWDLY, Adv. mischievously; slyly; with strong suspicion.

SHREWDNESS, S. sly cunning; mischievousness.

SHREWISH, Adj. possessing the qualities of a shrew.

SHREWMOUSE, S. [Sax.] a mouse whose bite is falsely supposed to be venomous. Hence some derive *shrew*.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and 7 fairs, on Saturday after March 15, Wednesday after Easter-week, Wednesday before Whitsunday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, cheese, linen and cloth; on July 3, and August 11, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, cheese, linen, sheep, and lambs wool; on October 2, and December 12, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, butter, cheese, and linen. It is seated in the heart of the county, on a pleasant ascent, and on the banks of the Severn, which almost surrounds it. It contains 14 parish-churches, besides a chapel, two of which are handsome structures, adorned with lofty spire-steeple. It is a large place, with handsome houses and good streets, full of inhabitants. It is a corporation, with the title of an earldom, has a large free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 14 common-council men, and a town-clerk. The town is near two miles long, and the streets mostly broad, and paved. It is 40 miles W. of Litchfield, 21 N. W. of Bridgewater, and 159 N. W. of London.

To **SHRIEK**, [*shreek*] V. N. [Dan.] to cry with anguish, or terror; to scream. See **SHRIEK**.

SHRIEK, S. [Dan.] a loud cry caused by anguish or terror.

SHRIFT, S. [Sax.] a confession made to a priest. Obsolete.

SHRILL, Adj. [formed from the sound] sounding with a piercing and tremulous noise.

To **SHRILL**, V. N. to sound sharp, and shrill.

SHRIMP, S. [Dan.] a small crustaceous animal. A little wrinkled man, or dwarf, in contempt.

SHRINE, S. [Lat.] a case in which something sacred is repositied. Used poetically, of an altar.

To **SHRINK**, V. N. [preter. *shrank*, or *shrank*, participle *shrank*, or *shrunken*. Sax.] to contract into less room; to shrivel from loss of moisture. To withdraw or fall back in order to avoid danger. Actively, to lessen the measure of a thing by contracting it.

SHRINK, S. corrugation; contraction of the body into less compass.

To **SHRIVE, V. A.** [preter. *shrove*. Sax.] to hear at confession. To confess a person.

To **SHRIVEL, V. N.** [Belg.] to contract into wrinkles. Actively, to make a thing contract into wrinkles, used with *up*.

SHRIVER, S. a confessor.

SHROPSHIRE, an English county, 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and bounded by Cheshire on the N, Denbighshire and

Montgomeryshire on the W. Herefordshire on the S. and Staffordshire on the E. It contains 22,380 houses, 139,680 inhabitants, 170 parishes, and 16 market towns, 5 of which send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs thro' the midst of the county, the Terne, the Clun, and the Rea, with several other lesser streams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal, iron, and other commodities. The air is sharp and cold on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts temperate enough. Shrewsbury is the capital town.

SHROTON, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on September 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and all sorts of haberdashery ware.

SHROUD, S. [Sax.] a cover or shelter. A winding sheet, or dress of a dead person. Ropes turned as ladders, from the sides of a ship to the topmasts.

To **SHROUD, V. A.** to dress in a shroud; to shelter from danger; to cover, hide or conceal. Neuterly, to harbour, or take shelter.

SHROVE, preter of **SHRIVE**.

SHROVE-TIDE, or **SHROVE-TUESDAY, S.** [from *shrove*, preter. of *shrive*, to confess, and *tide* or *tuesday*] the time of confession; the day before Ash-wednesday or Lent, on which anciently persons went to confession.

SHRUB, S. [Sax.] a bush or small tree. A liquor made of orange-juice, spirits and sugar.

SHRUBBY, Adj. full of shrubs; bushy.

To **SHRUG, V. N.** [Belg.] to express horror or dissatisfaction by moving the shoulders towards the head. Actively, to contract or draw upwards, followed by *shoulders*.

SHRUG, S. a motion of the shoulders upwards to express horror or dissatisfaction.

To **SHUDDER, V. N.** [Belg.] to quake with fear or aversion.

To **SHUFFLE, [shuff]** V. A. [Sax.] to throw into disorder, so that one thing may take place of another; to remove or put by with some artifice; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to shake or get rid of by struggling, used with *off*; to form in a confused or clandestine manner, used with *up*. Neuterly, to put a pack of cards into new order; to play mean tricks, frauds or evasions; to struggle, to shift; to move with an awkward gait, or with the feet drawn along the ground.

SHUFFLE, [shuff] S. the act of disordering things, or moving them so as to make them take place of each other; a trick or artifice.

SHUFFLER, S. he who plays tricks, or shuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, Adv. with an irregular gait.

To **SHUN, V. A.** [Sax.] to avoid; to endeavour to escape; to decline; to eschew. **SYNON.** We *shun* those persons whom we would not see, or by whom we would not be seen; we *avoid* doing things that are disagreeable to us; we *fly* both persons and things which we fear and dread. *Shun* is generally applied to persons; *dread*, to things.

To **SHUT, V. A.** [preter. and part. pass. *shut*. Belg.] to put together so that nothing can get in or out, opposed to open. To inclose or confine. To bar or exclude. To draw the eyelid close over the eye. To contract, applied to the hand. Used with *out*, to exclude or deny admission. Used with *up*, to confine; to conclude. Neuterly, to be closed; to close itself.

SHUT, S. the act of closing. A small door or cover.

SHUTTER, S. one that closes any thing that stood open. A door or board by which windows are secured in the night.

SHUTTLECOCK, S. [spelt likewise *shuttlecock*. Johnson supposes it may properly be called *shuttlecock*, i. e. a cork driven to and fro like a weaver's *shuttle*] a cork stuck with feathers, and driven on high with a battle-dore.

SHUTTLE, [shuttle] S. [Isl.] the instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads of his work.

SHY, Adj. [Belg.] reserved; coy; not willing to be acquainted or familiar. Cautious; chary. Keeping at a distance, and unwilling to approach. Suspicious; jealous.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire, in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Russia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. Hither the Russian emperors send the great men of their court into exile that have displeased them, as well as all other persons of whom they would purge the center of their dominions. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolskoi is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Muscovites.

SIBILANT, Adj. [Lat.] hissing.

SIBILATION, S. [Lat.] a hissing sound.

SIBYLS, in Pagan History, were certain women said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit, and to have delivered

oracles, fore-shewing the fates and revolutions of kingdoms.

To **SICCATE, [sikkate]** V. A. [Lat.] to dry.

SICCATION, [sikkation] S. the act of drying.

SICCI'FICK, [sikkifick] Adj. [Lat.] arid, causing driness.

SICCITY, [sikkity] S. [Lat.] driness; aridity; want of moisture.

SIC'E, S. [Fr.] the number six at dice.

SICILY, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, bounded by the sea, and separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Latin poets. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; only Sicily abounds much more in corn. It is said to contain one million of inhabitants who in general have a very bad character. Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna, but the king of Spain dying in 1763, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son, Ferdinand, became king of the Two Sicilies. Mount Aetna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demona, about 165 miles in length, and 110 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruit.

SICK, Adj. [Belg.] deprived of health; afflicted with disease. Disordered in the stomach, or squeamish. Corrupted. Disgusted.

To **SICKEN, V. A.** to destroy health; to make sick. To impair; to weaken. Neuterly, to grow sick; to be diseased. To be disgusted with disgust, or loathing. To decay; to languish.

SICKLE, [sickle] S. [Belg.] the instrument with which corn is cut. A reaping hook.

SICKLINESS, S. disposition to sickness; habitual sickness, or disease.

SICKLY, Adj. diseased, infirm, unhealthy; faint, disordered, languid, weak.

SICKNESS, S. [Sax.] the state of being infirm in health. A disease. Squeamishness or disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, S. [Sax.] the part of animals where the ribs are placed. Any part of a body exposed to another part. A margin, verge, edge. Situation. Half of any thing. Interest; sect; faction.

SIDE, Adj. oblique, opposed to direct.

To **SIDE, V. A.** to join with any party followed by *with*.

SIDE-BOARD, [side-board] S. a table on which plate and other conveniences are placed by the side of that at which the guests

SIDE-BOX, S. a box on one side of the theatre.

SIDE-LONG, Adj. lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct; not in opposition.

SIDERAL, Adj. [Lat.] starry; astral.

SIDERATION, S. [Lat.] a sudden mortification; a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense. See **SYDERATION**.

SIDESMAN, S. an assistant to a churchwarden.

SIDE-WAYS, or SIDEWISE, Adv. on one side; obliquely; indirectly; laterally.

SIDLAM or SIDLAND, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on December 6, for all sorts of cattle.

SIDLEY, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Monday after June 29, for pedlars ware.

SIDMOUTH, a sea-port town in Devonshire, with a small market, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Monday after September 1, for cattle. It is a small fishing town, seated on the sea-shore, and was formerly pretty considerable, before its harbour was choked up. It is 162 miles W. by S. of London.

SIEGE, [seje] S. [Fr.] the act of besetting a fortified place. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. Throne; seat. Obsolete.

TO SIEGE, [seje] V. A. [Fr.] to lay siege.

SIENNE'SE, a duchy in Italy; bounded on the N. by the Florentino; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the duchy of Castro; on the east by the Perugino, and Orvietano; and on the W. by the Florentino, and the Tuscan sea; being about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital town.

SIEVE, [pron. sīv. See SIFT.] S. an instrument used in separating small particles from grosser, consisting of a piece of lawn, hair, or cyprus, strained and fastened to a hoop; a searce; a bolter.

TO SIFT, V. A. [Sax.] to separate by a sieve. To pass through a sieve. To separate, or part. Figuratively, to try, to examine, to scrutinize, to scan.

SIFTER, S. he who sifts.

SIG, used in compounds, is derived from *signum*, victory. Thus *Sigward* implies a victorious preserver.

TO SIGH, [sī] V. N. [Sax.] to breathe so as to be heard, when oppressed with sorrow; to suspire. Actively, to lament.

SIGH, [sī] S. a violent breathing which may be heard, when oppressed with grief. Sufferation.

SIGHT, [sīt] S. [Belg.] the perception of objects by the eye. The act of seeing or beholding; vision. Open view, or a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. Notice or knowledge. The eye. An aperture to look

through. A show, spectacle, or something remarkable to be seen.

SIGHTLESS, [sītless] Adj. blind. Offensive to the eye; unpleasant to look at.

SIGHTLY, [sītly] Adj. pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

SIGIL, S. [Lat.] a seal.

SIGN, [sīn] S. [Lat.] a token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown; indication. A wonder or miracle. A picture or board hung out on the outside of a tradesman's house. A memorial. A constellation in the zodiac. A mark. A symbol, or type. The subscription of a person's name. **SYNON.** The *sign* makes known, and is sometimes natural. The *signal* gives notice, and is always arbitrary. The appearances of the face are commonly the *signs* of what passes in the heart. The hoisting of a flag in one ship is a *signal* to the other.

TO SIGN, [sīn] V. A. [Lat.] to mark; to ratify by subscribing one's name; to betoken, or represent typically.

SIGNAL, S. [Fr.] notice given by some token. A sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, Adj. [Fr.] remarkable; eminent; conspicuous.

TO SIGNALIZE, V. A. [Fr.] to make eminent or remarkable; to celebrate; to render illustrious.

SIGNALLY, Adv. remarkably; memorably; eminently.

SIGNATURE, S. [Fr.] a sign or mark impressed on a thing; a stamp. A mark on any matter, particularly plants, by which their medicinal use is pointed out. A proof or evidence. Among Printers, a letter of the alphabet, or other mark, made use of to distinguish different sheets. Subscription, or the signing of a person's name.

SIGNET, S. [Fr.] a seal, peculiarly applied to that of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, or SIGNIFICANCY, S. [see SIGNIFY] the power of signifying; meaning. Force; energy. Importance; moment; consequence.

SIGNIFICANT, Adj. [Lat.] expressive of something else. Standing as a sign of something. forcible in conveying the meaning intended. Important.

SIGNIFICATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making known, or conveying ideas by signs. A meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] betokening by an external sign. forcible; emphatic; expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, S. that which signifies or betokens.

TO SIGNIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to declare by some token or sign. To mean; to express. To import, or weigh, when used interrogatively. To make known; to ratify. Neuterly, to stand for an idea; to express a meaning.

SIGNIORY, S. [Ital.] see **SEIGNIORITY**.
SILENCE,

SILENCE, *S.* [Lat.] a state wherein nothing is perceived by the ear. The act or state of refraining from speaking. Stillness. Taciturnity; quietness. Secrecy.

To **SILENCE**, *V. A.* to still; to oblige to refrain from speaking.

SILENT, *Adj.* [Lat.] mute; not speaking. Not talkative. Still, or without noise.

SILENTLY, *Adv.* without speech or noise; without mention; mutely.

SILE'SIA, a province in Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg, and Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary; on the E. by Poland; and on the W. by Lower Lusatia, and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and some geographers pretend that there are 100 cities, 352 towns, 863 castles, 4000 gentlemen's houses, and 41618 villages. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILICIOUS, [*silicibus*] *Adj.* [Lat.] made of hair.

SILICULOSE, *Adj.* [Lat.] husky; full of husks.

SILIGINOSE, *Adj.* [Lat.] made of fine wheat.

SIL'LIQUA, *S.* [Lat.] among Gold Refiners, a carat, of which six make a scruple. In Botany, the seed vessel, pod, husk, or shell of plants that are of the pulse kind.

SIL'LIQUOSE, or **SIL'LIQUOUS**, *Adj.* having a pod or capsula.

SILK, *S.* [Sax.] a fine thread spun by a butterfly. A manufacture made of the silk-worm's threads.

SILKEN, *Adj.* made of silk. Dressed in silk. Figuratively, soft or tender.

SILKWORM, *S.* the worm that spins silk.

SILKY, *Adj.* made of silk. Soft; pliant.

SILL, *S.* [Sax.] the timber or stone at the foot of a door. A threshold.

SILLABUB, *S.* curds made by milking on vinegar, cyder, wine, &c.

SILLINESS, *S.* foolishness; simplicity.

SILLY, *Adj.* [Teut.] harmless; inoffensive; innocent; plain; artless. Weak; helpless. Simple; foolish; witless.

SILMISTON, or **SINMISTON**, a village in Suffex, with a fair on September 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

SILSOE, a village in Bedfordshire, on the road from London to Bedford, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 21, for all sorts of cattle. Distant from London 41 miles.

SILT, *S.* mud; slime.

SILVAN, *Adj.* [Lat.] abounding in woods; woody.

SILVER, *S.* [Belg.] a white, shining, hard metal, next in weight to gold. Any thing of soft or whitish splendor. Coin or money made of silver.

SILVER, *Adj.* white like silver; having

a pale lustre; made of silver; soft of voice. To **SILVER**, *V. A.* to cover the surface with silver. To adorn with a whitish or mild lustre. To cover with something white and shining.

SILVERSMITH, *S.* one that works in silver.

SILVERTON, a village in Devonshire, 8 miles W. of Exeter, with two fairs, on June 24, and September 4, for cattle.

SILVERY, *Adj.* besprinkled with silver.

SIMAR, *S.* [Fr.] a woman's robe.

SIMETER, *S.* see **CIMETER**.

SIMILAR, *Adj.* [Lat.] homogeneous; having one part like another. Resembling; like.

SIMILARITY, *S.* likeness; resemblance.

SIMILE, *S.* [Lat.] a comparison by which any thing is explained or aggrandized.

SIMILITUDE, *S.* [Lat.] likeness; resemblance. A comparison, or simile.

To **SIMMER**, *V. N.* [formerly spelt *simber*; formed from the sound] to boil gently. To boil with a gentle hissing or motion.

SIMNEL, *S.* [Sax.] a kind of cake made of sugar, flour, plums, saffron, &c.

SIMONI'AC, *S.* [Fr.] one that buys or sells preferments in the church.

SIMONI'ACAL, *Adj.* guilty of simony, or of buying and selling livings in the church.

SIMONY, *S.* [Fr.] the crime of buying and selling church preferments.

To **SIMPER**, *V. N.* [perhaps from *simmer*, as it seems to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling] to smile; generally applied to foolish smiling.

SIMPER, *S.* a smile, generally applied to a foolish one.

SIMPLE, [*simpel*] *Adj.* [Lat.] plain; sincere; without design or artifice; unskilled harmless. Uncompounded; not complicated. Single; only one. Silly.

SIMPLE, [*simpel*] *S.* [Fr.] a single ingredient; a drug. Popularly used for an herb.

To **SIMPLE**, [*simpel*] *V. N.* to gather herbs.

SIMPLENESS, [*simplesse*] *S.* the quality of being without art, experience or composition.

SIMPLER, *S.* an herbarist.

SIMPLETON, [*simpleton*] *S.* a silly, harmless, and unexperienced person.

SIMPLI'CITY, *S.* [Lat.] freedom from art, artifice, cunning, or fraud. Plainness. Singleness. Weakness; silliness.

SIMPLIST, *S.* one skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, *Adv.* artlessly; without addition; merely; foolishly.

To **SIMULATE**, *V. A.* to dissemble or feign.

SIMULA'TION, *S.* [Lat.] the act or vice of pretending something to be which is not.

SIMULTA'NEOUS, *Adj.* [Lat.] adding together; existing at the same time; co-existent.

SIN, *S.* [Sax.] any act which is contrary to the laws of God. Figuratively, an habit.

and negligence of religion. A man enormously wicked.

To **SIN**, V. N. [Sax.] to act contrary to the laws of God, and to neglect the rites and laws of religion.

SINAPISM, S. [Gr.] a medicine of mustard to raise blisters, &c.

SINCE, Adv. [Sax.] it being true; because that; from the time that; ago, before this. Used as a preposition, after that time.

SINCE'RE, Adj. [Lat.] unhurt. Faithful. Pure; uncorrupted. Honest; ingenuous.

SINCE'RITY, or **SINCE'RENESS**, S. [Lat.] freedom from hypocrisy or dissimulation. Faithfulness; integrity; honesty; ingenuousness.

SINCIPIUT, S, in Anatomy, is the forepart of the head, reaching from the forehead to the coronal suture.

SINDON, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, is a little round piece of silk, linen, or lint, used in dressing a wound after trepanning.

SINE, S. [Lat.] in Geometry, a line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly on the diameter drawn from the other end.

SINE, used in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and signifies *without*.

SINECURE, S. [Lat.] an office where a person is entitled to a revenue without trouble.

SINNEW, S. [Sax.] a tendon or ligament by which the joints are moved; a nerve. Figuratively, that which gives strength or support.

SINNEWY, Adj. consisting of sinews or nerves. Figuratively, strong, nervous, or forcible.

SINFUL, Adj. [Sax.] contrary to any divine command. Wicked; impious; unchristianized; ungodly; irreligious.

SINFULLY, Adv. impiously; wickedly.

SINFULNESS, S. wickedness; impiety.

To **SING**, V. N. [preter. *sang*, or *sung*, past. pass. *sung*. Sax.] to utter in a melodious or musical manner. Figuratively, to relate poetically. Actively, to mention or relate in poetry. To celebrate or praise. To pronounce in a musical manner.

To **SINCE**, [sinje] V. A. [Sax.] to scorch, to burn in a slight or superficial manner.

SINGER, [the g pron. hard] S. one whose profession is to sing.

SINGING-MASTER, S. one who teaches to sing.

SINGLE, [singl] Adj. [Lat.] not more than one; only one. Particular or individual. Not compounded. Alone, or without any companion. Unmarried. Not double, applied to flowers. Pure or uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. That in which one is opposed to one; followed by *combat*.

To **SINGLE**, [singl] V. A. to choose out one among others, used with *out*. To take one. To separate. To withdraw.

SINGLENES, [singlness] S. simplicity; singleness.

SINGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] representing only one determinate thing or person. Particular; unexampled, Different from others. In Grammar, denoting only one, not plural.

SINGULARIFY, S. [Fr.] to give character or quality by which a person is, or affects to be, distinguished from others. An oddity, A curiosity.

To **SINGULARIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to make particular or single.

SINISTER, Adj. [Lat.] left; being on the left hand. Figuratively, bad; unlucky; perverse; inauspicious; unfair.

To **SINK**, V. N. [preter. *I sunk*, formerly *I sank*, part. pass. *sunk* or *junken*. Sax.] to descend in any fluid or liquor. To fall gradually. To enter or penetrate into any thing. To contract or grow less, with respect to height or depth. Figuratively, to be overwhelmed, used with *beneath* or *under*. To decline; to tend to ruin. To be received or impressed deeply, used with *down*. To fall into a state of rest or indolence. Actively, to force under water, and render incapable of floating or swimming. To make deep by digging. To depress or degrade. To diminish in quantity or value. To crush or overbear. To make to decline. To suppress, conceal, or convert to one's use by fraud; applied to money.

SINK, S. [Sax.] a drain or jakes. Any place where filth or corruption is suffered to collect.

SINKING-FUND, S. is a provision made by Parliament, consisting of the surpluses of other funds, intended to be appropriated to the payment of the national debts; on the credit of which very large sums have been borrowed for public uses.

SINLESS, Adj. free from sin.

SINLESSNESS, S. exemption from sin.

SINNER, S. one at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. An offender; a criminal.

SIN-OFFERING, S. an expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPER, or **SINOPLE**, S. a species of earth; ruddle.

To **SINUATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bend in and out.

SINUA'TION, S. a bending in and out.

SINUOUS, Adj. [Fr.] bending in and out.

SINUS, S. [Lat.] a bay of the sea. In Surgery, a hollow passage under the flesh, Any fold or opening.

To **SIP**, V. A. [Sax.] to drink by small draughts wherein the lips do but just touch the vessel. To drink in small quantities. Neuterly, to sup or drink a very small quantity.

SIP, S. a small draught or mouthful.

SIPPER, S. one that sips.

SIPPET, S. a little sop.

SIPHON, [sifon] S. [Gr.] a crooked tube or pipe, having one leg longer than the other,

ather, and used in drawing liquors out of vessels.

SIR, *S.* [Brit.] a title of respect, used where we ceremoniously give another the preference. The title of a knight or baronet; and generally added to the word *loin*, when applied to beef, because that joint was once knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, *S.* [Fr.] in Poetry, a father; and also in that sense applied to beasts. A complimentary address to a great personage.

SIREN, *S.* [Lat.] an imaginary monster, supposed to have a human face and a bird's body, which enticed men by its singing, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, *S.* [Gr.] an inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SIRIUS, *S.* [Lat.] the Dog-star.

SIRRAH, *S.* [contracted from *Sir* and *ab*] a word conveying reproach and insult.

SIRUP, or **SYRUP**, *S.* [Arab.] any vegetable juice boiled to a consistence with sugar.

SISTER, *S.* [Sax.] a woman born of the same parents with another person. Figuratively, a woman of the same kind, manners, sentiments, persuasion, or employment. *Sister-in-law*, is a husband's or wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, *S.* the office or duty of a sister. A number of women of the same order.

SISTERLY, *Adj.* like, or becoming a sister.

TO SIT, *V. N.* [preter. *I sat*. Sax.] to occupy a seat; to rest upon the buttocks. To be in a state of rest. To rest or press as a burthen. To settle or abide. To be adjusted, or to suit. To brood, or incubate, applied to birds. To be placed at a table. To be as a member in any solemn assembly. To be placed in order to be painted. *To sit up*, to change a lying posture for a sitting one; to watch, or refrain from going to bed. Actively, to keep one's seat. Followed by a reciprocal pronoun, to place on a seat.

SITE, *S.* [Lat.] situation of one place with respect to another.

SITH, *Adj.* [Sith, Sax.] since; seeing that.

SITHE, *S.* [Sax, this word being variously spelt, Johnson prefers this as the most simple and most agreeable to etymology] a crooked blade joined to a pole, and used in mowing. Scythe.

SITTENBURN, or **SITTINGBOURN**, a town in Kent, a mile to the N. of Milton, and a great thorough-fare between Rochester and Canterbury, provided with several good inns; but has no market, though two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for linen and toys, and on October 10, for linen, woollen-drapery and hardware. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London.

SITTER, *S.* one that sits. A bird that broods.

SITTING, *S.* the posture or act of sitting on a seat. A time at which one exhi-

bits himself to a painter. A meeting of an assembly. A time for which one sits without rising. Incubation.

SITUATE, *Adj.* [Lat.] placed with respect to any thing else. Placed.

SITUATION, *S.* [Fr.] position or place with respect to something else. Condition or state.

SIX, *Adj.* [Sax, Sax, and Fr.] twice three; the next in order after five. To be at *six* and *sevens*, is to be in a state of disorder, confusion and danger.

SIX-PENCE, *S.* a silver coin valued at half a shilling, or as many pence as its name expresses.

SIXSCORE, *S.* six times twenty, or one hundred and twenty.

SIXTEEN, *Adj.* [Sax.] six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, *Adj.* [Sax.] the ordinal of sixteen, or the sixth after the tenth.

SIXTH, *Adj.* [Sax.] the ordinal of six, the next in order beyond the fifth.

SIXTIETH, *Adj.* [Sax.] the ordinal of sixty, or the sixth ten times repeated.

SIXTY, *Adj.* [Sax.] six times ten.

SIZE, *S.* [Johnson supposes it should be *cise*, from *incise*, Lat. or from *affise*, Fr.] the bulk of a body considered as compared with that of another; proportion; bigness. A settled quantity or allowance. Any viscous or glutinous substance, from *fisa*, Ital.

TO SIZE, *V. A.* to arrange or place according to bulk. To settle, or adjust. To smear with any viscous or glutinous substance.

SIZER, *S.* an inferior scholar in Cambridge, synonymous to a Servitor at Oxford.

SIZY, *Adj.* viscous or glutinous.

SKAIN, or **SKEIN**, *S.* [Fr.] a knot thread or silk.

TO SKAIT, *V. A.* to slide on the ice with skates.

SKATE, *S.* [Sax.] a flat sea fish. A kind of shoe, armed with iron, and used in sliding on the ice; written also *Skait*.

SKEAN, or **SKEEN**, *S.* [Eric] a sword or knife; a dagger.

SKELETON, *S.* [Gr.] in Anatomy, an assemblage of all the bones of an animal cleared from their flesh, and disposed in their natural situation. An assemblage or comparison of the principal parts.

SKEPTIC, **SCEPTIC**, *S.* one who doubts or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKEPTICAL, **SCEPTICAL**, *Adj.* relating to a skeptic; pretending to doubt of every thing.

SKEPTICISM, **SCEPTICISM**, *S.* [Gr.] a pretence or profession of doubting of every thing; pyrrhonism.

SKETCH, *S.* [Lat.] an outline or draught; a first plan.

TO SKETCH, *V. A.* to trace the outline of a picture. To lay down a rough draught or plan.

SKEWER, *S.* [Dan.] a wooden pin, used to keep meat in form.

To **SKEWER**, V. A. to sustain with skewers.

SKIE, or **SKY**, an island in Scotland, and one of the largest of the western islands. It is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs and promontories, and there are seven high mountains, near each other, in the middle of the island. The valleys are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The sea about it is full of fish, particularly cod and ling; and there are surprising shoals of herrings in the season.

SKIFF, S. [Fr.] a small light boat.

SKILFUL, Adj. knowing; possessing any art; dextrous; able; experienced.

SKILL, S. [It.] knowledge, readiness, or dexterity in any art; dexterity; artfulness. Any particular art.

SKILLET, S. [Fr.] a small kettle or boiler.

To **SKIM**, V. A. see **SCUM**.

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, Adj. wild; wandering. A cant word.

SKIN, S. [Dan.] the natural covering of the flesh.

To **SKIN**, V. A. to flay or strip the skin. To cover with skin. To cover the surface, used with *over*.

SKINK, S. [Sax.] drink; any thing potable. Pottage.

To **SKINK**, V. N. [Sax.] to serve drink.

SKINNY, Adj. consisting only of skin; wanting flesh; thin; lean.

To **SKIP**, V. N. [Ital.] to fetch quick bounds or leaps; to leap up or pass by quick steps; to leap for joy. To pass without delay. Actively, to miss or pass.

SKIP, S. a light leap or bound.

SKIPJACK, S. an upstart.

SKIPPER, S. the master of a Dutch ship.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and fairs, viz. on March 23, for horned cattle, and sheep; Palm-Sunday-Eve, for horses; Whit-Sunday-Eve, for cattle and sheep; first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter, for horned cattle; Whit-Sunday-Eve for linen-cloth, and various goods; August 5, for horses and cattle; November 20, for horned cattle; and December 22, for horses, broad-cloth, and various ware. It is a handsome place, seated on the river Aire, in a rough, stony, hilly country, called the Craven. It is 223 miles N. W. of London.

SKIRMISH, S. [from *ys* and *carm*, Brit. about of war] a slight engagement, less than a pitched battle. A contest; contention.

SKIRMISH, V. N. to fight in parties without coming to a general engagement.

SKIRRE, [Sax.] V. A. [Sax.] to traverse or ramble in order to clear, or to scud; to scow; to run in haste.

SKIRT, S. [Swed.] that part of a garment which hangs loose below the waist. The edge of a garment. An edge, border, margin, extreme part.

To **SKIRT**, V. A. to border or run along the edge.

SKI'TTISH, Adj. [Dan.] shy, or easily frightened. Wanton; volatile. Changeable; fickle. Hasty; precipitate.

SKONCE, S. see **SCONCE**.

SKREEN, S. see **SCREEN**.

SKUE, Adj. [the etymology is uncertain] sidelong; oblique. See **ASKUE**.

SKULL, S. [It.] see **SCULL**.

SKY, S. [Dan.] the region of the clouds. The Heavens. The weather.

SKY-LIGHT, [Sax.-*lir*] S. a window which lets light in through the ceiling.

SLAB, S. a puddle. A plane of stone, generally marble. An outside sappy plank.

To **SLA'BBER**, V. N. [Belg.] to drivel, to let the spittle fall out of the mouth. To shed or pour any thing on one's cloaths, &c.

SLA'BBY, Adj. viscous; thick. Wet; floody; flashy.

SLACK, Adj. [Sax.] loose, or not drawn tight. Remiss, careless, or not diligent. Slow, applied to motion. Weak, or not holding fast.

To **SLACK**, or **SLA'CKEN**, V. N. to be remiss or negligent. To fall to pieces, or crumble into particles. To grow loose. To languish; to fail. To abate. Actively, to loosen. To remit. To ease; to mitigate. To relieve or unbend, applied to the mind. To reduce to particles. To withhold. To repress. To neglect.

SLACK, S. coal broken into small parts; small coal.

SLA'CKNESS, S. want of tightness, attention, tendency, or force. Slowness.

SLAG, S. the dross of metal.

SLA'GHAM, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

SLAIDBURN, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles W. by N. of Gisburn, with four fairs, on February 14, April 15, August 1, and October 20, for cattle.

SLAIN, participle passive of **SLAY**.

To **SLAKE**, V. A. [according to Skinner from *slack*; but rather from *stock*, It. to extinguish or quench] to quench or extinguish. To temper with water. To allay. Neuterly, to grow less tight.

To **SLAM**, V. A. [Belg.] to slaughter or crush. To fling a door to with violence.

To **SLA'NDER**, V. A. [Fr.] to speak ill of another falsely; to belie.

SLA'NDER, S. a false invective; reproach. A disgrace. Disreputation; ill name.

SLANG, preter of **SLING**.

SLANT, or **SLA'NTING**, Adj. [Belg.] Oblique; not perpendicular; not direct; skew.

SLAP,

SLAP, S. [Teut.] a blow with the hand open, or something flat.

To **SLAP**, V. A. to strike with a slap.

To **SLASH**, V. A. [*slasa*, *Isl.*] to cut; to wound with long cuts. To lash; to whip. Neuterly, to strike at random with a sword.

SLASH, S. a cut or wound. A cut in cloth.

SLATE, S. [Fr.] a gray fossil stone, which easily splits into thin pieces, and is used to cover houses, or to write on.

To **SLATE**, V. A. to cover a roof with slate.

SLA'TTERN, S. [Swed.] a woman who is negligent and slovenly in her dress.

SLAVE, S. [Fr. It is said to have its original from the *Slawi*, or *Slavonians*, subdued and sold by the Venetians] one taken prisoner in war, or bought and obliged to serve a person during life. A bond-man; a bond-maid.

To **SLAVE**, V. N. to drudge; to toil; to toil; to labour very hard.

SLA'VER, S. [*Isl.*] spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

To **SLA'VER**, V. N. [see **SLABBER**] to be smeared with spittle. To let spittle drop from the mouth; to drivel. Actively, to smear with spittle.

SLAVERY, S. the condition of a person who has lost his liberty. Servitude; bondage.

SLAUGHTER, [*slauter*] S. [Sax.] destruction by the sword, including the idea of multitude. Massacre; butchery; carnage.

To **SLAUGHTER**, [*slauter*] V. A. to massacre; to kill; to murder.

SLAUGHTEROUS, [*slauterous*] Adj. destructive; murderous.

SLA'VISH, Adj. like a slave. Mean; base; servile; dependant.

To **SLAY**, V. A. [preter. *slew*, part. pass. *slain*. Sax.] to kill; to put to death; to butcher; to murder.

SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; on August 12, for provisions, and on October 10, for horned cattle, and sheep. It is a large well built place, well inhabited. It is 11½ miles N. of London.

SLEAZY, [*sleazy*] Adj. [Sax.] weak, or wanting substance.

SLED, S. [Dan.] a carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDGE, S. [Sax.] a large heavy hammer. A carriage without wheels, or with very short ones; more properly *sled*.

SLEEK, Adj. [Belg.] smooth; glossy; nitid; polished.

To **SLEEK**, V. A. to comb smooth and even. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

To **SLEEP**, V. N. [pret. and part. pass. *slept*. Sax.] to take one's rest, by a suspension of all the faculties of the mind. To rest or be motionless. To live without care or thought, followed by *over*. To be inattentive. Figuratively, to be dead.

SLEEP, S. [Sax.] that state wherein the body seems perfectly at rest, and external objects act on the organs of sense, without exciting their usual sensations.

SLEE'PLESS, Adj. without sleeping.

SLEE'PY, Adj. drowsy, or disposed to sleep. Not awake. Causing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic; soporous; somniferous.

SLEET, S. [Dan.] small hail or snow falling in single particles, intermixed with rain.

To **SLEET**, V. N. to snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEEVE, S. [Sax.] that part of a garment which covers the arms. A knot or strain "The ravell'd *sleeve* of care." *Shak.* To laugh in one's *sleeve*, is to laugh at another unknown to him; from *sleeve*, Belg. a cover. To hang on one's *sleeve*, is to be dependant.

SLEEVELESS, Adj. wanting sleeves without sleeves. Wanting propriety or effect. Unreasonable; groundless; foolish.

SLEIGHT, [*slit*] S. [*Isl.*] an artful trick. *Sleight of hand*, the tricks or dexterity of a juggler.

SLE'NDER, Adj. [Belg.] thin, or small in circumference. Small in the waist. Slight not bulky or strong. Small, or sparing; less than enough.

SLEPT, participle of **SLEEP**.

SLE'SWICK, the duchy of, or S. Jutland is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Jutland; on the E. by the Baltic-Sea; on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the ocean. It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 14 castles, 278 parishes, 1480 villages, 116 farms, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's seats. It is a pleasant, fertile, populous country, and belongs to the king of Denmark.

SLEW, preter. of **SLAY**.

To **SLEY**, V. A. to part or twist in threads.

To **SLICE**, V. N. [Sax.] to cut into pieces, or parts. To cut, or divide.

SLICE, S. [Sax.] a broad piece cut off. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peevish spatula.

SLID, preter. of **SLIDE**.

To **SLIDE**, V. N. [preter. *slid*, part. pass. *slidden*. Sax.] to pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. To move without lifting the feet. To pass unnoticed. To pass insensibly from good to evil. To pass imperceptibly, used with *actively*.

SLIDE, S. a smooth and easy passage. A smooth path worn on the ice by sliding. A smooth, even course.

SLIGHT, [*slit*] Adj. [Belg.] small; insignificant; worthless. Weak; not cogent; not important. Foolish. Negligent. Flimsy; contemptuous.

SLIGHT, [*slit*] S. contempt; neglect. An act of scorn. An artifice. Slight.

To **SLIGHT**, [*slit*] V. A. to neglect; to contempt; to disregard. To treat or

form carelessly. To throw; to sling. To demolish; to overthrow.

SLIGHTNESS, [*sliness*] S. weakness. Negligence.

SLIM, Adj. slender; thin. A cant word.

SLIME, S. [Sax.] viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

SLIMY, Adj. viscous; mucous; glutinous. Overspread with slime.

SLINFOLD, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

SLING, S. [Sax.] a kind of weapon made with a strap and two strings, by which a body cast at a distance, by jerking it and loosing one of the strings. A bandage worn to support a broken limb. An utensil for carrying milk, &c. A stroke or blow.

To SLING, V. A. to throw by a sling. To hang loosely by a string. To move or slide by means of a rope and crane.

To SLINK, V. N. [preter. *slunk*. Sax.] sneak, or steal out of the way. Actively, mislaid. A low word.

To SLIP, V. N. [Sax.] to slide; not to stand firm. To move or fly unexpectedly out of place. To slide; to glide. To move slyly unperceived; to sink. To fall into a fault or error. To creep by over-sight. To escape worn out of the memory. Actively, to creep secretly. To lose by negligence. To separate from; to leave slyly. To separate twigs from a tree by tearing them off. To let slip. To throw off any restraint. To pass negligently.

SLIP, S. the act of slipping; a false step. error or mistake. A twig torn from the stock. A leash or string in which a dog is held. An escape. A long narrow piece. A narrow gallery on the sides of the theatre.

SLIPPER, S. a shoe, sometimes without a quarter.

SLIPPERY, Adj. [Sax.] smooth, glib; not giving firm footing. Hard to hold or keep; uncertain. Fickle. Unchaste.

SLIT, V. A. [preter. and part. pass. *slitted*. Sax.] to cut lengthwise.

SLIT, S. [Sax.] a long cut, or narrow opening.

SLIVE, or SLIVER, [*sliver*] V. A. to split; to divide longwise; to tear lengthwise.

SLIVER, [*sliver*] S. a slit; or a large cut off.

SLUBBER, S. see SLABBER.

SLOCK, V. N. [Swed.] to slack; to relax.

SLONE, S. [Sax.] the fruit of the blackberry.

SLOP, S. a small ship with one mast.

SLOP, V. A. to drink grossly and sloppily. To spill or waste liquor idly.

SLIP, S. [Sax.] a pair of trowsers or open drawers. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLUPE, Adj. [Belg.] oblique; declivous; applied to any rising surface, according to the angle it makes with the plane of the horizon.

SLUPE, S. an oblique direction, or declining surface.

To SLOPE, V. A. to form or shape obliquely. Neuterly, to decline, or tend to declivity.

SLOPPY, Adj. [see SLOP] miry; wet; slabby.

To SLOT, V. A. [Belg.] to strike or clash hard.

SLOT, S. [Isl.] the track of a deer.

SLOTH, S. [Sax.] slowness; tardiness. Slothfulness; idleness; laziness. An animal remarkably slow in motion. *SYNON.* *Sloth* and *laziness* are voluntary; with this difference, that *sloth* implies utter inactivity, and absolute aversion to work; *laziness*, an inclination, but a fear of trouble and fatigue; whereas *sluggishness* is often involuntary, proceeding sometimes from constitution, and is discovered by its dull, heavy method of acting. Industry is the reverse of *sloth*; activity, of *laziness*; expedition, of *sluggishness*.

SLOTHFUL, Adj. idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive, indolent, dull of motion.

SLOUCH, S. [formerly spelt *slouch*. Dan.] a downcast look. A person who has an ungainly, heavy, clownish look.

To SLOUCH, V. N. to have a downcast, clownish look.

SLOVEN, S. [Brit.] a man who has no regard to neatness or cleanliness of dress.

SLOUGH, [*sluff*] S. [Sax.] a deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. The skin which a serpent has cast off. The foul part of a fore.

SLOW, [*slæ*] Adj. [Sax.] wanting swiftness, applied to motion. Late, applied to time. Dull, or inactive. Not easily provoked. In composition, it has the sense of an adverb.

SLOW-WORM, S. [Sax.] the blind worm; a small viper, whose sting is venomous, but scarcely mortal.

To SLUBBER, V. A. [perhaps from *lubber*, or *slubber*] to do any thing in an imperfect or lazy manner, or with idle hurry. To stain or daub. To cover in a coarse manner.

SLUDGE, S. mire, or dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, S. [Dan.] an idle, heavy, sleepy, and lazy person; a drone. An obstruction. A slow creeping snail. An oval or cylindrical piece of metal shot from a gun.

To SLUG, V. N. to be lazy, or move slowly; to play the drone.

SLUGGARD, [*sluggard*] S. an idler; a person too much given to sleep and laziness; a drone.

SLUGGISH, [*sluggish*] Adj. dull; lazy; drowsy; slothful; slow; insipid; idle; inert; inactive.

SLUGGISHNESS, [*sluggishness*] S. sloth; laziness; dulness; idleness; inertness; inactivity.

SLUICE, [*sluise*] S. [Belg.] a watergate; floodgate; vent for water that is pent up.

To **SLUICE**, [*sluise*] V. A. to let out by floodgates. To wet with a large quantity of water.

To **SLUMBER**, V. N. [Sax.] to sleep slightly or imperfectly. Figuratively, to be in a state of negligence. Actively, to be asleep. To stun, to stupify.

SLUMBER, S. light and imperfect sleep.

SLUNG, the preter. and participle pass. of **SLING**.

SLUNK, the preter. and participle passive of **SLINK**.

To **SLUR**, V. A. [Belg.] to fully; to daub; to soil; to contaminate; to bespatter. To pass lightly; to baulk or miss. To cheat; to trick.

SLUR, S. a faint reproach; a light disgrace; a mark of ignominy.

SLUT, S. [Belg.] a woman who regards neither cleanliness or decency in dress or business. A flattern; a nasty, dirty drab.

SLY, Adj. [Sax.] secretly, insidious, or malicious; meanly artful. Crafty; cunning; subtle.

SLYNESS, S. the quality of being designingly artful.

To **SMACK**, V. N. [Sax.] to have a taste. To make a noise by the sudden separation of the lips after having pressed them strongly together. To kiss so as to be heard. Actively, to make a quick and smart noise. To kiss.

SMACK, S. a taste, or flavour. A small quantity. A loud kiss. A smart and sharp noise. A small ship, from *smacca*, It.

SMALL, [the *a* is pron. broad in this word and its following compounds; as, *small*] Adj. [Sax.] little in size, quantity, quality, importance, or value. Slender, minute, petty. Weak, not strong.

SMALLAGE, S. in Botany, is a plant, whose root, in medicine, is one of the great openers. It is very good in gross constitutions, and infarctions of the lungs, especially if eat with oil and mustard; it may be agreeably mixed with fallads.

SMALL-COAL, S. little wood coals used in lighting fires, &c.

SMALL-CRAFT, S. a little vessel below the rank of a ship.

SMALL-POX, S. a contagious disease, consisting of a general eruption of pustules tending to suppuration, and accompanied with a fever.

SMALT, S. a blue colour in powder used in painting; blue enamel.

SMARAGDINE, Adj. made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMARDEN, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware. It is 55 miles S. E. of London.

SMART, S. [Belg.] a quick, sharp, and pungent pain, applied both to the body and mind.

To **SMART**, V. N. [Belg.] to feel quick and lively pain, either of body or mind.

SMART, Adj. causing a sharp pain pungent. Quick, vivacious, vigorous, lively active, sharp. Brisk; witty; acute.

SMART, S. a person affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMATCH, S. [corrupted from *smack*] taste, twang, tincture. Also, a bird.

To **SMATTER**, V. N. to have a slight taste, or a superficial and imperfect knowledge. To talk ignorantly or superficially.

SMATTER, S. imperfect or superficial knowledge.

SMATTERER, S. one who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

To **SMEAR**, [*smear*] V. A. [Sax.] to spread with any thing viscous or adhesive. To soil; to besmear; to contaminate.

To **SMELL**, V. N. to affect the nostrils to have a particular scent; to have a particular smack of any quality; to practise the art of smelling.

SMELL, S. the sense of which the nose is the organ. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

SMELT, the pret. and part. pass. of **SMELT**.

To **SMELT**, V. A. [Belg.] to melt so as to extract the metal.

To **SMERK**, or **SMIRK**, V. A. [Sax.] to smile; to look cheerfully or wantonly.

SMICKET, S. a woman's shift.

To **SMILE**, V. N. [Belg.] to look pleasant or joyous. To express slight or disdain.

To look with an eye of favour.

SMILE, S. a look of pleasure or kindness. A slight contraction of the face.

To **SMIRCH**, V. A. to cloud; to daub; to soil.

To **SMITE**, V. A. [preterite *smate*, pass. *smit* or *smitten*. Sax.] to strike; to afflict; to blast; to affect with any passion; to destroy; to chasten.

SMITH, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 29, for horse, cattle, and pedlars ware.

SMITH, S. [Sax.] one who forges with a hammer; one who works in metals. person who makes or effects any thing.

SMITHERY, or **SMITHY**, S. the place of a smith.

SMITTEN, participle passive of **SMITE**.

SMOCK, S. [Sax.] the under linen garment of a woman. Used ludicrously for any thing belonging particularly to a woman.

SMOCK-FACED, Adj. pale-faced; having an effeminate face.

SMOKE, or **SMOAK**, S. [Belg.] footy or blackish cloud which ascends from any thing burning.

To **SMOKE**, V. N. to emit a dark exhalation, or vapour, by heat. Figuratively, to burn or be kindled. To move with rapidity as to raise dust or smoke. To puff tobacco in a pipe. To suffer to be smoked. Actively, to scent by, or dry in, smoking.

snell or find out. To sneer or ridicule to one's face.

SMOOTH, Adj. [Sax.] even on the surface; level. Flowing; soft; sleek. Glossy. Equal. Without any bounds or jirks, applied to motion. Mild, courteous, adulatory, affable, soothing. *SYNON.* That which is not rough is *smooth*; that which is free from either hollows or risings, is *level*.

To SMOOTH, V. A. to level, or make even on the surface. To free from obstructions. To free from harshness, applied to sound. To work into a soft uniform mass. To palliate or soften, applied to excuse. To calm or mollify. To ease. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

SMOTE, preter. of SMITE.

To SMOOTHER, V. A. [Sax.] to suffocate by smoke, by the exclusion of air, or by the oppression of something which hinders a person from breathing. Figuratively, to suppress. Neuterly, to smoke without vent. To be suppressed or kept close.

SMOTHER, S. a great vapour, smoke, or thick dust.

SMOULDERING, or SMOULDRY, Part. Adj. [Belg.] burning or smoking for want of vent.

SMUG, Adj. [Belg.] nice; spruce; dressed with affected niceness, but without elegance.

To SMUGGLE, [smúgl] V. A. [Belg.] to run goods, or to import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMUGGLER, S. one who imports or exports goods without paying the customs.

SMUT, S. [Sax.] a spot made with foot or coal. Blackness gathered on corn; mildew. Immodest language; obscenity.

To SMUT, V. A. to stain or mark with foot or coal. To taint with mildew.

To SMUTCH, V. A. to blacken with smoke.

SNACK, S. [from *snatch*] a share; a portion.

SNAFFLE, [snáf] S. [Belg.] a bridle which crosses the nose.

SNAG, S. [the etymology uncertain] a jag, or sharp protuberance. A tooth left by itself, or standing out beyond the rest.

SNAIL, S. [Sax.] a slimy, slow, creeping animal, of which there are two sorts, the naked, and the shelled. Figuratively, a slow or sluggish person; a drone.

SNAITH, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the first Friday in April, on August 10, for cattle horses, and pedlars ware; and on the first Friday of September, for cattle and horses. It is a small town, and seated on the river Air. It is 174½ miles N. by W. of London.

SNAKE, S. [Belg.] is a harmless animal, and might be kept tame in houses to destroy vermin. Its flesh is restorative, like that of the viper.

To SNAP, V. A. to break at once, or to break short. To strike with a knocking noise,

or sharp knap. To bite. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. To treat with sharp language. Neuterly, to be brittle, or to break short, or fall asunder. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

SNAP, S. the act of breaking short. A greedy person. A quick and eager bite. A morsel or bite. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PPISH, Adj. peevish; furly; sharp in reply; eager to bite.

SNA'PSACK, S. [Swed.] a soldier's bag.

SNARE, S. [Dan.] anything set to catch an animal. Any thing by which a person is entrapped, or brought unwarily into danger. A trap; a net; a gin.

To SNARE, V. A. to entrap; to entangle.

To SNARL, V. N. [Belg.] to growl, applied to the noise made by an angry animal; to gnar or gnarl. Figuratively, to speak roughly, or in sharp language.

To SNATCH, V. A. [Belg.] to seize any thing hastily. To transport or carry suddenly. Neuterly, to bite or catch at something eagerly.

SNATCH, S. an hasty and eager catch or seizure. A short fit of vigorous action. A small or broken part. A short fit of action. A sniffling answer.

To SNEAK, [sneek] V. N. [Sax.] to creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. To behave in a mean and servile manner; to crouch; to truckle.

SNE'AKER, [sneeker] S. a small vessel of drink.

SNE'AKING, [sneeking] Part. Adj. servile; mean. Covetous; niggardly.

To SNEAP, [sneep] V. A. [a corruption of *snip*, or *snap*, a reprimand] to reprimand or check. To nip.

SNEAP, [sneep] S. a check or reprimand.

To SNEER, V. N. [properly derived from the same root as *snore* or *snort*] to show contempt by an oblique look. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. To praise in a jeering manner. To show awkward mirth.

SNEER, S. an expression of ludicrous scorn. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

To SNEEZE, V. N. [Sax.] to expel wind forcibly and audibly through the nose.

SNE'TSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, but no fair. It is seated on a small inlet of the sea. It is 108 miles N. by E. of London.

To SNIB, V. A. [Dan.] to check, nip, or reprimand.

SNICK and SNEE, S. a combat with knives.

To SNI'CKER, V. N. [or *snigger*] to laugh slyly or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve.

To SNIFF, or SNI'FFLE, V. N. [Swed.] to draw the breath audibly up the nose; to snuff up.

To SNI'GGLE, [snígl] V. N. to catch eels in their holes by means of a hook baited and tied to a cord.

To SNIP,

To **SNIP**, V. A. [Belg.] to cut at once with scissars.

SNIP, S. a cut made with scissars. A small shred. A share.

SNIBE, S. a small fen fowl. Figuratively, a fool or blockhead.

SNIPSNAP, S. tart dialogue. A cant word.

To **SNITE**, V. A. [Sax.] to blow the nose.

SNIVEL, S. [Teut.] the viscous humour of the nose; snout.

To **SNIVEL**, V. N. to run at the nose. Figuratively, to cry like a child.

To **SNORE**, V. N. [Belg.] to breathe audibly through the nose in sleep.

SNORE, S. an hard and audible breathing through the nose in sleep.

To **SNORT**, V. N. [Belg.] to breathe short and audibly through the nose like a high mettled horse.

SNOT, S. [Belg.] the viscous humour of the nose.

SNOUT, S. [Belg.] the nose of a hog, &c. The nose of a man, in contempt. The nosel or end of any open pipe.

SNOW, [snō] S. [Sax.] a meteor formed in the middle region of the air of vapours raised by the sun, &c. whose parts are there congealed and returned to the earth in white flakes.

To **SNOW**, [snō] V. N. [Sax.] to fall in white flakes.

SNO'WY, [snōy] Adj. white like snow. Abounding with snow.

SNUB, S. [Belg.] a jag or knot in wood. A check or reprimand.

To **SNUB**, see **SNIB**.

To **SNUDGE**, V. N. [Dan.] to lie idle, close or snug.

SNUFF, S. [Belg.] that part of the wick of a candle which is burnt black, and becomes useless. A candle almost burnt out. Resentment expressed by snuffing. Tobacco ground to powder taken up the nose.

To **SNUFF**, V. A. [Belg.] to draw up the nose together with the breath. To scent. To crop the wick of a candle. Neuterly, to snort, or draw the breath by the nose. To shew contempt by drawing the breath audibly up the nose.

SNUFFERS, S. an instrument with which the wick of a burning candle is clipped.

To **SNUFFLE**, [snuff] V. N. [Belg.] to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

To **SNU'G**, V. N. [Belg.] to lie close; to snudge.

SNUG, Adj. close, or free from inconvenience or notice. Silly or insidiously close.

To **SNU'GGLE**, [snúgl] V. N. to lie close together; to lie warm.

SO, Adv. [Teut.] when answering to *as*, in like manner. In such a degree or manner. Thus. For this cause or reason. When answered by *as*, on these terms, or on this condition. Provided that. When used as an abrupt

beginning of a sentence, it implies well. *So much as*, implies how much soever. *So so*, implies indifferently. *So then*, implies therefore.

To **SOAK**, [sok] V. N. [Sax.] to lie some time steeped in moisture. To enter by degrees into the pores. To drink intemperately. Actively, to steep; to keep in water till the moisture penetrates; to drench; to macerate.

SOAP, [sop] S. [Sax.] a substance used in washing, made of a linnium of vegetable alkaline ashes and some unctuous substance. Soap-boiler, one who makes soap.

To **SOAR**, [sar] V. N. [Ital.] to fly or mount aloft without any visible motion of the wings. To mount or rise high. To mount intellectually; to be ambitious; to write or speak in a sublime style.

SOAR, [sar] S. a towering flight.

To **SOB**, V. N. [Sax.] to fetch a convulsive sigh; to heave audibly with convulsive sorrow.

SOB, S. a convulsive sigh caused by sorrow obstructing the respiration.

SO'BER, Adj. [Fr.] temperate, or not intoxicated with liquors. Not overpowered by drink. Free from any inordinate passion. Serious or grave. **SYNON.** A man may be *sober*, and not *temperate*; *temperate*, and yet not *abstemious*. In that sense in which these words are reputed synonymous, *sobriety* implies present freedom from the power of strong liquor; *temperance* signifies moderation in drinking; and by *abstemiousness* is understood a refraining from all sorts of liquor that may intoxicate.

To **SO'BER**, V. A. to cure or free from drunkenness.

SO'BERNESS, or **SOBRIETY**, S. [Fr.] temperance in drink. Freedom from any inordinate passion. Coolness.

SO'CCAGE, [skaje] S. [Fr.] is an ancient tenure, by which lands were held on condition of ploughing the lord's lands, and doing the operations of husbandry, at their own charges.

SO'CIABLE, [sosiabla] Adj. [Lat.] fit to be joined together. Friendly; convertible. Inclined to and fit for company.

SO'CIABLENESS, [sosiableness] S. the quality of being affable; freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

SO'CIAL, [sosiál] Adj. [Lat.] relating to society. Fit for company or conversation. **SYNON.** *Social* relates more to a Christian-like disposition; *sociable*, more to a familiar one. Humanity, benevolence, beneficence, friendship, &c. are the *social* virtues; good-nature, good-humour, &c. are the qualities that render *sociable*.

SOCIETY, S. [Lat.] the union of many in one common interest. Several persons united together by rules in one common interest; community. Company; conversation. Partnership; union on equal terms.

SOCI'NIANS, a sect of heretics, so called

called from their founder Faustus Socinus, a native of Sienna, in Italy; who, about the year 1574, began openly to declare against the Catholic Faith, and taught, 1. That the eternal Father was the only God; that the Word was no more than an expression of the Godhead, and had not existed from all eternity; and that Jesus Christ was God no other-wise than by his superiority over all creatures, which were put into subjection to him by the Father. 2. That Jesus Christ was not a Mediator between God and man, but sent into the world to serve as a pattern of their conduct; and that he ascended up to heaven only when it were to take a journey thither. 3. That the punishment of hell will last but for a certain time, after which the body and soul will be destroyed. And, 4. That it is not lawful for princes to make war.

SOCK, S. [Sax.] something put in a shoe between the sole and the foot. The shoe of the ancient comedians. Poetically, comedy.

SOCKET, S. [Fr.] any hollow pipe; generally applied to the hollow part of a candlestick. The hollow that contains the eye, or cavity in which any thing is inserted.

SO'CLE, or **ZO'CLE**, S. in Architecture, a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues, vases, &c. which serves as a foot or stand.

SOD, S. [Belg.] a turf or clod.

SOD, preter. of **SEETH**.

SODA, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, is the heat of the stomach, a troublesome distemper, commonly called the heartburn.

SODA'LITY, S. [Lat.] a fellowship; a fraternity.

SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, which is large, for corn and cheese; and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is 111 miles W. of London.

SODDEN, part. passive of **SEETH**.

To **SO'DER**, or **SO'LDER**, V. A. [Fr.] generally spelt *folder*, and then derived from *foldare*, Ital. or *solido*, Lat.] to cement or join by metal.

SO'DER, or **SO'LDER**, S. metal used in joining things together.

SODOMY, S. buggery; a sin of the flesh of a carnal nature; so called because committed by the inhabitants of Sodom.

SO'DOR, a little village in Columbkil, of the western isles of Scotland, near Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man, for which reason the bishop is still called the Bishop of Man and Man.

SO'E'VER, Adv. at all; any; generally used in composition with some pronoun or verb.

SO'FA, S. [Arab.] a splendid seat covered with carpets,

SOFT, Adj. [Sax.] easily yielding to the touch, opposed to hard. Sumptuous or delicate, applied to dress. Ductile; yielding; facile. Mild; meek; tender; placid; kind. Timorous. Easy or gentle, applied to motion. Effeminately nice. Delicate. Weak; simple. Smooth; flowing. Gentle; low; not loud. Complaisant.

SOFT, Interject. stop! hold! not so fast!

To **SOFTEN**, V. A. to make soft; to make less hard. To yield to any impression. To mollify, compose, or make less angry or fierce. To affect with pity. To make less harsh. Neuterly, to grow less hard, less cruel, or less obstinate.

SO'FTNESS, S. the quality of being soft. Mildness; civility; gentleness. Pusillanimity. Easiness to be affected.

SO'HAM, or **SO'HAM-MONKS**, a town of Cambridgeshire, which has a market on Saturday, and one fair, on April 28, for cows and horses. It is seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham-Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is 70½ miles N. by E. of London.

SOHO', Interject. a form of calling at a distance.

To **SOIL**, V. A. [Sax.] to make dirty; to stain; to pollute; to sully; to foul. To dung; to manure.

SOIL, S. dirt or foulness. Ground, or earth considered with respect to its qualities for growth. A country or land. Dung; compost; manure.

To **SO'JOURN**, [*sojourn*] V. N. [Fr.] to dwell in a foreign country for a time.

SOL, S. in Music, is the fifth note of the gamut. In Astronomy, Astrology, &c. it is the sun. In Chemistry, gold is thus called, from an opinion that this metal is in a particular manner under the influence of the sun. In Heraldry, it denotes Or, the golden colour in the arms of princes.

SOL, or **SOU**, S. is a French coin, made up of copper mixed with a little silver.

To **SO'LACE**, V. A. [Lat.] to comfort, or make a person less sensible of calamity. Neuterly, to take comfort.

SO'LACE, S. comfort; succour; relief; consolation. Any thing which renders a person less sensible of calamity.

SO'LAR, **SO'LARY**, Adj. [Lat.] being of, or belonging to, to the sun.

SOLD, preter. of **SELL**.

SO'LDAN, see **SULTAN**.

To **SO'LDER**, V. A. see **SODER**.

SO'LDIER, S. [Lat.] a person who serves under a commander in an army, originally hired to fight for pay; a warrior.

SOLDIERY, S. the body of soldiers.

SOLE, S. [Lat.] the bottom of the foot. Figuratively, the foot. That part of a shoe which rests on the ground. A flat fish.

To **SOLE**, V. A. to put a new sole on a shoe.

SOLE,

SOLE, Adj. [Lat.] single; only. In Law, not married.

SO'LE'ISM, S. [Gr.] an impropriety in language by the misapplication of words, or error in Grammar.

SO'LEMN, [sòlem] Adj. [Lat.] grave; awful; performed with reverence and gravity.

SOLE'MNITY, or **SO'LEMNESS**, S. [Fr.] a religious, grave, or awful ceremony or procession. Gravity. Awful grandeur. Affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, S. the act of celebrating.

To **SO'LEMNIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to perform the ceremonies of any particular rite. To celebrate.

SOLEU'RE, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton, and bishoprick of Basle, or Bazil; on the E. and S. by the canton of Bearn; and on the W. by the same, and the territories of the bishoprick of Basle. It is 35 miles in length, from N. to S. 25 in breadth, from E. to W. and contains 12 bailiwicks. The inhabitants are Roman-Catholics, and the country abounds in all the necessities of life.

To **SOLICIT**, V. A. [Lat.] to ask with great importunity. To excite. To attempt or try to obtain. To implore.

SOLICITA'TION, S. importunity; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, S. a petitioner for another. In Law, a person who does in Chancery the business which is done by Attornies in other courts. *Solicitor-general* is a great officer of the law, next to the Attorney-general, and holds his office by patent; has the care and concern of managing the king's affairs, and has fees for pleading, besides other fees arising by patents, &c.

SOLICITOUS, Adj. [Lat.] anxious, careful, or concerned; used with *about*; and sometimes with *for* or *of* before the thing which causes anxiety; but *for* is most proper before something which is to be obtained.

SOLICITUDE, S. anxiety; trouble; disquietude.

SOLID, Adj. [Lat.] firm; having its parts so closely connected, as not to slip or give way on pressure, opposed to fluid. Compact, or full of matter, opposed to hollow. Strong, opposed to weak. Real or true, opposed to fallacious. Gross, opposed to light. *Solids*, in Anatomy, &c. denote the continent parts of the human body; being a congeries of pipes or vessels, which contain a liquor.

SOLID, S. a thing whose parts will not give way to any slight impression. In Geometry, the third species of magnitude, containing length, breadth, and depth.

SOLIDITY, S. a property of matter whereby it excludes other bodies from the place which it possesses itself. Firmness; den-

sity; hardness; compactness. Truth; certainty.

SOLI'LOQUY, S. [Lat.] a discourse held in solitude, or by a person who utters his thoughts in words, though no one is present.

SOLITAIRE, S. [Fr.] a recluse or hermit. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARY, Adj. [Lat.] living alone. Remote from company; retired. Single. Gloomy; dismal.

SOLITUDE, S. the state of a person who is at a distance from company. A place remote from company, or any populous city.

SOLLAR, S. [low Lat.] a garret.

SO'LO, S. [Ital.] a tune sung by a single person, or played by a single instrument.

SOLSTICE, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, that time when the sun is at his greatest distance from the equator, thus called, because he then appears to stand still, and not to change his distance from the equator for some time; an appearance owing to the obliquity of our sphere, and which those living under the equator are strangers to. The *Solstices* are two in each year; one in the Summer, and the other in the Winter. The Summer *Solstice* is when the Sun seems to describe the tropic of Cancer, which is on June 22, when he makes the longest day; the Winter *Solstice* is when the Sun enters the first degree, which seems to describe the tropic of Capricorn, which is on December 22, when he makes the shortest day.

SOLSTICIAL, [solfstisial] Adj. belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstices.

SOLUBLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of having its parts separated or dissolved.

SOLUBILITY, S. capable of being separated or dissolved.

To **SOLVE**, V. A. [Lat.] to clear or explain any thing difficult.

SOLVENCY, S. ability to pay.

SOLVENT, Adj. [Lat.] having the power to cause dissolution. Able to pay debts contracted.

SOLUTION, [solisbon] S. [Lat.] an act of explaining any thing difficult. An act of separating or dissolving. Any thing whose parts are separated or dissolved.

SOLYHULL, a town in Warwickshire, which formerly had a market, now dissolved, but has four fairs, on May 10, and October 12, for cattle, sheep, and horses; April 20, and October 12, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is 102 miles N. W. of London.

SOMATOLOGY, S. [Gr.] the doctrine of bodies.

SOME, [the o in this word, and its derivatives, is pron. short; Sax.] is used in composition after adjectives and substantives, and implies much, or a great degree.

SOME, Adj. [Sax.] more or less, indeterminate. Certain persons, A link or any.

SOME-BODY, S. a person. A person of dignity.

SOMEHOW, Adv. one way or another; I know not how.

SOMERSAULT, **SOMERSET**, S. [*somer*, Fr. a beam, *sault*, Fr. a leap. *Somer* is only a corruption] a leap by which a person flings himself from or over a beam, and turns over his head at the same time.

SOMERSETSHIRE, an English county, 60 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Bristol channel, and Gloucestershire; on the W. by Dorsetshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire; and on the E. by Wiltshire. It contains 56,000 acres, 300,000 inhabitants, 385 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends 18 members to Parliament. The principal rivers are the Avon, which is here called a sea; the Teme, the Tor, the Parret, the Tone, the Exe, and the Ex. The air is generally very good, unless in the marshy parts, which are subject to agues. The soil is very fertile, except on the hills, of which there are a great number, except in the lower parts, and these are full of bogs. It has several woollen manufactures, and Bristol is the capital town.

SOMERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Monday in Fashion-week, three weeks after, six weeks after, and nine weeks after, for all sorts of cattle. It was formerly a considerable place, and the county took its name from hence. It is a very pretty large, and the market considerable for corn, provisions, sheep, and cattle. It is 127½ miles W. by S. of London.

SOMETHING, S. [Sax.] more than nothing. A part. More or less. Adverbially, in some degree.

SOMETIME, Adv. formerly; once.

SOMETIMES, Adv. now and then; at particular times.

SOMEWHAT, Adv. in some degree.

SOMEWHERE, Adv. in some place or other.

SOMNABULI, S. [Lat.] persons who walk in their sleep.

SOMNIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] causing sleep; soporific; narcotic.

SOMNOLENCY, S. [Lat.] sleepiness.

SUN, [pron. sūn] S. [Sax.] a male child.

SUN-IN-LAW, S. a man married to one's sister.

SUNATA, S. [Ital.] a tune intended to be played by instruments only.

SUNG, S. [Sax.] any words set to music. The notes of birds. Poetry. An old proverbial for a trifle.

SUNNET, S. [Fr.] a poem contained in stanzas, having two stanzas of four verses, and two of three verses each, the eight first lines in two rhymes, and the last containing something strikingly beautiful. It is supposed to have been invented by Petrarch. Also, a poem.

SONORIFICK, Adj. [Lat.] giving or producing sound.

SONOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] loud sounding; roaring; noisy; magnificent of sound.

SOON, Adv. [Sax.] shortly after any assigned time. Early, opposed to late. Readily. *As soon as*, immediately after; at the very time or instant.

SOOT, [pron. sūt] S. [Sax.] smoke fixed and detained in a chimney.

SOOTH, S. [Sax.] truth; reality.

To **SOOTH**, or **SOOTHE**, V. A. [Sax.] to flatter; to please with blandishments. To soften; to mollify; to calm; to assuage; to alleviate. To gratify; to please.

To **SOOTHSAY**, V. N. [see **SOOTH**, the noun] to foretell; to predict.

SOOTHSAYER, S. one who foretells future events; a predictor; a prognosticator.

SOOTY, Adj. consisting of, or dabbled with, soot; producing soot. Black, dark, dusky.

SOP, S. [Sax.] bread steeped in liquor or dripping.

SOPH, [sɒf] S. a young student who has been two years at the university.

SOPHI, [sɒf] S. [Pers.] the emperor of Persia, implying wise, sage; a philosopher.

SOPHISM, [sɒfɪzəm] S. [Lat.] an argument which carries the appearance of truth, but leads a person into error; sophistry.

SOPHISTICAL, [sɒfɪstɪkəl] Adj. partaking of the nature of sophism; fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

To **SOPHISTICATE**, [sɒfɪstɪkate] V. A. [Fr.] to corrupt or adulterate.

SOPHISTRY, [sɒfɪstri] S. fallacious reasoning.

SOPORIFIC, or **SOPORIFEROUS**, Adj. [Lat.] in Medicine, are those capable of procuring sleep.

SOPOROUS, **SLEEPY**, or **DROWSY** DISEASES, S. are the coma, lethargy, and carus.

SORCERER, S. [Fr.] a conjurer; magician; enchanter.

SORCERY, S. magic; enchantment; witchcraft; conjuration; charms.

SORD, S. [from *sward*] turf; grassy ground.

SORDES, S. [Lat.] foulness; dregs.

SORDID, Adj. [Lat.] foul; gross; filthy; dirty. Mean; base; vile. Covetous; niggardly.

SORE, S. [Sax.] a place which is tender, painful, and has the skin off; an ulcer. A fallow deer four years old. "The Buck is called the first year a *faun*; the second, a *pricket*; the third, a *forrel*; and the fourth year, a *fore*." *Shak.*

SORE, Adj. painful when touched. Easily vexed. Afflictively vehement.

SORE, Adv. [Belg.] with painful vehemence; with great reluctance or afflictive violence.

SOREL, S. a male fallow deer three years old. Also, a fallad-herb; and a colour among horses.

SORITES, S. [Gr.] properly, an heap. In Logic, it is a species of reasoning, in which a

great number of propositions are linked together.

SO'RRAGE, S. the blades of green wheat or barley.

SO'RRANCE, S. among Farriers, is a disease incident to horses.

SO'RRILY, Adv. in a mean, wretched, or despicable manner.

SO'RROR, [*sörrö*] S. [Dän.] uneasiness or grief arising from some good lost.

To **SO'RROR**, [*sörrö*] V. N. [Sax.] to grieve, or be afflicted for the loss of some good. **SYNON.** We are *sorry* for the misfortunes of another; we *regret* his absence. The former is the effect of pity; the other of attachment. Grief occasions our *sorrow*; repentance excites our *regret*.

SO'RRORFUL, [*sörröful*] Adj. grieving for some good past; mournful; sad.

SO'RRY, Adj. [Sax.] grieved for the loss of some good. Vile, mean, paltry, worthless, vexatious, from *saur*, Ill. filth.

SORT, S. [Fr.] a kind, species, or class. A rank or degree.

To **SORT**, V. A. [Lat.] to separate into distinct species, classes, ranks or orders. To conjoin or put together, followed by *with*. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. To chuse; to cull; to select. Neuterly, to be joined with others of the same species, followed by *with*. To terminate.

SO'RTILEGE, S. [Lat.] a species of divination performed by sortes or lots.

SO'RTMENT, S. the act of separating into distinct kinds or species, or of producing from a state of disorder into one of order. A parcel sorted.

To **SOSS**, V. N. to sit lazily, or fall at once in a chair.

SOT, S. [Sax.] a stupid person; a block-head; a dolt. A person stupified by drinking.

SO'VEREIGN, [*söveren*] Adj. [Fr.] supreme, or having no superior in power. Supremely efficacious.

SO'VEREIGN, [*söveren*] S. a supreme ruler.

SO'VEREIGNTY, [*söverenty*] S. [Fr.] supremacy; highest place, power, or excellence.

SOUGH, [*suff*] S. [Fr.] a drain under ground.

SOUGHT, [pron. *faut*] the pret. and participle passive of **SEEK**.

SOUL, [pron. *söl*] S. [Sax.] the immaterial substance which animates our bodies. Various have been the opinions of philosophers concerning the substance of the human soul. The Epicureans thought it a subtle air, composed of atoms, or primitive corpuscles. The Stoics maintained it was a flame, or portion of heavenly light. The Cartesians make thinking the essence of the soul. Others hold that man is endowed with three kinds of soul, *viz.* the rational, which is purely spiritual, and infused by the immediate inspiration of God; the irrational, or sensitive, which being common to man and brutes, is supposed

to be formed of the elements; and, lastly, the vegetative soul, or principle of growth and nutrition, as the first is of understanding and the second of animal life. A vital and active principle. Spirit or essence. Inward power. A person. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

SOUND, Adj. [Sax.] healthy, not morbid; not hurt; hearty. Right, applied to knowledge. Stout. Fast or profound, applied to sleep.

SOUND, S. [*sonde*, Fr.] a shallow which may be sounded. A probe used by surgeons to examine what is out of the reach of their fingers. A perception raised in the soul by means of air put into motion, and vibrating on the drum of the ear, from *son*, *sonus*, Lat.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually pass from the ocean into the Baltic sea. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that pass in the Baltic.

To **SOUND**, V. A. to search with a plummet. To try or examine. To cause to make a noise; to play on. To betoken or dim by a sound. To celebrate by sound. Neuterly, to make a noise. To excite an idea, likeness or sound.

SOU'NDLY, Adv. heartily; stoutly; rightly. Fast, applied to sleep.

SOUP, [*soup*] S. [Fr.] a liquor made by boiling flesh down.

SOUR, Adj. [Brit.] acid; sharp to taste; austere; pungent. Peevish, or cross of temper; morose; severe. Painful or agreeable. Expressive of dislike, applied to the countenance.

To **SOUR**, V. A. to make sharp to taste. To make harsh. To make unpleasant. Neuterly, to turn so as to be sharp. To grow peevish.

SOURCE, [*source*] S. [Fr.] a spring, original. A first producer.

SOUSE, S. [Belg.] pickle made of vinegar. Any thing parboiled and kept in salt.

To **SOUSE**, V. A. to parboil and keep in salt pickle. To plunge or throw into water. To strike with sudden violence. A bird strikes his prey. Neuterly, to dart a bird on its prey.

SOUTH, S. [Sax.] that point of the compass which is diametrically opposite the north. The wind which blows from the south. *Southeast* is the point between the E. and S.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and one on July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated in a fertile soil, and has a considerable market for cattle. It is 8½ miles N. of London.

SOUTHAMPTON, a sea-port town in Hampshire, with three markets, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and

fair, on April 25, and Trinity Monday, for horses, cattle, and leather. It is commodiously seated on an arm of the sea; is a place of good trade, and well inhabited by merchants and shopkeepers. It is a corporation and county of itself, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 78 miles W. S. W. of London.

SOUTH-BORNE, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on March 12, for pedlars ware.

SOUTH-BRENT, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

SOUTH-CAVE, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on Trinity Monday, for horses and sheep.

SOUTH-HARTING, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on the first Wednesday in June, for toys, and on October 28, for sheep and horned cattle.

SOUTHMINSTER, a village in Essex, with three fairs, viz. three days before Easter, three days before Whitunday, and on September 29, for toys.

SOUTHMOULTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on Saturday after February 13, Saturday before May 1, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before October 10, and Saturday before December 12, for cattle. It is a corporation, containing several inns, and manufactures of white ferges and felts. It is 182 miles W. by S. from London.

SOUTHPE'THERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle, lambs, &c. It is 176 miles from London.

SOUTH-REPPPO, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, part of which now belongs to the city of London, the whole is reckoned a suburb thereto, though it sends two members to Parliament in its own account. The principal street runs from London-bridge to St. George's church; sides which there are three others, and two famous hospitals, namely, St. Thomas's and St. Dunstons, which are seated in that part called the Borough. There are also two prisons for felons, the King's Bench and the Marshalsea, one for criminals, called the New-Goal. The famous bridge which joins Southwark to London, is now greatly altered, the old bridge being taken down, which rendered the passage over it very precarious. There was formerly here at Bartholomew-tide; but being a place for villainy and debauchery, it has for some years discontinued by authority of the Lord Mayor.

SOUTH-WATER, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 8, for pedlars ware.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one

fair, on Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and merchandizes. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church, but is not very large. It is 136 miles N. N. W. by N. of London.

SOUTH-WICK, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on April 5, for horses and toys.

SOUTHWICK, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 19, for pedlars ware.

SOUTHWOULD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday and Bartholomew-day, which last two days each, for toys. It is commonly called Sowld, is a pretty well built place, is a corporation, has a handsome church with a high steeple, and some trade with small vessels. It is 103½ miles E. of London.

SOUTH-WE'ET, S. the point between the S. and W.

SOW, [the *ow* is pron. as in *now*] a female pig or hog. An oblong mass, applied to lead.

To **SOW**, [*sō*] V. A. [part. pass. *sown*. Sax.] to scatter seed on the ground for growth. Figuratively, to spread or propagate. To besprinkle.

To **SOWCE**, V. A. see *Souse*.

To **SOWL**, V. A. to pull by the ears.

SOWN, [*sōn*] participle of Sow.

SPA, or **SPAW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Liege. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Long. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

SPACE, S. [Lat.] the distance between any two bodies or points. Quantity, applied to time.

SPA'CIOUS, [*spā'shious*] Adj. [Lat.] wide; containing a great deal of room or space.

SPADE, S. [Sax.] a broad shovel used in digging. A deer three years old. In Cards, wherein the four suits represent four states in a kingdom, the nobility were represented by the ends of lances or spikes. The Spaniards, however, represent them by the *espadas*, i. e. swords instead of spikes, and our ignorance of the design of the inventor, as well as of the Spanish language, has occasioned our representing the points of this suit broader, and calling them by the name of *spades*.

SPADILLE, S. [Fr.] at ombre and quadrille, the ace of spades.

SPA'GYRIST, S. [coined by Paracelsus, from *spater*, Teut. a searcher] a chymist.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded by the sea on the S. and N. on the W. by Portugal and the ocean; and on the N. E. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France. The air is generally hot, which obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and sit up late at nights. It rains but very seldom, and sometimes

times there is no cloud to be seen for months together. There are a great number of mountains, which are distinguished in the maps by the name of Sierra, several of which are very high, and covered with snow; and yet the valleys are seldom rendered very cold thereby. No travellers can ride any great way without passing one of these mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make use of mules, as being surer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in others, the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reason it is not very plentiful. The wines of Spain are generally very good, but they are mostly drank in other countries, for the Spaniards are not fond of tippling. The fruits are very fine; they have apples, pears, chestnuts, hazel-nuts, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have salt enough for their own use, a few sugar-canes, and some saffron. In some of the mountains are precious stones, marble, allum, sulphur, and other minerals; in Biscay particularly, the iron mines are inexhaustible. There are few wild beasts in the forests, except bears. They have great numbers of sheep, which yield the finest wool in Europe, and greatly valued in other countries. However, the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spanish horses are very good, particularly those of Andalusia and Asturias. Also in Andalusia, there is a race of wild bulls, which they make use of in their bull-fights. In Biscay, there are little hogs, which the ladies are so fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs. The principal rivers are the Tajo, the Douro, or Duero, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro; over which there are 700 bridges. The Spaniards are very moderate in their eating, and can make a meal of olives, a salad, a little garlick, or a few roots. They seldom invite their friends to dinner, and the women in general are very bad cooks. The men dine by themselves, and their wives and children eat together. The general vice of the nation is pride and haughtiness, and the very peasants keep genealogies of their families, like the Welsh; for this reason, they have gravity in their looks, and when they walk. This disposition renders them very indolent. The women are generally very clean, and very amorous; they have black eyes, flat bosoms, little feet, and wear long garments. When they make visits, they sit on carpets, in the manner of taylors, as well as at home; which custom they have derived from the Moors. They are greatly addicted to painting, and are kept very much at home, through the jealousy of their husbands. Neither men nor women often change the fashion of their garments, and the men generally wear their own hair, without powder, and long swords by their sides. With regard to their religion, they are the strictest Papists in

the world, and yet for fornication and impurity, they are the worst nation in Europe. Spain is an absolute monarchy, and in Madrid there are several courts of justice, who determine all affairs that come before them; but they have each their distinct province, being eight in all. There is also a privy-council, called the Junto, composed of the king's favourites. There are four viceroys in Spain; namely, those of Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Catalonia; for the other provinces have only governors. The king has also five viceroys, and 15 governors in America, who are changed every five years. The revenue of the king is almost immense, but there is no knowing exactly what it amounts to. With regard to the church, there are 12 archbishoprics, and 44 bishoprics, who have all large revenues, and the king disposes of all ecclesiastical offices. The Inquisition was established in 1477, and there are now 12 tribunals, in as many different places. The Inquisition was first designed against the Moors; but is now extended to Jews and Heretics, though it is said there are still many of the former in high offices about the court, notwithstanding all their vigilance. The wild bulls, already mentioned, are a sort of bull-dogs, and chiefly made use of at Madrid; there are bull-fights sometimes at other places. The king, and all the court, are present at these fights, and all the fronts of the houses are adorned with tapestry; likewise the balconies are taken up by the principal ladies of the kingdom, who appear in their richest habits and jewels. Those that enter the lists with the bulls, are called Torreadores, and are all knights, armed with nothing but lance, and cannot make use of their sword, but when they are near the bulls; when one of them falls, the populace run immediately and cut him in pieces with their swords. Besides the king's territories in Europe, he possesses the best part of America, and is master of many rich islands in the S. Seas; particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the rich merchandizes of the East Indies. He also possesses several places in Africa, particularly Ceuta and Oran. The present king of Spain is Charles III. who is of the Bourbon family, and was formerly king of the Two Sicilies. The heir to the crown is always called Prince of Asturias.

SPAKE, the old preter. of SPARK.

SPA'DICK, a village in Huntingdonshire with two fairs, on Wednesday before Whitsun-tide, and November 28, for all sorts of cattle.

SPA'LDING, a town of Lincolnshire with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, April 27, for hemp and flax; on June 1, for horses and cattle; on August 24, for horses; and on September 25, and December 17, for hemp and flax. It is 105 m. N. of London.

SPAL

SPALT, or SPELT, S. a white, staly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, S. [Sax.] the space measured from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger extended. Any short duration.

To SPAN, V. A. to measure by the hand extended.

SPAN, preter. of SPIN.

SPANG, S. [Belg.] a cluster of shining bodies.

SP'ANGLE, [sp'ngl] S. [Teut.] a small thin plate or bolt of shining metal. Any thing sparkling or shining.

To SP'ANGLE, [sp'ngl] V. A. to besprinkle with spangles.

SPA'NIEL, S. [Fr.] a dog used for sport in the field or in water, remarkable for its sagacity and tractableness. Figuratively, a fertile person.

SP'ANKING, Adj. large; jolly.

SPAR, S. in Natural History, is a class of fossils, not inflammable nor soluble in water; when pure, pellucid and colourless, and calculating the appearance of crystal, but wanting its distinguishing characters; composed of plane and equable plates, not flexible nor elastic; not giving fire with steel; readily calcining in a small fire, and fermenting violently with acids, and wholly soluble in them. A small beam, or bar of a gate.

To SPAR, V. A. [Sax.] to shut close or but. Neuterly, to fight so as to ward off blows.

SPARABLES, S. [Sax.] small nails.

To SPARE, V. A. [Sax.] to use in a frugal manner so as to avoid waste and profusion. To save from any particular use. To do without. To omit; to forbear. To remit a degree of punishment; to show mercy. To spare or allow. To forbear to impose on. Neuterly, to live in a parsimonious or too frugal manner. To forbear. To forgive.

SPARE, Adj. scanty. Superfluous. Lean, applied to habit of body.

SPARGEFACTION, S. the act of sprinkling.

SP'ARING, Adj. scarce. Parsimonious; not liberal.

SPARK, S. [Sax.] a small particle of fire, or shining substance. A lively, showy and gay person; a lover.

SPARKISH, Adj. airy; showy; fine.

SPARKLE, [sp'rk] S. a small particle of fire. A particle of light emitted from a shining or luminous body.

To SPARKLE, [sp'rk] V. N. to emit sparks of light or fire. To shine or glitter.

SPASM, [sp'zm] S. [Gr.] a convulsive involuntary contraction of any part.

SPASMO'DIC, [sp'zmódic] Adj. [Fr.] convulsive.

SPAT, preter. of SPIT. Also the spawn of shell-fish.

To SPAT'ATE, [sp'ábiat] V. N. [Lat.] to move; to range; to ramble.

To SPATTER, V. A. [Sax.] to be-

sprinkle with dirt or any thing offensive. To defame. Neuterly, to make a noise in spitting, as when any thing nauseous is received at the mouth.

SPA'TTERDASHES, S. coverings for the legs to keep out wet; usually buttoned at the sides.

SPA'TULA, S. [Lat.] an instrument used by apothecaries in spreading plaisters and stirring medicines. A spatle or slice.

SPA'VIN, S. [Fr.] a bony excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow, which is first as tender as a gristle, but afterwards grows hard by degrees.

SPAW, S. [from Spaw in Germany] a place famous for mineral waters. A mineral water.

To SPAWL, V. N. [Sax.] to throw moisture out of the mouth; to spit.

SPAWL, S. [Sax.] spittle, or moisture thrown out of the mouth.

SPAWN, S. [Belg.] the eggs of fish or frogs. Used in contempt for any offspring.

To SPAWN, V. A. to produce as fishes do their eggs. To bring forth. Neuterly, to issue like eggs from fish. Used in contempt, to issue.

To SPAY, V. A. [Lat.] to castrate, or render a female beast unfit for procreation.

To SPEAK, [sp'ek] V. N. [preter. spake, or spoke, part. pass. spoken. Sax.] to utter or express one's thoughts by articulate sounds or words. To defend or accuse, used for or against. To harangue. To sound, applied to wind instruments. Followed by *with*, to address, or converse with. Actively, to utter by the voice; to pronounce. To proclaim or celebrate. To address or accost.

SPEAKER, [sp'eker] S. one who speaks. *Speaker of the House of Commons*, is a member chosen by the House, and approved by the king; and who is, as it were, the common mouth of the rest. *Speaker of the House of Peers*, is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAR, [sp'ar] S. [Sax.] a long weapon armed with a sharp point of metal, and used in thrusting or lancing. A lance with prongs to kill fish.

SPE'CIAL, [sp'eshial] Adj. [Lat.] signifying a sort or species. Particular or peculiar. Extraordinary; uncommon. Designed for a particular purpose. Chief in excellence. In Law, it denotes that matter in evidence which is alledged specially, or does not come into the general issue.

SPECIA'LITY, or SPE'CIALTY, [sp'eshiáality, or sp'eshiáality] S. [Fr.] particularity. It is also used in Law for a bond, bill, or other deed or instrument executed under the hand and seal of the parties thereto.

SPE'CIES, [sp'eshies] S. [Lat.] a sort; a subdivision of a general term called a genus; a common nature, or idea agreeing to several individual beings; a class or single order of beings: thus, horse agrees to *Bucephalus*, *Chancer*, or *Dorc*. An idea. Money or coin.

SPE'

SPECIFIC, or **SPECIFICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] in Philosophy, is that which is peculiar to any thing, and distinguishes it from all others. In Medicine, it is a remedy whose virtue and effect is peculiarly adapted to some certain disease, is adequate thereto, and exerts its whole force immediately thereon. *Specific Gravity* is that by which one body is heavier than another of the same dimensions, and is always as the quantity of matter under that dimension.

To **SPECIFY**, V. A. to distinguish by the properties which make a thing to be of a particular species, or adapted to a particular purpose.

SPECIFICATION, S. distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. A particular mention.

To **SPECIFY**, V. A. to mention; to distinguish by some particular mark or difference.

SPECIMEN, S. [Lat.] a sample; a pattern; model; essay; trial; proof.

SPECIOUS, [speciosus] Adj. [Lat.] showy, or pleasing to the view. Plausible, though not strictly right.

SPECK, S. [Sax.] a stain, spot, or discoloration.

To **SPECK**, V. A. to spot; to stain; to blot.

SPECKLE, [speckl] S. a little spot.

To **SPECKLE**, [speckl] V. A. to mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, S. [Lat.] any thing that attracts the sight by its being remarkable; a show; a gazing stock; an object of sight. In the plural, glasses worn to assist the sight, said to have been invented about the year 1300.

SPECTATOR, S. [Lat.] a looker on; a beholder.

SPECTRE, [spekter] S. [Lat.] an apparition; phantom; ghost; vision.

To **SPECULATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to meditate; to contemplate. Actively, to consider attentively. To revolve or contrive in the mind.

SPECULATION, S. [Fr.] the act of contemplating any thing in the mind. A train of thoughts formed in the mind. A scheme formed only in the mind, not reduced to practice. Contemplation; meditation.

SPECULATIVE, Adj. contemplative. Theoretical; ideal; not practical; notional.

SPECULUM, S. [Lat.] a looking-glass; a mirror.

SPED, part. passive of **SPEED**.

SPEECH, S. [Sax.] the power of expressing our thoughts or ideas by audible words. Words, or language. Talk. Harangue; oration.

To **SPEED**, V. N. [pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. Belg.] to make haste; to move quick or fast. To succeed, from *spe-dian*, Sax. to grow rich. To fare well or ill. Actively, to dispatch or finish in haste.

To hasten. To promote, quicken or assist. To make prosperous. To do a thing soon, or in a short time.

SPEED, S. [Belg.] quickness. Haste; celerity; dispatch. The course of a horse. Success; event.

SPEEDY, Adj. quick; nimble; swift.

SPELL, S. [Sax.] a charm consisting of some peculiar words of occult power. A turn of work.

To **SPELL**, V. A. [Sax.] to write with proper letters. To read by naming the several letters of which a word is composed, and sounding every syllable separately. To charm. Neuterly, to form words of letters. To read or understand. To pronounce the syllables of a word separately, by naming the letters which compose them, without being able to pronounce the whole word at once.

SPELTER, S. the same as **ZINC**; which see.

To **SPEND**, V. A. [Sax.] to consume, or lay out. To squander. To expend; to bestow as expence. To waste, wear out, or exhaust. To pass; to employ. Neuterly, to lay out money. To use. To be lost or wasted. To be employed in any use.

SPENDTHRIFT, S. one that is profuse in his expences; a lavish; a prodigal; a waster.

SPERM, S. [Lat.] the seed.

SPERMACEÏ, S. [Lat. corruptedly pronounced *parmafit*] an oily substance extracted from the brains of a particular species of whale [called catodon, having teeth only in the under jaw] and well purified.

SPERMATIC, or **SPERMATICAL**, Adj. [Fr.] relating to the seed. Seminal.

SPERMATOCELE, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, is a rupture caused by distention of the femoral vessels, whereby they are let fall into the scrotum.

To **SPERSE**, V. A. [Lat.] to disperse; to scatter. Obsolete.

To **SPET**, V. A. [Sax., Scot.] to bring or pour abundantly.

To **SPEW**, V. A. [Sax.] to eject or cast from the stomach through the mouth; vomit. Figuratively, to eject or cast forth. Neuterly, to void at the mouth.

To **SPHACELATE**, [sfafelate] V. A. to affect with a gangrene. Neuterly, to mortify.

SPHACELUS, [sfafelus] S. [Gr.] a gangrene; a mortification.

SPHERE, [sfer] S. [Lat.] is a solid contained under one uniform round surface, such as would be formed by a revolution of a circle about a diameter thereof, as an axis. In Astronomy, it is that concave orb or expansion which vests our globe, and in which the heavenly bodies appear to be fixed, and at an equal distance from the eye. An orbit, circuit of motion or action. Province; extent or compass of a person's knowledge.

SPHERICK, or **SPHERICAL**, [sferick]

or *sferikaf*] Adj. round; globular. Relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICS, [*sferiks*] S. is that part of Geometry which treats of the position and mensuration of arches of circles, described on the surfaces of a sphere.

SPHERULE, [*sferule*] S. [Lat.] a small globe.

SPICE, S. [Fr.] a vegetable that is fragrant to the smell, and pungent or hot to the taste, used in seasoning or sauces. A small quantity.

To **SPICE**, V. A. to season with spices.

SPICK and **SPAN**, Adj. [a proverbial expression, which seems borrowed from *spicata de la spanna*, Ital. i. e. snatched from the hand. Johnson says *span new* is used by Chaucer, and comes from *spannen*, Sax. to stretch. *Span new*, he adds, is therefore originally used of cloth new stretched or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick and span*, newly extended on the spikes, or tenters; and that it is but a low expression] quite new; just made; never used.

SPICOSITY, S. [Lat.] the quality of being spiked like ears of corn.

SPYDER, S. an animal whose eyes are placed in clusters on the back part of its thorax, who spins a web, and preys on flies.

SPIGOT, S. [Belg.] a pin or peg which is fitted to a faucet.

SPIKE, S. [Lat.] an ear of corn. A long nail, or a piece of iron, or wood, sharpened at the top, and resembling an ear of corn.

To **SPIKE**, V. A. to fasten with long nails; to set with spikes. In the Military, to drive a spike into the touch hole of a cannon, and thereby to render it useless.

SPIKENARD, S. a sweet-smelling plant.

SPILL, S. [Belg.] a small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. A small quantity of money.

To **SPILL**, V. A. [Sax.] to shed or scatter. To destroy or damage; to corrupt. To throw away. To pour on the ground. Neuterly, to be lavish. To be shed, or lost by being shed.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs; on Monday before Whitmonday, Monday after Whitfun-week, the Monday following, if in May, otherwise there is no fair, and on the second Monday in July, for all sorts of cattle, and cloathing. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 37 N. by E. of London.

To **SPIN**, V. A. [preter. *spun* or *span*, art. *spun*. Sax.] to form yarn into threads by drawing it out and twisting it. Figuratively, to protract or draw out. To draw out to a tedious length. Neuterly, to exercise the art of spinning. To stream out in a small thread or current, from *spingare*, Ital. To be round like a spindle.

SPINAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the back-bone.

SPINDLE, [*spindl*] S. [Sax.] the pin by which flax is formed or twisted into a thread, and on which it is wound. Any thing slender, in contempt.

SPINDLESHANKED, Adj. having very slender legs.

SPINE, S. [Lat.] the back-bone.

SPINET, S. [Fr.] a musical instrument with keys, of the same nature as an harpsichord.

SPINO'SISM, S. the doctrine of Spinoza, or Atheism and Pantheism proposed after his manner, who was born a Jew at Amsterdam. The chief articles in his system are such as these: That there is but one substance in nature, and that this only substance is endued with an infinite variety of attributes, amongst which are extension and cogitation: that all the bodies in the universe are modifications of this substance, considered as extended; and that all the souls of men are modifications of the same substance considered as cogitative: that God is a necessary and infinitely perfect Being, and is the cause of all things that exist, but not a different Being from them: that there is but one Being and one Nature, and that this Nature produces within itself, by an immanent act, all those which we call creatures: and that this Being is at the same time both agent and patient, efficient cause and subject, but that he produces nothing but modifications of himself. Thus is the Deity made the sole agent as well as patient in all evil, both physical and moral; a doctrine fraught with more impieties, than all the Heathen poets have published concerning their Jupiter, Venus, Bacchus, &c.

SPINOUS, **SPINY**, or **SPINIFEROUS**, Adj. [Lat.] thorny; prickly; briary. Difficult; troublesome; perplexed.

SPINSTER, S. a woman who spins. In Law, a maid or virgin, or a young woman unmarried.

SPIRAL, Adj. [Lat.] curve; winding; circularly involved.

SPIRACLE, [*spirakl*] S. [Lat.] a breathing hole or vent.

SPIRE, S. [Lat.] a curve line; a curl or twist; a wreath. A round pyramid; a steeple. The top or summit. Any thing growing more and more taper from the bottom to the top.

SPIRE, the bishoprick of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 30 miles in length, and 30 in breadth where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the principal town.

SPIRGE, Adj. [Lat.] pyramidal; wreathed; curled.

SPIRIT, S. [Lat.] breath; wind in motion. A substance wherein thinking, doubting,

ing, and a power of moving itself subſiſts. The ſoul. An apparition. An habitual diſpoſition of mind. Genius; vigour of mind. The mind or imagination. An eager deſire. That which gives vigour and chearfulneſs. Likeneſs or eſſential qualities. An inflammable and intoxicating liquor, produced by diſtillation.

To SPIRIT, V. A. to aſtuate, animate, or excite. To draw or entice, uſed with *away*.

SPIRITED, Adj. lively; full of fire or vigour; vivacious; ſprightly; animated.

SPIRITLESS, Adj. dejected; wanting vigour or fire; depreſſed; lifeleſs.

SPIRITUOUS, Adj. refined; defecated; approaching to ſpirit. Fierce; ardent; fine. Lively; gay; airy.

SPIRITUAL, Adj. belonging to ſpirit as diſtinguiſhed from matter; immaterial. Belonging to the mind or underſtanding; mental; intellectual; refined. Relating only to heavenly things, oppoſed to temporal. *Spiritual Courts*, in Law, are ſuch as have jurifdiction in matrimonial cauſes, probate of wills, granting adminiſtration; as alſo, in regard to tythes, and in caſes of defamation, &c.

To SPIRITUALIZE, V. A. to allegorize or convert the common objects of ſenſe into ſubjects of pious meditations and ſpiritual alluſions.

To SPIRT, V. N. to ſpring out by intervals; to ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream. Actively, to throw out in a jet.

SPIRY, Adj. pyramidal. Wreathed; curled; ſpiral.

SPISS, Adj. [Lat.] cloſe, firm, thick.

SPISSITUDE, S. [Lat.] groſſneſs; thickneſs.

SPIT, S. [Belg.] a long piece of iron on which meat is roaſted. A depth of earth which may be pierced at once by a ſpade. In low diſcourſe, a ſword.

To SPIT, V. A. [preter. *ſpat*, part. paſſ. *ſpit* or *ſpitted*. from the noun] to put on a ſpit, or to pierce with a ſpit. Neuterly, to ſling or eject ſpittle from the mouth, from *ſpartan*, Sax. *ſpytter*, Dan.

SPI'TAL, S. [corrupted from *hoſpital*] an hoſpital or charitable foundation.

To SPI'TCH-COCK, V. A. to roaſt an eel.

SPISTE, S. [Belg.] malice; rancour; malignity; hate; malevolence; ill-will; an habitual deſire and endeavour to do ill to another. *Spite of*, or *in ſpite of*, notwithstanding; in defiance of; maugre.

To SPITE, V. A. to thwart a perſon's deſigns; to vex; to treat maliciously; to miſchief. To enrage or fill with ſpite.

SPI'TTLE, a village in Eſſex, with one fair, on September 1, for toys.

SPI'TTLE, [*ſpít*] S. [Sax.] the moiſture of the mouth. An hoſpital; corrupted from *ſpítal*.

SPLA'NCHNOLOGY, [*ſplanknolegy*] S. [Gr.] a treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels.

To SPLASH, V. A. [Swed.] to daub with mud or dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'Y-FOOT, Adj. having the foot turned inwards.

SPLEEN, S. [Lat.] a ſoft ſpongy viſcus, ſituated in the left hypocondrium above the kidney; ſuppoſed to be the ſeat of anger and melancholy. Ill-humour. A fit of anger. Melancholy; hypocondriacal vapours. Spite.

SPLE'NDID, Adj. [Lat.] bright; ſhining; ſhowy; pompous; magnificent; ſumptuous; ſplendent; gloſſy.

SPLE'NDOUR, S. [Lat.] luſtre; the quality or power of ſhining. Magnificence; pomp.

SPLE'NETIC, Adj. [Fr.] troubled with the ſpleen. Peeviſh; fretful; hypocondriac.

To SPLICE, V. A. to join the two ends of a rope together without a knot.

SPLINTER, or SPLINT, S. among Farriers, is a callous, inſenſible excrescence, breeding on the ſhank-bone of horſes.

SPLINTER, or SPLINT, S. [Belg.] a fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLIT, V. A. [pret. *ſplit*, Belg.] to divide lengthwiſe; to rive; to cleave. To part in two. To daſh or break againſt a rock. To break into diſcord. Neuterly, to crack, or burſt aſunder.

SPLU'TTER, S. buſtle; tumult. A low word.

SPO'DIUM, S. in Pharmacy, is one of the fouleſt recrements of copper.

To SPOIL, V. A. [Lat.] to rob or take away by force. To plunder. To corrupt or render uſeleſs. Neuterly, to be guilty of plundering; to grow corrupt or uſeleſs.

SPOIL, S. [Lat.] any thing taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty. Robbery; waſte. Corruption; ruin; cauſe of corruption.

SPOKE, S. [Sax.] the bar of a wheel which paſſes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, preter. of SPEAK.

SPO'KEN, part. paſſ. of SPEAK.

To SPO'LIATE, V. A. [Lat.] to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to ſpoil.

SPOLIA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of robbery or privation.

SPO'NDEE, S. a foot of two long ſyllables.

SPONGE, S. [*ſpunje*] [Lat.] a ſoft porous ſubſtance remarkable for ſucking up water. *Hyrotechnical ſponges* are made of the large fungous excrescences growing on old oaks, alders, fir, &c. which being boiled in common water, then dried and well beaten, are put into a ſtrong ley prepared with ſalt-petre, and again dried in an oven. Theſe make the black mace or tinder brought from Germany, uſed to receive and ſuſtain the fire ſtruck from ſtint ſteel.

To SPONGE, [*ſpunje*] V. N. to ſuck up as a ſponge. To gain by mean arts. Active.

ly, to wet cloth with a sponge. To scour great guns when discharged, before they are charged anew.

SPO'NGER, [*spunjer*] S. one that meanly depends upon others for subsistence.

SPO'NSAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to marriage; hymeneal; connubial; nuptial; matrimonial; bridal.

SPO'NSOR, S. [Lat.] one who makes a promise or gives security for another. A surety.

SPONTANEITY, S. [Fr.] the quality of doing or acting free from any impulse or necessity; volentarieness; spontaneousness.

SPONT'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] acting of itself without compulsion or restraint; voluntary.

SPOOL, S. a small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end, to wind yarn upon; a quill.

SPOON, S. [Belg.] an instrument, concave at one end, and having an handle, used in taking up and eating broths, &c.

SPOONFUL, S. as much as a spoon will contain.

SPOON-MEAT, S. liquid food, or such as is eaten with a spoon.

SPORA'DIC DISEASES, S. among Physicians, are such as seize particular persons at any time or season, and in any place; in which case they are distinguished from epidemical and endemic diseases.

SPORT, S. [10.] play; game; diversions; frolic. A mock; mockery. Field diversions, as fowling, hunting.

To SPORT, V. A. to play; to divert or make merry. To represent in play. Neutrally, to play; to frolic; to wanton. To idle.

SPORTSMAN, S. one who delights in hunting or other field diversions.

SPO'RTULE, S. [Lat.] an alms; a dole.

SPOT, S. [Flem.] a blot; a stain either on the skin or other substance; blemish. Disgrace; reproach. A small extent of ground. A particular place. Upon the spot, implies immediately, or without changing place.

To SPOT, V. A. to stain; to maculate; to taint. To work so as to resemble spots. To corrupt, disgrace, or taint; to blemish.

SPOTLESS, Adj. free from spots or stains. Pure; untainted; immaculate.

SPOU'SAL, [*spouzal*] Adj. nuptial, or relating to a wedding; spousal.

SPOU'SAL, [*spouzal*] S. [Fr.] marriage; nuptials; matrimony.

SPOUSE, [*spouse*] S. [Fr.] one joined to another in marriage; a husband or wife.

SPOUT, S. [Belg.] a pipe or mouth of a vessel out of which any thing is poured. A waterfall, is a mass of water collected between the bottom and the surface of the sea, in the shape of a pillar or spout of water; very dangerous to ships, unless it can be dispersed or broken by the shot of great guns.

To SPOUT, V. N. [Belg.] to spring out in a sudden stream; to issue as from a spout. Actively, to throw out water in a stream or jet; to pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.

To SPRAIN, V. A. [corrupted from strain] to stretch the ligaments of a joint so as to render the use of it painful.

SPRAIN, S. a violent contortion or extension of the ligaments of a joint, without dislocation.

SPRANG, preter. of SPRING.

SPRAT, S. [Belg.] a small sea-fish.

To SPRAWL, V. N. [Dan.] to struggle as in the convulsions of death. To tumble about with odd contortions of the limbs.

SPRAY, S. [see sprout] the extremity of a branch. The foam of the sea, commonly called spray.

To SPREAD, [pron. *spread*] V. A. [Sax.] to extend, to stretch, to expand, or make a thing take up a large space; to cover or smear over; to publish or divulge, followed by abroad; to diffuse. Neutrally, to extend or expand itself.

SPRENT, Part. [Sax.] sprinkled.

SPRIG, S. [Brit.] a small branch; a spray; a twig.

SPRIGHT, [*sprit*] S. [anciently written *sprite*, or *spryte*, and as it is a contraction of *spirit*, should be spelt *sprite*] a spectre, ghost, apparition, shade, soul, spirit.

SPRIG'HTLINESS, [*sprightliness*] S. liveliness; vivacity; gaiety; briskness.

SPRIG'HTLY, [*sprightly*] Adj. full of spirits; gay; brisk; lively; vivacious; spirited; animated.

To SPRING, V. N. [preter. *sprang* or *spring*, Sax.] to raise or grow out of the ground, followed by up; to proceed from ancestors; to issue or proceed, as from seed; to issue forth; to appear; to leap or bound; to force one's way; to fly with an elastic force; to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain or source; to shoot or move with force. Actively, to start or rouse game. To discharge; applied to a mine. To contrive as a sudden expedient. To give birth to. To make by starting a plank.

SPRING, S. one of the four seasons, immediately succeeding winter, in which vegetables grow. A piece of tempered steel useful in machines to put them in motion. Any active power. A leap. A fountain or source, from whence waters issue. A rise; beginning.

SPRINGE, S. a gin; a noose, which being fastened to an elastic wire, catches any thing.

SPRINGINESS, [*springiness*] S. the quality of bodies returning to their former shape or dimensions, which they had lost by violence or compression; elasticity.

SPRINGING OF A MAAT, S. in Sea Language, is when it cracks, but is not quite broken.

broken in any part of it; as the partners, hounds, &c.

SPRING-TIDE, S. an high tide, or tide at the new and full-moon, which flows highest, ebbs lowest, and runs swiftest.

To **SPRINKLE**, [*sprinkl*] V. A. [Belg.] to scatter in drops or small masses; to wet by sprinkling; to besprinkle. Neuterly, to let fall or scatter in drops.

SPRINKLING, S. the act of throwing water upon any thing in drops.

SPRITE, S. see **SPRIGHT**.

To **SPROUT**, V. N. [Belg.] to grow or shoot; to germinate; to spring; to shoot into ramifications.

SPROUT, S. a shoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, S. a kind of fir, of which there are two sorts, the white and black. *Spruce-beer*, beer tinged with the branches of fir.

SPRUCE, Adj. nice, trim, neat without elegance.

To **SPRUCE**, V. N. to dress with affected neatness.

SPRU'CENESS, S. neatness in dress without elegance.

SPRUNG, preter. and part. pass. of **SPRING**.

SPRUNT, S. any thing that is short, and will not easily bend.

SPUD, S. a short knife.

To **SPUME**, V. N. [Lat.] to froth or foam.

SPUME, S. [Lat.] froth; foam; scum of gold or silver.

SPUN, preter. and part. passive of **SPIN**.

SPUNGE, S. See **SPONGE**.

SPUN'GING-HOUSE, S. a house or place that bailiffs take persons to after an arrest, where they are kept till they agree with the creditor, or are removed to a cloister confinement.

SPUNGY, Adj. of a spongy nature; porous. Wet; watery; moist. Drunken; wet with liquor.

SPUNK, S. rotten wood; touchwood.

SPUR, S. [Sax.] a sharp-pointed instrument worn by a rider on his heel, whereby he pricks his horse to quicken his pace. The sharp points growing on the legs of a fowl. Figuratively, an incitement, instigation, or any thing that quickens. A weapon for a fighting cock. A snag, or any thing standing out.

To **SPUR**, V. A. to prick or quicken by a spur. To instigate; to excite, hasten, incite, compel, or push forward.

SPU'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] counterfeit; not genuine or authentic. Illegitimate, or not lawfully begotten.

SPU'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being false or counterfeit.

To **SPURN**, V. A. [Sax.] to kick, drive, or strike with the foot; to reject with contempt or scorn.

SPURN, S. a kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

To **SPURT**. See **SPURT**.

SPUTATION, S. the act of spitting.

To **SPUTTER**, V. N. [Lat.] to emit or cast out moisture by small flying drops; to speak in a hurry and indistinctly; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to throw out spittle by hasty speech. Actively, to throw out with noise and hesitation.

SPUTTY, a village in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with five fairs, on May 21, July 3, September 27, October 23, and December 2, all for cattle.

SPY, S. [Belg.] one set to watch the conduct or motions of another, especially spies in an enemy's army or camp.

To **SPY**, V. A. to discover at a distance by the eye; to discover by nice examination, or artifice. Neuterly, to look into or examine nicely.

SQUAB, Adj. unfeathered. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, S. a kind of sofa or couch; stuffed cushion. In Cookery, a chicken, &c. so young as scarcely fit to be eaten.

SQUAB-PIE, S. a pie made of several ingredients.

To **SQUAB**, V. N. to fall down plump or fat.

To **SQUABBLE**, [*squabl*] V. N. [Swed.] to quarrel, wrangle, or fight.

SQUABBLE, [*squabl*] S. a low quarrel or brawl.

SQUADRON, S. [Ital.] in the Militia Art, a body of horse, whose number of men is not fixed; but is usually from one to two hundred. In the Navy, it is a division of a fleet, commanded by a vice-admiral or commodore.

SQUALID, Adj. [Lat.] foul; nasty; filthy.

SQUALIDITY, S. [Lat.] nastiness; filthiness; ill-favouredness.

To **SQUALL**, [*squall*] V. N. [Swed.] to scream like a woman or child affrighted.

SQUALL, [*squall*] S. a loud scream; sudden gust or storm of wind, or rain.

SQUALOR, S. [Lat.] nastiness; grossness; coarseness.

SQUAMEOUS, or **SQUAMOUS**, [Lat.] scaly; having the resemblance of scales; covered with scales.

To **SQUANDER**, V. A. [Teut.] to squander lavishly; to throw away in idle prodigality; to spend profusely. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

SQUARE, Adj. [Brit.] having four equal or right angles. Cornered; having angles of whatever contents. Parallel. Strong or well set. Exact, equal, honest. *Square dealing*, honest, just, and equal dealing.

SQUARE, S. [Brit.] a figure having four equal sides and angles; an area, or place, four sides surrounded with buildings; regularity, rule, justness of workmanship; equality; the content of an angle. In Arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied into itself.

To **SQUARE**, V. A. to form with four sides and right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, adjust, regulate, or shape. Neuterly, to suit or agree with, used with *so* or *well*.

SQUASH. See **QUASH**.

To **SQUAT**, V. N. [Ital.] to sit cowering, or close to the ground.

SQUAT, Adj. close to the ground; sitting on the ground with the legs doubled under the body. Short and thick.

SQUAT, S. among Miners, is a small vein of ore less valuable than a vein or load, as reaching only a little way.

To **SQUEAK**, [*squeek*] V. N. [Swed.] to utter up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain; to cry out or speak with a shrill voice; to discover any thing through fear or pain.

SQUEAK, [*squeek*] S. a shrill quick cry; cry of pain.

SQUEAKER, [*squeaker*] S. a person or instrument that makes a shrill or grating noise.

To **SQUEAL**, [*squeal*] V. N. to cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* is a short sudden cry; *squeal*, a cry continued.

SQUEAMISH, [*squeemish*] Adj. [for *queemish*, of *qualmish*, from *qualm*] easily agitated; having the stomach easily turned; nervous; fidgetious.

SQUEAMISHNESS, [*squeemishness*] S. the quality of having a nice, delicate, and tender stomach.

To **SQUEEZE**, V. A. [Sax.] to press, or crush between two substances; to oppress, to harass by extortion. Neuterly, to pass by compression; to force through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, S. the act of pressing hard; pressure; pressure.

SQUELCH, S. a heavy fall.

QUIB, S. [Teut.] a quill filled with gunpowder, &c. Any petty fellow. A falsehood.

QUILL, S. a plant; a fish; an insect.

QUINANCY, S. [Fr.] a swelling and inflammation of the throat, which hinders breathing, and often stops the breath; the quincy.

QUINT, Adj. [Belg.] looking with the eyes directed different ways; looking obliquely, awry, suspiciously.

SQUINT, V. A. to look with the eyes directed different ways. Neuterly, to look awry.

QUIRE, S. See **ESQUIRE**.

QUETREL, S. [Fr.] a small animal found in woods, and remarkable for its agility in jumping from tree to tree.

QUIRT, V. A. to throw out through a narrow opening in a quick stream.

QUIRT, S. an instrument by which a stream is formed; a small quick stream.

QUITTER, V. A. to void the excrement with a noise.

To **STAB**, V. A. [old Belg.] to pierce or wound with a pointed instrument; to wound mischievously, or mortally.

STAB, S. a wound given with a pointed instrument; a fly mischief, a dark injury; a stroke, a blow.

STABILITY, S. [Lat.] strength; firmness; steadiness; fixedness; resolution.

STABLE, [*stabl*] S. [Lat.] a house for horses.

To **STABLISH**, V. A. See **ESTABLISH**.

STACK, S. [Ital.] a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood heaped together; several chimnies or funnels standing together.

To **STACK**, V. A. to pile up wood, hay, &c.

STA'CTE, S. an aromattick; the gum that distills from the tree that produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, S. [Belg.] the chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, S. [plural *staves*. Dan.] a stick which supports a person in walking, or which is used as a weapon; a club; a support, a prop; a stick used as a badge of authority; a stick to which a flag or colours are fastened.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, on May 14, for horses and cattle; on June 29, for wool; on October 2, for colts; and on December 4, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on the river Sow, over which there is a stone bridge; it has two parish-churches, a free-school, a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome shire-hall, and under it the market-house. It is a corporation where the assizes and sessions are kept, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 135 N. W. of London. It had the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Shropshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the E. by Derbyshire, and Warwickshire; and on the S. by Worcestershire. It contains 23740 houses, 130 parishes, 19 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Chermer, the Lime, the Tern, the Penk, and the Manyfold. The air is pleasant, mild, and wholesome, and the soil in the S. part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal-pits and iron-mines. The middle is level and plain, the N. hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peats for fuel. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaſter, and limestone. The county town is Stafford.

STAG, S. the male red deer.

STAGE, S. [Fr.] a floor raised, on which

any show is exhibited; a place where any thing is transacted; a part of a journey.

STAGE-COACH, [*staj-kech*] S. a coach which passes and repasses to and from the same places.

STAGE-PLAY, S. a theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, S. a player; one who has long acted on the stage of life; an old practitioner.

STAGGARD, [*stæg-ard*] S. a stag, or male red deer, four years old.

To **STAGGER**, [*stæg-er*] V. N. [Belg.] to reel, or be unable to walk or stand steadily; to faint or give way; to hesitate, or be in doubt. Actively, to make a person reel; to shock, or make less confident.

STAGGERS, [*stæg-ers*] S. the colic or apoplexy in horses.

STAGMA, S. in Chymistry, juices of plants mixed together, in order to distillation.

STAGNANT, Adj. [Lat.] motionless; still; not running; not agitated.

To **STAGNATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to stop its course; to be without motion.

STAGNATION, S. stoppage of course; cessation of motion, or fluency.

STAGSHAWBANK, a village in Northumberland, with two fairs, on Whitfun-Eve, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; and on July 4, for linen and woollen-cloth from Scotland.

STAID, Part. and Adj. sober; sedate; grave; regular; composed.

STAINEDNESS, S. freedom from levity; soberness; composedness; gravity; prudence; sedateness; regularity.

To **STAIN**, V. A. [Brit.] to blot, spot, or spoil colour; to disgrace.

STAIN, S. a spot, or discoloration; a disgrace; a reproach; shame; ignominy; blot.

STAINES, or **STANES**, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 11, for horses and cattle; and on September 19, for onions and toys. It is 16 miles W. by S. of London.

STAINING, Adj. spotting, or discolouring.

STAINTON, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on October 29, for hemp and sheep; and a market on Monday. It is 120 miles N. of London.

STAIR, S. [Sax.] steps by which we ascend from the bottom to the upper part of any building; a flight of steps.

STAIRCASE, S. that part of a building which contains the stairs.

STAKE, S. [Belg.] a post or strong stick fastened in the ground; any thing placed as a pallisade; any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being pledged or hazarded; a small anvil.

To **STAKE**, V. A. to fasten or support with pieces of timber set upright. To wager, pledge, or hazard.

STALACTITE, S. in Natural History are crystalline spars, formed into oblong, conical, round, or irregular bodies, composed of various crusts, and usually hanging in festoons of icicles from the roofs of grottos, &c.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on May 6, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is 111 miles W. by S. of London.

STALE, Adj. [Belg.] old; kept long impaired by time.

STALE, S. [Sax.] a prostitute; urine; beer; an allurement.

To **STALE**, V. A. to wear out, or make old. Neuterly, to make water.

STALENESS, S. the quality of being old date, or of not being fresh.

To **STALK**, [*stauk*] V. N. [Sax.] to walk in a proud manner; to walk softly, walk behind a stalking-horse or cover.

STALK, [*stauk*] S. a proud and lofty step; the stem of a plant, corn, a quill.

STALKING-HORSE, [*stauking-hors*] S. a horse either real or fictitious, made of by fowlers to shelter themselves from sight of the game; a person employed as a tool; a pretence; a mask.

STALL, [*stauk*] S. [Belg.] a crib in which an ox is fed; a bench, &c. where any thing is exposed to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are carried on; the house of a dignified clergyman in a choir.

To **STALL**, [*stauk*] V. A. to keep stall or stable. To invest, used for inflame, glut or cloy. Neuterly, to kennel; to stall.

STALLAGE, [*stallage*] S. money for keeping a stall in a fair or market.

STALLION, S. [Brit.] a stone horse for covering mares; a man kept to satisfy the lewd desires of a woman; the bulky prostitute.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnshire with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and 7 fairs; on Tuesday before February, on Monday before Midlent-Sunday, for all sorts of all sorts; on Midlent-Monday for all sorts of haberdashery-ware; on Wednesday before May 12; on Monday before Corpus Christi-day; on Monday before August 1, and on November 8, for horses, and for all sorts. It is seated on the river Well at the edge of Northamptonshire; is a handsome place, containing six parish churches, several good streets, and fine structures; an ancient town, which formerly had a college, whose students removed to Brasenose college in Oxford. It is also a corporation with the title of an earldom, and has members to Parliament. It has no considerable manufactures, but deals chiefly in wool. It is 88 miles N. by W. of London.

STAMINA, S. [Lat.] the first part of any thing; the solids of a human body. In Botany, the little fine threads which grow round the style within the flower.

plants, and bear the spices on their extremities.

STAMINEOUS, Adj. thready; filaceous; appearing as full of threads. Among Florets, flowers which want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*, and consist only of the *stylus* and *stamina*, and thence called imperfect.

STAMMEL, S. in low language, a large bounding mare; a rude bounding wench.

To **STAMMER**, V. N. [Sax.] to speak with great difficulty and hesitation; to have an impediment in the speech; to stutter.

STAMMERER, S. one who faults in speaking.

To **STAMP**, V. A. [Belg.] to strike by forcing the foot hastily downwards; to beat as in a mortar; to impress with some mark or figure; to coin.

STAMP, S. [Fr.] any instrument by which an impression is made; a mark or impression made by stamping; a picture cut in wood, &c. for marking; authority; make, cast, form.

STAMPFORD-BRIDGE, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on November 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, brags, pewter, hard-ware, and woollen cloth.

STANAWAY, in Essex, with a fair, on April 23, for toys.

To **STANCH**, V. A. [Fr.] to stop blood, to hinder from running.

STANCH, Adj. sound, or not letting out, applied to vessels. Firm, trusty, determined, hearty, sound of principle. Strong; or not to be broken.

STANCHION, S. [Fr.] in Building, a stay; a support; an iron bar in a window.

STANCHNESS, S. firmness; the quality of being trusty, or of sound principle.

To **STAND**, V. N. [preter. *I stood*, or *have stood*. Sax.] to be upon the feet; to be placed; to remain in a place; to remain undemolished, or not thrown down; to become erect; to stop, halt, or cease; to offer as a candidate; to be without action. To *stand against*, to resist or oppose. To *stand by*, to support or defend; to be present only as a spectator; to espouse on, or confide in. To *stand for*, to propose one's self as a candidate; to support. To *stand off*, to keep at a distance; to refuse compliance; to decline intimacy, or friendship. To *stand out*, to continue firm in a resolution; to deny compliance; to be promiscuous. To *stand to*, to ply; to persevere, or continue any action; to remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion. To *stand upon*, to concern, to interest; to value; to insist. Actively, to sustain without yielding; to abide; to keep or maintain.

STAND, S. a station, or place where one waits standing; rank or post; a stop or halt; an interruption or intermission; the highest mark or degree beyond which a thing cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity; a frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STANDARD, S. [Fr.] an ensign, particularly that of the cavalry; that which is of undoubted authority, and the test of other things of the same kind; something tried by the proper test; a standing stem or tree; a settled rate.

STANDING, Adj. settled or long established; lasting; motionless; stagnant; placed on feet.

STANDING, S. continuance in any post, place, or station; power to stand; rank; competition, candidatureship.

STANDISH, S. a case for pens and ink.

STANDISH, a village in Lancashire, four miles N. of Wigan, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

STANDON, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is 27 miles N. of London.

STANFORDHAM, or **STAMFORDHAM**, a village in Northumberland, with two fairs, on the second Thursday in April, and August 15, if on Thursday; but if not, the Thursday after, for horned cattle and hogs.

STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is 267 miles N. by W. of London.

STANLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 103½ miles W. by N. of London.

STANNARY, Adj. [Lat.] relating to tin-works.

STANSTEAD, a village in Essex, with one fair, on May 12, for horses and cattle.

STANTON, in Suffolk, whose fair is on June 11, for toys.

STANZA, S. [Ital.] a verse in a poem consisting of more than two lines.

STAPLE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 25, for edge-tools.

STAPLE, [stapl] S. [Belg.] primarily signifies a public place or market, whither merchants are obliged to bring their goods to be bought by the people. The staple commodities of this kingdom are said to be wool, leather, wool-fells, lead, tin, butter, cheese, cloth, &c.

STAPLE, [stapl] Adj. settled; established; according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, [stapl] S. [Sax.] a loop of iron, &c. a bar of iron, &c. bent and driven into wood at both ends.

STAR, S. [Sax.] a general name for all heavenly bodies, which, like so many brilliant studs, are dispersed through the whole heavens. The stars are distinguished from the phenomena of their motions, &c. into fixed and erratic or wandering stars; these last are again distinguished into the greater luminaries, viz. the sun and moon; the planets, or wandering stars, properly so called; and the comets. As to the fixed stars, or simply stars, they are so called because they seem to be fixed,

ed, or perfectly at rest, and, consequently, appear always at the same distance from each other. *Falling Stars*, in Meteorology, are fiery meteors, which dart through the sky in form of a star; being occasioned by a nitro-sulphureous matter, the common cause of all such meteors. Also, the pole-star. A mark. An asterisk used by Printers. In Heraldry, it is a charge frequently borne on the shield, and the honourable ordinaries, in figure of a star. It is also a badge of honour worn by the Knights of the Garter, Bath, and Thistle.

STARBOARD, [*stárbórd*] S. [Sax.] the right-hand side of a ship.

STARCH, S. [Teut.] a kind of paste made of the flour of wheat or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

STARCH, Adj. [Teut.] stiff; formal; precise.

To **STARCH**, V. A. to stiffen with starch.

STARCHED, Adj. stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, or formal.

To **STARE**, V. N. [Sax.] to look with fixed eyes; to look steadily with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror. To *stare in the face*, signifies to be undeniably evident. To stand out. **SYNON.** To *stare* implies looking at with wonder and impudence; to *gaze*, looking at with wonder and respect. *Staring* has always been considered as a breach of good manners.

STARE, S. a fixed or impudent look.

STARK, Adj. [Sax.] stiff; strong; rugged. Mere; plain; simple; gross. Ample. Adverbially, it is used to augment the signification of a word; as, *stark mad*, mad in the highest degree.

STARK, S. a starling.

STARLIGHT, [*stárlit*] S. the light or lustre of the stars.

STARRY, Adj. decorated with stars; resembling stars; stellar; astral.

To **START**, V. N. [Teut.] to feel or give an involuntary shrink, twitch, or motion, on the apprehension of danger. To go out of the way, or deviate. To shrink; to winch. To rise suddenly, used with *up*. To set out in any course or pursuit. Actively, to alarm or disturb suddenly; to make fly; to discover; to put suddenly out of its place.

START, S. a sudden twitch or motion of terror; a sudden excitement to action; a sally or unexpected flight; a quick spring or motion; a sudden fit, or intermitted action. To *get the start*, is to begin before another.

STARTING, S. among Jockies, the setting out of the horses at the beginning of a heat. Among Brewers, the putting new beer or ale to that which is decayed, in order to revive it; or the filling empty butts with new beer.

STARTISH, Adj. inclinable to start.

To **STARTLE**, [*stártl*] V. N. to shrink;

to move on a sudden apprehension of danger. Actively, to frighten; to shock or impress with sudden apprehension of danger.

STARTLE, [*stártl*] S. a sudden shock; alarm; sudden impression of terror.

To **STARVE**, V. N. [Sax.] to perish with hunger or cold; to suffer extreme poverty. Actively, to kill with hunger or cold; to deprive of force or vigour; to subdue by famine.

STARVELING, S. any animal that is both thin and weak for want of food.

STATE, S. [Lat.] condition; circumstances of nature or fortune; the settled meaning or tenor; the community or public; a government; rank or quality; solemn pomp or grandeur; a seat of dignity; a canopy; the chief persons in an administration. Compounded with other words, it signifies public, or relating to government.

To **STATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to settle or regulate; to represent with all its circumstances.

STATELINESS, S. grandeur of appearance or mien; proud behaviour; affected dignity.

STATELY, Adj. pompous; majestic; grand; august; lofty; elevated; magnificent; elated in mien or sentiment.

STATES-GENERAL, S. an assembly of the deputies of the several United Provinces.

STATESMAN, S. one versed or concerned in the arts of government; a politician.

STATIC, or **STATICAL**, Adj. relating to the science of weighing.

STATICKS, S. [Gr.] the science which considers the weight of bodies, or the motion of bodies arising from gravity.

STATION, [*stáshn*] S. [Lat.] the act of standing; a state of rest; a place or post; situation; character; employment; rank or condition of life.

To **STATION**, [*stáshn*] V. A. to sit in a certain rank, post, or place.

STATIONARY, [*stáshnary*] Adj. fixed; not progressive.

STATIONER, [*stáshner*] S. one who sells paper; formerly applied to bookellers on account of the stands or stations in which they exposed their books.

STATUARY, S. [Fr.] the art of carving images; a carver of images.

STATUE, S. [Lat.] a carved or cast image.

STATURE, S. [Lat.] the height of an animal.

STATUTE, S. [Lat.] an edict of a legislator; a law; an act of parliament.

To **STAVE**, V. A. [from *staff*, in the plural *staves*] to break barrels in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the cask.

STAVERDELL, or **STAVERDALE**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 5, for bullocks and hogs.

STAVES, the plural of **STAFF**. **STAV-**

STAUFORD, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on June 11, and Sept. 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, and wool.

To STAY, V. N. [Belg.] to continue in a place, or in the same state; to wait; to stop or stand still. Used with *on* or *upon*, to rest or confide in. Actively, to stop, to resist; to delay, to obstruct; to keep from departing. To prop, used with *on*, or *up*; from *stay*, Fr. SYNON. The common idea of *stay* and *remain* is a cessation of progression. Their difference consists in this: That to *stay* seems to have less duration than to *remain*.

STAY, S. continuance in the same place; stand or stop; a fixed state; a prop or support. Among Mariners, ropes which support the masts, and keep them from falling. In the plural, a whalebone covering worn by women, and laced behind.

STAY-MAKER, S. a maker of women's stays.

STAYEDNESS, S. See STAYDNESS.

STEAD, [stēd] S. [Sax.] a place, room, or post occupied by another. After *stand*, help, or service. Compounded with *bed*, the frame on which it stands. *Stead* or *sted*, the names of places, comes from *sted*, or *sted*, Sax. a place; but if it be situated on a river, from *stada*, Isl. *staða*, Sax. a shore, or station for ships.

To STEAD, [stēd] V. A. to help, assist, advantage, support. Obsolete.

STEADILY, [stēdily] Adv. without tottering, shaking, or altering; without irregularity or variation.

STEADINESS, [stēdiness] S. the quality of not being easily moved or disconcerted; not liable to change; consistent, unvaried conduct; constancy, firmness.

STEADY, [stēdy] Adj. firm; constant; steady. Among Sailors, to keep the ship constant in her course.

STEAK, [stāk] S. [Isl.] a piece of meat that is fried or broiled; a collop.

To STEAL, [stēl] V. A. [preter *stole*, past. *stolen*, Sax.] to take away what is another's privately; to gain or effect in a secret or imperceptible manner; to thieve; to steal. Neuterly, to withdraw secretly; to be guilty of taking what is another's, without knowledge or notice.

STEALTH, [stēlt] S. the act of taking what belongs to another without his knowledge or notice; theft; the thing stolen. By *stealth*, signifies secretly, and is sometimes used in a good sense.

STEAM, [stēm] S. [Sax.] the vapour arising from any boiling or hot liquor.

To STEAM, [stēm] V. N. to smoke or exhale; to send up vapours, applied to hot liquors.

STEAMINESS, [stēminess] S. emission of steam.

STEATO'MA, S. [Gr.] matter in a wen composed of fat.

STE'BBING, a village in Essex, with one fair, on June 29, for fat lambs, and other cattle.

STE'DFAST, Adj. fast in a place; firm in resolution; constant.

STE'DFASTLY, Adv. firmly; resolutely.

STE'DFASTNESS, S. constancy; firmness; resolution.

STEED, S. [Sax.] a horse for state or war.

STEEL, S. [Belg.] iron purified in the fire with other ingredients, which render it white, and its grain closer and finer. Figuratively, weapons or armour. In Medicine, chalybeate remedies. Proverbially, any thing hard.

To STEEL, V. A. to point or edge with steel; to make hard, firm, or insensible.

STEE'LYARD, S. a kind of balance for weighing.

STEEP, Adj. [Sax.] difficult and dangerous to ascend or descend, because with very little slant.

STEEP, S. a precipice; an ascent almost perpendicular.

To STEEP, V. A. [Belg.] to soak long in liquor; to macerate; to dip; to imbue.

STEE'PLE, [stēpl] S. [Sax.] By *steeple*, *spire*, and *tower*, are meant a high building raised above the main edifice; but *steeple* is more general; *spire* and *tower* more particular. *Steeple* implies the turret of a church, be it of what form soever. By *spire* is understood a steeple rising taper to the top. By *tower* is implied a square steeple. *Spire* and *tower*, then, are certain kinds of steeples. The steeple of St. Bride's church, London, is a *spire*; that of St. Andrew's, a *tower*. *Steeple* and *spire* are never applied but to churches. *Tower* is frequently made use of with respect to other large edifices.

STEE'PLE-ASHTON, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 2, for cheese.

STEE'PNES, S. declivity; great descent.

STEER, S. [Belg.] a young bullock.

To STEER, V. A. [Belg.] to direct or guide in its passage. Neuterly, to direct a course.

STEE'RAGE, S. the act of guiding a vessel in its course; that which guides any thing in its course; the stern or hinder part of a ship.

STEE'RSMAN, S. one that steers or guides a vessel in its course; a pilot; one who chiefly conducts the affairs of a state.

STEGANO'GRAPHY, [steganography] S. [Gr.] the art of secret writing by characters or cyphers known only to persons that correspond with each other.

STEGNO'SIS, S. [Gr.] a stopping up the pores of the body.

STEGNO'TICS, S. [Gr.] binding medicines, or such as produce costiveness.

STE'LLAR, Adj. [Lat.] relating to the stars; full of stars; astral; starry.

STE'LLATE, Adj. [Lat.] marked with spots

spots like stars. In Botany, plants having their leaves growing on the stalks at certain distances, in the form of a star.

STELLIFEROUS, Adj. bearing stars.

STELLING, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and November 12, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

STELLIONATE, S. in Law, a kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling a thing for otherwise than it really is; as if a man should sell that for his own estate which is the property of another.

STEM, S. [Lat.] a stalk or twig. A family; generation; pedigree; genealogy; race. The prow, or fore part of a ship.

To STEM, V. A. [In.] to oppose a current; to check; to keep back.

STENCH, S. [Sax.] a stink; a bad smell. Dryden has used it for a good smell.

To STENCH, V. A. to scent with a bad smell. To stop; to hinder to flow; used corruptly for *stanch*.

STENOGRAPHY, [Stenography] S. [Gr.] the art of writing in secret characters; brachygraphy.

To STEP, V. N. [Belg.] to move by a single change or motion of the foot; to advance suddenly; to trace backwards or forwards in the mind; to take a short walk.

STEP, S. [Belg.] motion by moving one foot before another; a stair, a round of a ladder; the space passed by the single remove of the foot; progression, act of advancing; a small space; passage, or walk; the print of a foot; gait, manner of walking; action, or instance of conduct.

STEP, in Composition, signifies one related to another only by marriage; from *step*, Sax. of *stepan*, Sax. to deprive, or make an orphan; hence we meet with the words *step-daughter*, or *step-son*, as well as *step-mother*; that is, a daughter or son that are orphans, or have lost their own mother; and a person who by marriage is the mother of another that was an orphan, or had lost a mother by death.

STEPHEN, earl of Bulloign, son to the earl of Blois, by Adela, the Conqueror's fourth daughter, though he had taken the oath of allegiance to Maud, daughter of Henry I. in case he died without issue male, found means to supplant her, and to get the crown placed upon his own head. As he lived with the king his uncle in England, his good qualities gained him his affection to a high degree; so that he took pleasure in heaping favours on him, never imagining, that he would attempt to set himself up in prejudice of his daughter. However, after prince William's death, Stephen, by the assistance of his brother Henry, bishop of Winchester, began to take measures to secure the crown to himself, but so secretly, that the king his uncle suspected nothing of the design. Being in Normandy with king Henry in his last illness, as soon as the king was dead, he came over himself to forward

his project by his presence. The bishop of Winchester had already gained over the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Salisbury; and these three prelates had influence enough over all the rest of the clergy to bring them to declare for Stephen. This did the business, and so much the easier, as Maud was out of the kingdom; and such of the barons as were not of Stephen's party, seeing the bent of the clergy, durst not oppose the design. And so Stephen was declared king, and crowned 24 days after Henry's death, being 32 years old, 1135; and the bishops and nobles did not stick to break the oath they had then taken to Maud. In order to gain this important point, Stephen had been obliged to promise great things to the clergy and people, and that he would grant them more privileges than ever they enjoyed under the Norman kings. And as he was not without his share from Maud and Geoffrey her husband, to secure the affections of his subjects, he, after his coronation, convened a general assembly at Oxford, in which he signed a charter, acknowledging his being elected king by the clergy and people; confirming all the liberties, privileges, and immunities of the church, and consenting that all ecclesiastical causes and persons should be tried by the clergy, promising not to meddle in any manner with the temporalities of vacant bishoprics, or estates belonging to ecclesiastics; abolishing all the game laws enacted since the Conquest, and the forest laws; and reviving the ancient Saxon laws. He moreover abolished Danegelt, which had been taken away by Edward the Confessor, but restored by the Norman kings. The king, to humour the barons, and thinking thereby to be the better secured from any attempts of the empress Maud, or of foreign invaders, permitted them to fortify their castles, and to build others upon the estates; so that in a little time there were above 1000 fortified castles in the kingdom. Stephen began his reign in peace; but the scene was soon changed to a most furious and bloody civil war, which overspread all parts of the nation, and continued almost through his whole reign. In 1137, the Welsh made an irruption on the frontiers, and carried off a considerable booty; and in a battle near Cardigan, the king's troops were beaten, and above 3000 slain on the spot. At the same time David, king of Scotland, invaded the northern counties of England, took Carlisle and Newcastle, and advanced as far as Durham. Stephen marched against him with a very numerous army; but this war was ended in a treaty of peace. It broke out again, indeed, more than once, the Scotch taking advantage of the confusion in England to renew his incursions; but being defeated in a great battle by Thurstan, archbishop of York, and king Stephen, after having reduced the rebellious barons, marching into the North.

that monarch for his late insult, David, not caring to run the hazard of another battle, sued for peace; and Stephen thought fit to agree to it. Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural brother to the empress, was at the head of the discontented barons who revolted, because the king had not rewarded them as they thought they deserved for placing him on the throne. The earl thinking matters ripe, went over to acquaint the empress, and wrote her abusive letter to Stephen, upbraiding him for the breach of his oath to Maud, and for drawing him into the same crime. To this he added a manifesto, wherein he treated the king as an usurper, and declared war against him. Stephen, without returning him any answer, confiscated his estate. The empress's party gaining ground exceedingly, the earl of Gloucester came over, and got possession of Bristol, and the revolt of the barons was like to have been general; so that Maud was induced over, whom they promised to own as their sovereign. But Stephen supported himself with such undaunted courage and resolution, that he crushed this dangerous insurrection for the present, and the earl of Gloucester had no other way to take but to go and beseech the empress to come over, in order to put new life into her party. The bishops knowing how much the king was obliged to them for his crown, extended their power to such a degree, amassed such immense wealth, and came so excessively proud and haughty, that the king grew jealous of them, and resolved, impolitically considering his situation, to humble them, and took vigorous methods for that purpose, seizing the castles and treasures of several who had rendered themselves obnoxious. This brought almost the whole clergy upon his back, and even his mother the bishop of Winchester turned against him, under pretence of standing up for the rights of the church. By this means a storm was raised, which with some intermission continued for several years. For the king's faction became so strong, that most of the lords came over to them, and the people generally every where deserted the king, and declared for the empress: so that none adhered to him but only a few of the barons, his own favourites, and his army of Flemings, &c. which served him faithfully, though they were but ill paid. At this favourable juncture the empress Maud, with her mother the earl of Gloucester, came over in the year 1139, from which time a cruel civil war ensued. King Stephen, in the midst of his misfortune, behaved with the greatest resolution, industry, firmness and constancy of mind, by which means he at last weathered the raging storm; but not without being first brought as it were to the brink of ruin. 'Tis possible to conceive a sovereign to be. For after several other sieges, the earl of Gloucester came so suddenly upon him, as he was besieging Lincoln, that

a battle could not be avoided. Both sides fought with equal bravery for some time, but at last the royal army was totally routed and put to flight. The king was left almost alone, and on foot, in the field of battle, and defended himself with amazing valour even to the last extremity. His battle-ax was broke by the force of his blows, and afterwards his sword, scarce any thing but the hilt remaining in his hand; when he was knocked down on his knees with a stone, and a knight ran in, seized him by the helmet, and presented his sword to his throat, threatening to kill him, if he would not surrender; which he still refused to do to any but the earl of Gloucester, who conducting him to the empress, she ordered him to be confined in Bristol castle, where after he had been some time, he was even lain in irons. Never did any one bid fairer for the crown than the empress Maud did at this time. All England deserted the imprisoned king, except London and the county of Kent, where he had still some friends, by means of the queen his spouse, Eustace his son, and William d'Ypres his favourite. The earl of Anjou at the same time got Normandy to acknowledge Maud for their sovereign. Thus Stephen's affairs seemed every where desperate; and the more so, as the empress, by promising the bishop of Winchester, then legate, the disposal of all church preferments, had gained him over to her party, who a little before had turned against her, and espoused the interest of the king his brother. But now this treacherous prelate having called a council at Winchester, by his private intrigues with the clergy, got them to chuse Maud for their queen, and proceeded so far as to excommunicate all who adhered to the king. The Londoners at last giving way to the times, thought it expedient to declare for the empress, and preparations were even making for her coronation. But her haughty, imperious and disobliging temper, with which she treated persons of all ranks, soon undid all again. She refused the Londoners the only thing they petitioned for, and which her father had promised, viz. to revive the laws of king Edward; which impolitic conduct drew upon her the ill-will of the citizens. She even disobliged the bishop of Winchester, by haughtily denying his request to confirm to his nephew Eustace the titles of earl of Mortagne and Boulogne. The consequence was, that he became her utter enemy, and as he had set her up, resolved now to use his utmost efforts to pull her down. He first by his emissaries got the Londoners to declare against her, and even brought them into a plot to seize her person, which she narrowly escaped, and leaving the city in a great fright, put herself at the head of her troops, attended by the earl of Gloucester, and marched to Winchester, in order to seize the legate but in vain. He slipped out at a gate on the

other side of the town, and went and drew his friends together. The Kentish men having joined the Londoners, Stephen's queen, prince Eustace, and William d'Ypres headed them, and marched with all expedition to Winchester, where the empress had scarce time to get into the castle. Here she was besieged, but found means to march out with her troops, which were closely pursued by the king's, whilst the rest of the army was advancing to surround them. In the pursuit, the earl of Gloucester, intent on saving the empress, was himself taken prisoner, and conducted to Rochester. This procured king Stephen his liberty; for Maud, who had a great affection for the earl her brother, and could not well do without him, was obliged to exchange him for the king. Soon after the legate called a council at Westminster, where he excommunicated all Maud's adherents, as before he had those of the king's brother. Thus Stephen regained his liberty, 1141. But the war between him and Maud continued for several years, during which the king's affairs visibly gained ground, and the empress's continually declined; till at last the brave earl of Gloucester being dead, she despairing of standing her ground much longer, about the year 1147 retired to Normandy, and left Stephen once more master of the whole kingdom. He then endeavoured to secure the crown after his death to his son Eustace, and even to get him crowned before-hand, but did not succeed in the attempt. After the departure of Maud, king Stephen was contriving how to repair the mischiefs the kingdom had suffered by so long a war. But he soon found his tranquillity was not yet firmly established. For now he was threatened with a new rival, prince Henry, the eldest son of Maud, who was 16 years old, and of an active and enterprising genius. Having prepared matters, he landed in England with a considerable body of forces, in 1152, and was immediately joined by several barons, who put into his hands 30 fortified castles. And now a second civil war, as furious as the first, was like to break out, and the two armies were just upon the point of engaging; when by the good offices of some of the nobility on each side, in a conference between the king and Henry on the opposite banks of the river Thames, near Wallingford, a truce was agreed upon; which being several times renewed, at last ended in a treaty of peace (which was facilitated by prince Eustace's death) by which Stephen was to enjoy the crown during life, and after his death, Henry was to succeed him as his lawful heir. Soon after Stephen performed the ceremony of adopting the young prince. Thus peace was restored, to the universal joy of the nation, and Stephen again applied himself to repair the miseries the war had occasioned: but death put a stop to his generous designs, which took him out of the world 11 months after

the treaty with Henry, viz. on Oct. 25, 1154, in the 50th year of his age, and 19th of his reign. He was buried in the abbey of Faversham, which he had founded, near queen Maud his wife, only daughter and heir to the earl of Boulogne, and Eustace his son, who both died 1153. Stephen was a prince of great courage, fortitude, and activity; and might have reigned with the approbation of his people, had not he been harrassed by the efforts of a powerful competitor, which obliged him to take such measures for his safety as were inconsistent with the dictates of honour, which indeed his ambition prompted him to forego in his first endeavours to ascend the throne. His necessities afterwards compelled him to infringe the charter of privileges he granted at his accession; and he was instigated by his jealousy and resentment, to commit the most flagrant outrages against gratitude and sound policy. His vices as a king seem to have been the effects of the troubles in which he was involved; for, as a man, he was brave, open, and liberal, and, during the short calm that succeeded the tempests of his reign, he made a progress through the kingdom, published an edict to restrain all rapine and violence, and disbanded the foreign mercenaries who had preyed so long upon his people. But his character has been roughly handled, on account of the little regard he expressed for the clergy, and his usurpation of the throne from the immediate heir of blood.

STE'PLE, a village in Essex, with a fair on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and another on Wednesday after St. Michael, September 29, for toys.

STERCORATION, *S.* the act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

STEREOGRAPHY, [*Stereography*] [*Gr.*] the art of representing solid objects on plane.

STEREOMETRY, *S.* [*Gr.*] a science teaching to measure solid bodies, or to find their solid contents.

STEREOTOMY, *S.* [*Gr.*] is the art of cutting solids, or making sections thereof, as walls or other members in the practice of architecture.

STERIL, *Adj.* [*Lat.*] barren, or producing neither fruit nor children.

STERILITY, *S.* [*Lat.*] barrenness, or want of power to produce fruit or offspring.

STERLING, *Adj.* [from the English money originally employed in coinage] genuine English money; having twenty shillings to the pound.

STERLING, *S.* English coin; the money or rate.

STERLING. See **STERLING**.

STERN, *Adj.* [*Sax.*] severe in manners; truculent. Harsh; cruel; relenting. *Adjective*; severe; four; *STE*

STERN, S. [Sax.] the hind part of a ship; the hinder part of any thing; direction.

STERNLY, Adv. severely; morosely.

STERNNESS, S. severity in look or manners.

STERNUTATION, S. [Lat.] a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils; sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, or STERNUTATORY, Adj. provoking sneezing.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, 9 days before Easter, 9 days before Whitsuntide, St. Swithin's day July 15, and the first Friday in September, for hawkers, pedlars, and a little cheese. The market is now disused. It is a good thoroughfare place, containing several inns, 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 31 N. by W. of London.

To STEW, V. A. [Fr.] to seethe any thing with a slow heat, and a small quantity of liquor.

STEW, S. [Fr.] a bagnio; a hot-house. A brothel; a bawdy-house. A store pond, or fish pond.

STEW'ARD, S. [Sax.] one who manages the affairs of another, particularly with respect to money.

STEY'NING, a town in Sussex, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on June 9, for cattle and pedlars ware, and on September 19, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is seated under the Downs, and sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 51½ S. by W. of London.

STIBIAL, Adj. [Lat.] antimonial.

STICK, S. [Sax.] a thin and longish piece of wood; a walking-staff.

To STICK, V. A. [preter and part. pass. *stuck*, Sax.] to fasten on so that it may remain or adhere without falling off; to stab or pierce with a pointed instrument. Neuterly, to adhere to without falling off; to be inseparable; to remain in the memory; to be in its passage; to be constant; to hesitate, used with *at*; to be perplexed.

To STICKLE, [stickl] V. N. to take issue with one side or another; to contend with obstinacy; to trim; to play fast and loose between opposites.

STICKLER, S. one that is busy in public affairs; one who is zealous in the cause he espouses; a sidesman to a sencer; a second to a bellist; a judge of a combat.

STICKY, Adj. fastening itself to any thing it touches; adhesive; viscous; glutinous; partaking of the nature of a stick.

STIFF, Adj. [Dan.] not easy to be bent, out of form by the touch; rigid; inflexible; not easily subdued; obstinate; formal; strong; stubborn, pertinacious; rigid; harsh, constrained.

To STIFFEN, V. A. [Sax.] to make stiff, or hard to be bent; to make obstinate. Neuterly, to become hard to be bent, obstinate, inflexible, rigid, unpliant, hard.

STIFFLY, Adv. in a stubborn, obstinate, rigid, inflexible manner.

STIFFNESS, S. rigidity; hardness. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

To STIFLE, [stif] V. A. [Fr.] to smother for want of air, to suffocate; to keep in; to extinguish; to suppress or conceal.

STIGMA, S. [Lat.] a brand with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, V. A. [Fr.] to mark with a brand; to disgrace; to mark with infamy or reproach.

STILE, S. [Sax.] a set of steps by which a person may pass from one inclosure to another; a pin in a fun-dial which forms the shadow, from *Stile*, Fr. See **STYLE**.

To STILL, V. A. [Belg.] to silence; to make silent; to quiet or appease; to calm.

STILL, Adj. [Belg.] silent, without noise, quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, S. a state of calmness and silence; a vessel used in distilling, an alembick.

STILL, Adv. [Sax.] to this time inclusive; nevertheless; continually; after that.

To STILL, V. A. See **DISTIL**.

STILLBORN, Adj. dead born.

STILETTO, S. a small dagger, with a round blade and sharp point.

STILLICIDE, S. [Lat.] a succession of drops.

STILLNESS, S. the state of being free from motion or noise; calmness, quiet; silence, taciturnity.

STILTS, S. [Swed.] sticks with straps, in which boys put their feet, and raise themselves to walk in.

To STIMULATE, V. A. [Lat.] to prick or goad; to incite to action by some forcible notice. In Physic, to excite a quick sensation, and a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, S. the act of inciting to action; excitement; the act of inciting a quick sensation.

To STING, V. A. [preter *stung*, part. pass. *stang* and *stung*, Sax.] to pierce or prick with a pointed dart infected with venom; to put to great pain or torture.

STING, S. a sharp and venomous point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the last verse of an epigram, conveying some sharp or pointed thought.

STINGINESS, [the g pron. like j] S. covetousness; niggardliness; avarice; sordidness.

STINGO, S. [from the sharpness of its taste] old strong beer.

STINGY, S. [the g. pron. like j] covetous; loth to give or spend.

To STINK, V. N. [preter *stank* or *stunk*, [Belg.] to be putrified, and cause a bad scent.

STINK, S. an offensive smell.

STINKARD, S. a stinking, nasty, paltry fellow.

STINK-POT, S. an artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To **STINT**, V. A. [Swed.] to bound; to limit; to restrain; to stop; to give sparingly, or confine to short allowance.

STINT, S. limit; bound; restraint. A proportion assigned.

STIPEND, S. [Lat.] wages or settled pay.

STIPE'NDIARY, S. [Lat.] one who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPTIC, or **STIPTICAL**, Adj. See **STYPTIC**.

To **STIPULATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to settle or make a bargain on certain terms; to contract; to covenant.

STIPULATION, S. an agreement; a covenant; a bargain.

To **STIR**, [usually pron. *stür*] V. A. [Belg.] to move or remove from its place; to incite, to instigate; to agitate, or put the parts of a fluid in motion, by keeping something continually moving between them. To *stir up*, to put in action; to incite or provoke. Neuterly, to move one's self; to be in motion; to rise out of bed.

STIR, [*stür*] S. [Run.] a tumult, bustle, or public commotion; agitation, conflicting passion.

STYRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the arch-duchy of Austria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carniola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg; being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is said to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 castles, 15 convents, and 200,000 inhabitants. Though it is a mountainous country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is so good, that the inhabitants never were in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The women differ greatly from the Austrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all swellings on their throats, called *Bruchocoles*. The men are also very simple, and are very zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to sit at home, in the chimney-corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Gratz.

STIRIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] hanging in drops like icicles.

STIRLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name. It is a very important place, and seated on the declivity of a rock, where the Forth runs at the bottom, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of four arches, with an iron gate across it; vessels come up to the

bridge, which make it a place of trade. Above the town is a castle, seated on a rock, very strong, and serves to defend the town and bridge. This place is so commodiously seated, that it commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 36 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

STIRLINGSHIRE, in Scotland, is bounded on the E. by the river Avon; on the W. by Lough Lomond, and the river Blair and Anirick; on the N. by the river Forth; and on the S. by Clydesdale. It sends one member to parliament.

STIRRUP, S. [Sax.] an iron loop hung by a strap, assisting an horseman in mounting his horse, and in sitting on the saddle.

To **STITCH**, V. A. [Dan.] to sew on with the needle; to join by sewing. To *stitch up*, to mend something rent. Neuterly, to perform needle work.

STITCH, S. a single pass of a needle and thread through any thing; a sharp pin, from *frician*, Sax.

STITHY, S. [Sax.] an envil.

To **STIVE**, V. A. [from the same original as *Stew*] to stuff up close; to make hot and sultry for want of vent.

STO'AKER, [*stiker*] S. one who looks after fires, and keeps them up.

STOCCA'DO, [*stikado*] S. [Ital.] a thrust with a rapier.

STOCK, S. [Belg.] the trunk or body of a plant or tree; a log; a person remarkably stupid; the handle of any thing; the frame on which a ship is supported while building; a close neckcloth; a race, lineage, family ancestry; the fund with which a person trades on trade; goods employed in trade; quantity, store; a fund established by the Government.

To **STOCK**, V. A. to store; to lay in stock; to put in the stocks.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire with a market on Thursday, and fairs; on Holy Thursday, and October for sheep, and on July 10, for sheep and horses. It is a thoroughfare, with accommodations for travellers, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 9 miles N. W. of Winchester, and 6 by S. of London.

STOCKBURY, a village in Kent, has a fair, on August 2, for toys.

STOCKFISH, S. dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, and the usual residence of the king of that country. It is seated near the island of Meler, and comprehends six small islands joined together by wooden bridges. It contains superb palaces, whose roofs are covered with copper; and there have been several rocks blown up, to render it more regular; but the suburbs are of an antique taste. The royal palace, or castle,

reduced to ashes in 1697; but it has been rebuilt more magnificent than before. The cathedral is very famous, and the harbour so large, that it will contain 1000 ships, which may there ride in safety. There are about 100,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in copper, iron, and naval stores. In 1759, there was an academy of sciences established here; as also of painting and sculpture, founded by Count Tessin. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 62 N. W. of Vienna, 615 W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, and 1200 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 19. 30. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

STOCKING, S. the covering of the

STOCKJOBBER, S. a low mercenary watch who gets money by buying and selling the funds.

STOCKLAND, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on June 18, for cattle.

STOCKPORT, or **STOCKPORT**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on March 4, March 25, May and October 25, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is 6½ miles S. of Manchester, and 11 N. N. W. of London.

STOCKS, S. [it has no singular] among ship-carpenters, is a frame of timber to build ships upon. Also a wooden machine, to confine the legs of offenders, by way of punishment.

STOCK-STILL, Adv. as motionless as a

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on July 18, for toys. It is 20 miles E. by E. of Durham, and 248 N. by W. of London.

STOCKWITH, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on September 4, for horses and cattle.

STOGURSEY, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on May 2, and September 4, for cattle and sheep.

STOICK, S. a follower of the sect of Zeno. This sect received its name from *Στόα*, a porch, because Zeno taught his disciples in a common porch of the city of Athens. They held the doctrine of the neutrality of external things.

STOKE, or **STOACK**, in the names of rivers, comes from *stocce*, Sax. the stock or body of a tree.

STOKE, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on February 24, on Whitsun-Monday, and on July 12, for toys.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, with one fair on December 6, for horses and toys.

STOKE UNDER HAMDEN, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, for all sorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

STOKEGOMER, a town of Somersetshire, the market is disused; but it has 2 fairs, on April 25, and August 1, for bullocks and

sheep. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 13 W. by S. of London.

STOKEN-CHURCH, a village in Oxfordshire, with 2 fairs, on July 10, for horses, and September 29, for hiring of servants. It is 18 miles from Oxford, and 37 from London.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Trinity unday, for horned cattle, horses, and linen-cloth. It is 41 miles N. of York, and 238½ N. by W. of London.

STOLE, S. [Lat.] a long vest or robe. *Groom of the stole*, is the head officer belonging to the king's bed-chamber.

STOLE, preter of **STEAL**.

STOLEN, part. passive of **STEAL**.

STOLIDITY, S. [Lat.] foolishness; want of sense; stupidity; folly.

STOMACH, [*stomak*] S. [Lat.] that part of the body in which the food is digested; appetite, hunger, or desire of food; inclination; anger; sullenness or resentment; haughtiness or pride.

To **STOMACH**, [*stomak*] V. N. [Lat.] to resent.

STOMACHER, S. an ornamental covering worn by women on the front of their stays.

STOMA'CHIC, or **STOMA'CHICAL**, [*stomákhik* or *stomákikal*] Adj. relating to the stomach; good for the stomach.

STOMA'CHICS, [*stomákiks*] S. [Lat.] medicines that strengthen the stomach, and cause an appetite.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25, for cattle. It is 22 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 140 N. W. of London.

STONE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Holy Thursday, for pedlars ware.

STONE-HIVE, or **STONE-HAVEN**, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mearns, with a good harbour, secured by a stone-pier. It is 17 miles S. of Aberdeen, and 89 N. of Edinburgh.

STONE-HOUSE, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on May 1, and December 29, for cattle and cheese.

STONE, S. [Sax.] a gem or precious stone; the hard covering of the kernel of a fruit. In Natural History, stones are defined to be essentially compound fossils, not soluble in water or oil, nor at all ductile; of which there are various sorts. In Medicine, it is a stony or terrestrial concretion in any of the urinary passages, which occasions a difficulty in making water, and a pain in the small of the back, or about the os pubis. *Stone* also denotes a certain quantity or weight. A stone of meat is 8 pounds; of wool, 14 pounds; horseman's weight, 14 pounds. To leave

stone unturned, is to do every thing that can be done towards the success of an undertaking. *Stone* is also used by way of exaggeration; as, "*stone* dead."

STONE, Adj. made of stone.

To STONE, V. A. to hit or kill with stones; to harden.

STONY, Adj. full of stones; hard, unrelenting.

STONY-STRAFORD, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 20, August 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It is a good thoroughfare town, contains two parishes, and has several good inns; 18 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 52 N. W. of London.

STOOL, S. [Sax.] a seat without a back; evacuation by purging medicines.

STOOMING OF WINE, S. is the putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into it.

To STOOP, V. N. [Belg.] to bend downwards or forwards. Figuratively, to yield or submit. To condescend. To descend.

STOOP, S. act of stooping; a vessel of liquor.

To STOP, V. A. [Belg.] to hinder in moving or action; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to put an end to motion or action; to close any aperture; to suppress; to impede; to put the points to several branches of a sentence in writing; to refuse. Neuterly, to cease from motion or action; to refuse payment, or become a bankrupt.

STOP, S. a delay; stay; a hindrance or obstruction of action or motion; interruption; obstacle; impediment; a point used in dividing sentences; regulation of musical chords or strings.

STOPPLE, [stôpl] S. something by which the mouth of a bottle or vessel is stoppered up.

STORE, S. [Run.] plenty, or a large number or quantity; provisions; a stock laid by or reserved; magazine, store-house.

To STORE, V. A. to supply or furnish in large quantities; to reserve or lay by in large quantities for a future time; to lay up or hoard.

STORGE, [the *g* pron. hard] S. [Gr.] instinct or natural affection, which most animals have for their young.

STORK, S. a bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORM, S. [Sax.] a tempest, a violent agitation of the wind; a commotion of the elements; a violent assault on a fortified place; violence of passion, misery or distress, sedition, popular tumult; tumultuous force.

To STORM, V. A. to attack by open force. Neuterly, to raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

STORMY, Adj. tempestuous, boisterous; violent, passionate.

STORNWAY, a town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis, and one of the western islands.

It has a harbour called Loch Stormway, on the E. side of the island.

STORRINGTON, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs, on May 12, for cattle and horses, and November 22, for cattle and pedlars ware.

STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and October 10, for horses and cattle. It is called by some Bishops Stortford and is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. of London.

STORY, S. [Belg.] a history; an account of things past, generally applied to a relation of trifling and fictitious things. A floor, or flight of rooms, from *stor*, Sax. a place.

To STORY, V. A. to relate any transaction either real or fictitious; to range one under another.

STOVE, S. [Sax.] a hot house, or room made warm by art; a place in which fire is made.

To STOUND, V. N. [Ls.] to be in pain or sorrow. Used by Spenser for *stained*.

STOUND, S. sorrow; astonishment; bow season.

STOWRBRIDGE, or STURBRIDGE, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on March 19, for horses and cattle, and on September 1, for all sorts of cattle and sheep. It is a good town, and is noted for its glass-house. It has a good free school, in which there is a library, and is 24 miles N. of Worcester, and 12 3/4 N. W. of London.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, the name of a field near Cambridge, noted for its famous fair kept annually, on the 18th of September, and continues a fortnight. great many tradesmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, leather, cheese, and many other things.

STOUT, Adj. [Goth.] strong; brave; courageous; intrepid; lusty; firm, or able to bear a great weight; bold; pertinacious.

STOUTNESS, S. bodily strength; bravery; intrepidity; boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness.

STOW, [Stô] a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays and 2 fairs, on May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and on October 24, for hops, saddlers, book makers, and ironmongers ware. Some say it Stow on the Would, and it is not seated on a bleak hill, but it is distant from wood and water. It is 8 miles S. by W. of Cambden, and 8 1/4 W. by N. of London.

STOW, a village in Lincolnshire, with a fair, on October 10, for horses and cattle.

To STOW, [Stô] V. A. [Sax.] to put up; to put in a proper place; to regulate.

STOWAGE, [stôje] S. money paid

lying up goods; the place where goods are laid up or repositied.

STOWBRIDGE, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Saturday in Whitfun-week, which is considerable, for horses.

STOWE, in the names of places, is derived from *stær*, Sax. a place.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on September 7, for cattle and toys. It is 150 miles W. by S. of London.

STOWMARKET, a town of Suffolk, so called, to distinguish it from towns of the same name in other parts of this county. It has a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 10, for shop-goods and toys; and on August 12, for sheep and cattle. It is 75½ miles N. E. of London.

STRA'BISM, S. [Gr.] squinting; a distortion of the eyes.

To STRA'DDLE, [*strádl*] V. N. [from *strād*] to stand or walk with the feet at a wide distance from each other.

To STRA'GGLE, [*strágl*] V. N. [from *strag*, of *stravviare*, Ital.] to wander without any direction, to ramble, to rove; to forsake company; to exuberate, to shoot far.

STRAIGHT, [the *g* is mute in this and the following words] Adj. [when this word is opposed to crooked, it should be written *right*; but when opposed to broad or wide, it is not crooked.]

STRAIGHT, Adv. [Belg.] immediately; without delay; directly; straightways.

To STRAIGHTEN, V. A. to reduce from a crooked to a straight figure or line.

STRAIGHTNESS, S. the quality of being not crooked; rectitude.

STRAIGHTWAYS, Adv. immediately.

To STRAIN, V. A. [Fr.] to squeeze, or to strain liquor through by squeezing; to filter; to weaken by overstretching; to put to the test strength; to squeeze in an embrace; to pull or force tight; to constrain. Neut. to make violent efforts; to filter.

STRAIN, S. a weakness caused by stretching a ligament too much; style or manner of writing; song or sound; race, generation, descent; rank; turn, tendency; hereditary natural disposition; manner of speech or action.

STRAINER, S. an instrument used in straining liquors from foulness by filtration.

STRAIT, Adj. [Fr.] narrow, opposed to wide; close, intimate; rigorous; difficult, useful.

STRAIT, S. a narrow passage of the sea, by which two parts of the ocean are united; or difficulty.

STRAIT, V. A. to reduce to difficulty.

STRAITEN, V. A. to make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight;

to stretch; to deprive of necessary room; to distress; or perplex.

STRAITNESS, S. narrowness; difficulty; strictness, rigour; distress; scarcity, want.

STRAND, S. [Belg.] the land which borders on the sea or a river; a bank or shore. Also the twist of a rope.

To STRAND, V. A. to drive or force upon the shallows or shore.

STRANGE, Adj. [Fr.] foreign; remote; not domestic; unacquainted; wonderful; odd; irregular, uncommon; unknown; uncommonly good or bad; surprising.

STRANGE, Interj. used as an expression of wonder or surprise.

STRANGENESS, S. foreignness; uncommunicativeness; shyness; uncouthness; mutual dislike; wonderfulness.

STRANGER, S. [Fr.] a foreigner; one of another country; one with whom we have no acquaintance; a guest.

To STRANGLE, [*strántl*] V. A. [Lat.] to choak; to suffocate; to throttle; to stifle; to kill by hindering a person from breathing; to hinder from birth or appearance; to suppress.

STRANGLES, [*strángle*] S. [it has no singular] a disease in horses, attended with a running at the nose; the glanders.

STRANGULATION, S. suffocation; the act of strangling.

STRANGURY, S. [Fr.] a disease wherein a person is forcibly inclined to make urine, but cannot do it, unless drop by drop, and then with great pain.

STRANRA'VER, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, 9 miles N. W. of Glenluce, and 121 W. of Edinburgh.

STRAP, S. [Belg.] a narrow slip of cloth or leather. Among Surgeons, it is a kind of band to stretch out members in setting broken or disjunct bones. Among Mariners, it is a rope spliced about a block, with an eye to fasten it.

STRAPPING, Adj. of a large bulk or size, applied to men or women; lusty; jolly; stately.

STRAPPA'DO, S. [Ital.] a kind of rack, the criminal being drawn up on high, with his arms tied backwards. Chastisement by blows.

STRA'TA, S. [plural of *stratum*, Lat.] beds or layers of different kinds of earth.

STRA'TAGEM, S. [Gr.] an artifice or trick by which an enemy is deceived in war; a trick by which some advantage is gained.

STRA'TFORD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 14, September 25, and Thursday se'nnight after it, for cloth, cheese, feed, hops, wheat, and cattle. It is seated on the N. side of the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, supported by 13 great and 6 small arches, contains several good inns, and

is remarkable for being the birth-place of Shakespeare. It is 94 miles N. W. of London.

STRATFORD, a village in Suffolk, with fair, on June 11, for toys.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by the ocean; on the E. by Caithness; on the S. by Sutherland; and on the W. partly by the ocean, and partly by the Ocean.

To STRATIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to range in beds or layers.

STRATOGRACY, S. [Gr.] military government; a state governed by the army.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 19, November 8, and December 11, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is 2.3 miles W. by S. of London.

STRATUM, S. [Lat.] a bed or layer of different kinds of earth.

STRAW, S. [Sax.] the stalk of corn after it is threshed; anything proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, S. a well-known fruit.

STRAY, S. a beast that has strayed or wandered from its pasture or owner; act of wandering, or going astray.

To STRAY, V. N. [Dan.] to rove, to wander; to rove without any certain direction; to go out of the way beyond proper bounds; to go astray. Figuratively, to err.

STREAK, [streak] S. [Belg.] a line of colour or hue different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, [streak] V. A. to mark with a line of different colour from that of the ground; to variegate in colours; to stripe; to dapple.

STREAKINESS, [streakiness] S. the quality of being full of lines of different colours.

STREAKY, [streaky] Adj. abounding with streaks; striped; diversified by various colours.

STREAM, [stream] S. [Ill.] running water; a current; any thing issuing in a current from a head or source.

To STREAM, [stream] V. N. to flow or run like water from a fountain or aperture; to be overflown.

STREAMER, [streamer] S. an ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock, as the pennon of a ship.

STREET, S. [Sax.] a paved way, or wide passage between two rows of houses; a public way or place.

STREET-WALKER, S. a prostitute who walks the streets to entice the unwary and lewd.

STRENGTH, S. [Sax.] force, vigour, or power of body or mind; the quality of liquors which render them intoxicating; support; an armament. **SYNON.** *Strength* is chiefly owing to the construction of the muscles. A little man is often *stronger* than a greater.

Robustness carries with it an idea of health; is less subject to infirmities, and much owing to constitution. A short man may be robust. By *stout* we understand tall and strong made. A little man, though never so strong, cannot be called *stout*. By *sturdy* we mean stout, with a degree of hardiness.

To STRENGTHEN, V. A. to invigorate; to fortify; to make strong; to confirm; to establish; to fix in resolution. Neuterly, to grow strong; to increase in strength.

STRENUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] brave, valiant, active, vigorous; zealous or vehement in any cause.

STREPEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] boisterous; noisy; jarring.

STRESS, S. [Sax.] importance; violence of force; dependance. *To lay a stress upon*, to rest or rely on.

To STRETCH, V. A. [Sax.] to spread out lengthwise with force; to elongate; to strain to the utmost. Neuterly, to be extended; to bear being extended without breaking; to go beyond the truth.

STRETCH, S. extension, reach, or the state of occupying more space; effort, struggle; the utmost extent or latitude of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, S. any thing used for extension. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

STRETTON-CHURCH, a village in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. Distance 153.4 miles from London.

To STREW, V. A. [pret. and part. pass. *strown* or *strawn*, Goth.] to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STRIÆ, S. [Lat.] the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

STRIPED, Adj. formed into channels.

STRICKLE, **STRICKLESS**, S.

STRITCHEL, S. a thing used to strike the over measure of corn; &c.

STRICT, Adj. [Lat.] rigorously exact; nice, accurate; severe; confined; tight; tense.

STRICTLY, Adv. severely; closely; exactly.

STRICTNESS, S. carefulness; exactness; severity; closeness; tightness.

STRUCTURE, S. [Lat.] a spark from red-hot iron. A stroke; touch. Construction. Critical remark. "The best of some *structures* of ratiocination."

STRIDE, S. [Sax.] a long step.

To STRIDE, V. N. [preter. *strid*, part. pass. *stridden*] to walk or pass with long steps; to stand or ride with one leg on each side of any thing.

STRIDENT, Adj. [Lat.] noisy; grating with the teeth.

STRIDULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] croaking; making a small noise.

STRIPE, S. [from *strive*] a contest where persons mutually strive to hurt or get the better of each other; discord; contention; quarrel; opposition of nature.

To **STRIKE**, V. A. [preter. *struck* or *struck*, part. pass. *struck* or *stricken*. Sax.] to strike with violence. To dash, used with *on*. To stamp, or impress a resemblance. To affect; to alarm. To punish, or afflict. To overthrow, or let down, applied to sails, flags, &c. With *up*, to cause to sound, or produce music. To make, applied to bargains. Used with *out*, to produce by a sudden and violent stroke or action; to bring to light; to form by a quick effort; to blot or efface. Neuterly, to make blow. To collide; to clash. To act upon a blow, or sound by the hammer, applied to clocks. To make an attack. To strand, or dashed upon a shallow. To force its way with a quick and sudden effort. To *strike in*, to conform, or comply.

STRIKE, S. a measure containing four shells.

STRIKING, Part. Adj. affecting; surprising; remarkable.

STRING, S. [Sax.] a slender rope; thread; &c. The chord of a musical instrument. A nerve; a tendon. A set of things on a line. A series of propositions or arguments. To have two strings to one's bow, to have two views or expedients, or to have double advantage or security.

To **STRING**, V. A. [preter. and part. *strung*] to furnish with strings; to file string, or pierce through with a string; to stretch or make tight; to put a stringed instrument in tune.

STRINGENT, [the *g* pron. soft] Adj. binding; binding.

STRINGINESS, [the *g* pron. hard] S. quality of being full of strings, threads, or

STRIP, V. A. [Sax.] to make naked, to deprive of dress or covering; to deprive; to plunder, to rob; to peel, or de-

STRIP, S. a narrow shred.

STRIPE, S. [Belg.] a lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or mark made in the skin by a blow; a blow,

STRIPE, V. A. [Belg.] to variegate with different colours.

STRIPING, S. a young person; a

STRIVE, V. N. [preter. *strove*, part. *striven*. Belg.] to struggle, to labour, or to make a vigorous effort; to struggle or contend in opposition to another; to vie, to contend, to be comparable to, or to contend with.

STRIX, S. the screech-owl. A hag; fairy;

STROKE, S. [from *brook*, preter. of *strike*] a knock, a sudden act of one body

upon another; a sudden disease or affliction; the touch of a pencil; an effect suddenly produced; a sound of the clock; a masterly effort; power, efficacy; a gentle smoothing or rubbing of the hand.

To **STROKE**, V. A. [Sax.] to rub gently one way with the hand by way of kindness; to soothe; to cajole; to flatter; to wheedle.

To **STROLL**, [pron. *strôle*] V. N. to rove; to wander; to ramble; to be a vagrant or vagabond.

STRONG, Adj. [Sax.] having great strength of body or mind, vigorous; fortified; valid; able to make a long and stout resistance; healthy; energetic; powerful; cogent; acting forcibly on the mind; eager, ardent, zealous; having any quality in a great degree. Intoxicating, applied to liquors. Deep, applied to colour. Hard of digestion, or high seasoned, applied to food. Not easily conquered, applied to habits. Firm, or not easily broken.

STRONGLY, Adv. lustily; stoutly; forcibly; powerfully; firmly; eagerly.

STROPHE, [*strófee*] S. [Gr.] the first of the three divisions of a Greek lyric poem. A stanza.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 12, and August 21, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. There is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth. It is 100 miles W. by N. of London.

STROUD, a village in Kent, with a fair, on August 26, for toys.

STRUCTURE, S. [Lat.] the act of building; the manner in which the parts of any building, fabric, edifice, or machine are joined together; a building; form, make, construction.

To **STRUGGLE**, [*strúgl*] V. N. [the etymology uncertain] to labour; to strive hard, or make strong efforts to perform a thing; to contend or make a strong opposition against; to be in agonies, distress or difficulties.

STRUGGLE, [*strúgl*] S. a violent effort made to overcome any difficulty or resistance; an agony; contest; tumultuous distress or difficulty.

STRUMA, S. [Lat.] a glandular swelling; the king's evil; a scrofula.

STRU'MOUS, Adj. having a swelling in the glands; or relating to a swelling in the glands.

STRU'MPET, S. [Lat.] a common prostitute; a whore; a harlot.

To **STRUT**, V. N. [Teut.] to walk with an air of pride and dignity; to swell; to protrude.

STRUT, S. a gait or walk of affected grandeur.

STUART, (CHARLES.) See CHARLES I. Charles I. was a prince of a middling stature, robust, and well proportioned. His hair was of a dark colour, his forehead high, his complexion

plexion pale, his visage long, and his aspect melancholy. He excelled in riding and other manly exercises: he inherited a good understanding from nature, and had cultivated it with great assiduity. His perception was clear and acute, his judgment solid and decisive; he possessed a refined taste for the liberal arts, and was a munificent patron to those who excelled in painting, sculpture, music, and architecture. In his private morals he was altogether unblemished and exemplary. He was merciful, modest, chaste, temperate, religious, personally brave; and we may join the noble historian in saying, "He was the worthiest gentleman, the best master, the best friend, the best husband, the best father and the best christian of the age in which he lived." Charles, by his queen Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. of France, had four sons and five daughters; namely, Charles James, who died in the cradle; Charles prince of Wales, by whom he was succeeded; James duke of York; Henry duke of Gloucester, who died after the Restoration; Mary, who espoused William of Nassau, prince of Orange, by whom she was left a widow; Elizabeth, confined by the Regicides in Carisbrook castle, where she died of grief; Anne, and Catharine, who died in their infancy; and Henrietta-Maria, who was carried in her infancy by the counts of Dalkeith into France, where she married Philip duke of Anjou and Orleans, brother to Lewis XIV. During the peaceable period of this reign, the commerce of England increased considerably, to the East-Indies, Guinea, Spain, and Turkey. The colony of New-England became populous; for great numbers of Puritans fled thither in consequence of being severely treated by Laud and the high-church party. The Catholics, afterwards, in order to avoid the same kind of persecution from the Puritans, resorted to America, and settled the colony of Maryland.

STU'ART, (CHARLES) See **CHARLES II.** Charles II. was in his person tall and swarthy, and his countenance marked with strong, harsh lineaments. His penetration was keen, his judgment clear, his understanding extensive, his conversation lively and entertaining, and he possessed the talent of wit and ridicule. He was easy of access, polite, and affable: had he been limited to a private station, he would have passed for the most agreeable and best-natured man of the age in which he lived. His greatest enemies allow him to have been a civil husband, an obliging lover, an affectionate father, and an indulgent master: even as a prince, he manifested an aversion to cruelty and injustice. Yet these good qualities were more than overbalanced by his weakness and defects. He was a scoffer at religion, and a libertine in his

morals: careless, indolent, profuse, abandoned to effeminate pleasure, incapable of any noble enterprize, a stranger to manly friendship and gratitude, deaf to the voice of honour, blind to the allurements of glory, and, in word, wholly destitute of every active virtue. Being himself unprincipled, he believed mankind were false, perfidious, and interested, and therefore he practised dissimulation for his own convenience. He was strongly attached to the French manners, government, and monarch: he was dissatisfied with his own limited prerogative. The majority of his own subjects he despised or hated, as hypocrites, fanatics, and republicans, who persecuted his father and himself, and sought the destruction of the monarchy. In the sentiments, he could not be supposed to pursue the interest of the nation; on the contrary, he seemed to think that his own fate was incompatible with the honour and advantage of his people. Had he been an absolute prince, the subjects would have been themselves quiet and happy under a mild administration; but harrassed as he was by powerful opposition, and perplexed with perpetual indigence, he thought himself obliged for his own ease and security, to pursue measures which rendered his reign a misfortune to the kingdom; and entailed on him the contempt of all the other powers of Europe. Yet that misfortune did not immediately affect the nation in its commercial concerns. Trade and manufacture flourished more in this reign, than at any other in the English monarchy. Industry was crowned with success, and the people in general lived in ease and affluence. In the reign of Charles II. the arts and sciences were cultivated with good success, though they were very little encouraged by the sovereign: he had himself made some proficiency in mechanics and chemistry, and was a good lover of genius. The most eminent men of the Royal Society, at its first institution, were lord Brouncker, Sir Robert Murray, Wilkins bishop of Chester, Mr. Robert Boyle, who had made great progress in natural philosophy, and Dr. Ward, afterwards bishop of Exeter, a profound mathematician. The royal society likewise produced the immortal Newton, whose discoveries in nature will reflect lustre on the nation that gave him birth. The learned Stillingfleet, the elegant, rational Tillotson, besides many other eminent divines, such as Tennison, Patrick, and Burnet, who distinguished himself in the history of the reformation. The practice of medicine was greatly improved by the famous Sydenham. The witty dogrel poet contributed more than any other person to the contempt of the king, by his poem of Hudibras, to bring him into contempt. The king admired the poet, yet left the author to die in obscurity. Dryden shone unrivalled in

not was vicious and incorrect, from the depravity of the public taste, and the hurry in which he was obliged to write for subsistence. Otway's tragedies are celebrated above all others, for warmth and pathetic tenderness. He lived utterly neglected, and died of hunger. Even the courtiers of this reign were inspired with literary ambition. The duke of Buckingham acquired some reputation by writing the *Rehearsal*, to ridicule the false taste and absurdities of the dramatic writers. Rochester rendered himself famous for poignancy of satire and impurity. Wycherly displayed the genius of true comedy, though rude and licentious. The earls of Dorset, Roscommon, and Mulgrave, wrote with ease, spirit, and negligence. Halifax possessed refined talents; the writings of Sir William Temple are entertaining and instructive.

STUART, (ANNE.) See ANNE. Anne Stuart, queen of Great-Britain, was in her meridian of the middle size, well proportioned. Her hair was of a dark brown colour, her complexion ruddy, her features were regular, her countenance was rather round than oval, and her aspect more comely than majestic. Her voice was clear and melodious, and her presence engaging. Her capacity was naturally good, but not much cultivated by learning; nor did she exhibit any marks of extraordinary genius, or personal ambition. She was certainly deficient in that vigour of mind which a prince ought to preserve his independence, and avoid the snares and fetters of flatterers and favourites: but, whatever her weakness in this particular might have been, the virtues of her heart were never called in question. She was a pattern of conjugal affection and fidelity, a tender mother, a warm friend, an indulgent mistress, a munificent patron, a mild and merciful princess, during whose reign no subject's blood was shed for treason. She was zealously attached to the honour of England from conviction rather than from prepossession, unaffectedly pious, generous, charitable, and compassionate. She felt another's fondness for her people, by whom she was universally beloved with a warmth of affection which even the prejudice of party could not abate. In a word, if she was not the greatest, she was certainly one of the best and most unblemished sovereigns that ever sat on the throne of England; and well deserved the expressive, though simple epithet of *The good queen Anne*.

STUB, S. [Dan.] a thick short stock of a horse when the rest is cut off; a block, a

to STUB, V. A. to root up; to extirpate; to pull up.

TUBBLE, [stibl] S. [Fr.] the short time left after the corn is reaped.

TUBBORN, Adj. [from *stub* and *born*] obstinate, or not to be moved by threats or reasons; harsh; perverse; inflexible; con-

tumacious; rough, rugged; stiff; generally including the idea of something bad.

STUBBORNLY, Adv. obstinately; inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, S. obstinateness; perverseness; inflexibility; contumacy.

STUCCO, S. [Ital.] a kind of fine plaster used in a ceiling or wall.

STUD, S. [Sax.] a post or stake; a large headed nail used for ornament; a knob, or other ornamental protuberance; an ornamental fastening worn in the wristband of a shirt; a collection of breeding horses and mares, from *stod*, *Isl.* a stallion.

To STUD, V. A. to adorn with studs or shining knobs.

STUDENT, S. [Lat.] a person given to books; a scholar; a bookish man. In the University of Oxford, an exhibitioner, or scholar on the foundation of Christ-church.

STUDIED, Adj. learned; produced by meditation or deep thinking.

STUDIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] much given to study; contemplative; earnest for; regardful; attentive; diligent; busy.

STUDIOUSLY, Adv. diligently; carefully.

STUDIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being much addicted to study.

STUDY, S. [Lat.] an intense application of the mind to books or learning; meditation; deep cogitation; attention; contrivance. An apartment set apart for reading and meditating.

To STUDY, V. N. [Lat.] to think upon with intense application, or to endeavour diligently. To meditate; to muse. Actively, to apply the mind to with intense thought, or to consider with attention. *SYNON.* To *study* implies a uniform application in search of knowledge; to *learn* implies that application with success. We *study* to *learn*; and *learn* by dint of *study*.

STUFF, S. [Belg.] any matter or body. Materials of which any thing is composed. Essence or elemental part. Furniture; goods. Any mixture or medicine. Cloth or texture of any kind, especially that of the woollen sort. A matter or thing, generally used in contempt.

To STUFF, V. A. to fill or cram very full with any thing; to fill so as to occasion uneasiness; to fill or cram meat with seasoning; to form by stuffing. Neuterly, to feed gluttonously.

STUFFING, S. that by which any thing is filled; high seasoned ingredients which are put into meat.

STUKE or STUCK, S. [see *STUCCO*] a fine plaster made of lime and marble finely powdered, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which walls are covered, and wrought in figures resembling carvings.

STULTILOQUENCE, S. [Lat.] idle and foolish talk; chit-chat.

STUM, S. [Swed. perhaps corrupted from *mustum*]

mustum, Lat.] wine not fermented; new wine; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To **STUMBLE**, [*stūmbli*] V. N. [perhaps from *tumble*] to trip in walking. Figuratively, to slip or err. To strike against, or light on by chance, used with *on*. Actively, to obstruct, or offend.

STUMBLE, [*stūmbli*] S. a trip in walking; a blunder; error; failure.

STUMP, S. [Dan.] a small part of a tree remaining in the ground after the trunk and branches are lopped away; a part of a tooth remaining in the gums after the other part is broken off; the part of any body remaining after the rest is taken away.

To **STUMP**, V. A. to cut off a stump; to brag or boast.

To **STUN**, V. N. [Sax.] to confound or impair hearing with an exceeding loud noise. To make a person senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head.

To **STUNT**, V. A. [Isl.] to hinder from growth.

STUPE, S. [Lat.] cloth, linen, or flax, dipped in warm medicated liquors, and applied to a hurt or wound.

To **STUPE**, V. A. to foment, or apply warm flannels dipped in medicated liquors to a hurt.

STUPEFACTION, S. [Lat.] a state of mind wherein a person is insensible to threats or persuasions, and seems to have lost every sign of contrivance or attention; insensibility; stupidity; dullness; sluggishness of mind; heaviness; folly.

STUPEFACTIVE, Adj. causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; opiate; narcotic.

STUPENDOUS, Adj. [Lat.] prodigious; wonderful; astonishing; amazing.

STUPID, Adj. [Lat.] wanting sensibility, apprehension, or understanding; dull; insensible; senseless; torpid; heavy; blockish.

STUPIDITY, S. [Fr.] dullness, senselessness, want of comprehension.

To **STUPIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to deprive of sensibility, sagacity, or activity; to make stupid; to dull.

STUPOR, S. [Lat.] a deprivation or suspension of the senses; heaviness; numbness; torpitude.

STUPRATION, S. [Lat.] the act of deflowering a woman; a rape; violation; defloration.

STURBICH. See **STOURBRIDGE**.

STURDILY, Adv. stoutly; obstinately, resolutely.

STURDINESS, S. brutal strength; stoutness; obstinacy; hardness.

STURDY, Adj. [Fr.] hardy; stout; strong; able to bear great toil, and to make a vigorous resistance; obstinate; brutal; bold.

STURGEON, S. a fish.

STURK, S. [Sax.] a young ox or heifer.

STURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire,

with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on May 12, and October 24, for cattle and toys. It is 111 miles W. by S. of London.

To **STUT**, or **STUTTER**, V. N. [Beig.] to speak with hesitation, difficulty, or frequent repetition of the same syllable or letter of a word; to stammer.

STY, S. [Sax.] a small inclosure in which hogs are kept; any place of bestial debauchery.

STYE, or **STITHÉ**, S. is a disorder of the eye-lids; being a small incised tumour about the bigness of a barley-corn.

STYGIAN, [the *g* pron. soft] Adj. belonging to the river Styx; Infernal; hellish.

STYLE, S. is a word of various significations, originally deduced from *stilos*, a kind of bodkin, wherewith the Antients wrote on plates of lead, or wax. In Dialling, it denotes the gnomon or cock of a dial. In Botany, it is a part of the pistil of plants. In Literature, it is a particular manner of expressing one's thoughts, agreeably to the rules of Syntax. In Jurisprudence, it is the particular form or manner of proceeding in each court of jurisdiction, agreeable to the rules and orders established therein. In Music, it denotes a manner of playing, singing, or composing peculiar to the musician who plays, sings, or composes.

To **STYLE**, V. A. to call, term, or name.

STYPTIC, Adj. [usually written *stiptic* Gr.] astringent; peculiarly applied to such medicines as stop bleeding.

STYX, S. a poisonous fountain of Arcadia, by the Poets feigned to be a river of hell by which the gods swore; and if any one broke his oath, or swore falsely, he was banished from heaven, and deprived of nectar for 10 years.

SUA'BIA, a circle of Germany; bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and that of the Lower Rhine; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alsace; on the S. by Switzerland; and on the E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, or Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principality of Hohenzollern, that of Oettingen, that of Mindelheim; the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys and free towns which see in their proper places.

SUA'SIVE, [*swáziv*] Adj. [Lat.] having the power to persuade.

SUA'SORY, [*swázory*] Adj. having tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY, [*swáziv*] S. [Fr.] sweetness, pleasantness, either to the corporeal or mental taste.

SUB, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies a subordinate or inferior degree.

SUBA'CTION, S. the act of subduing, or reducing to any state.

To **SUBA'GITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to solicit; to have commerce with a woman.

SUB

S U B

SUBALPINE, Adj. [Lat.] living or growing near the mountains called the Alps.

SUBALTERN, S. [Fr.] an inferior; a subordinate. A non-commissioned officer in the army, as a serjeant, a corporal, &c.

SUBALTERNATE, Adj. placed under another; succeeding by turns; successive; alternate.

SUBAQU'NEOUS, Adj. living under the water.

SUBCHANTOR, S. an under-chantor: an officer who officiates for a chantor in his absence.

SUBCONSTELLATION, S. in Astronomy, a lesser constellation.

SUBCUT'NEOUS, Adj. lying under the skin.

SUB-DEAN, S. a dignified clergyman next to the dean.

To **SUBDE'LEGATE**, V. A. to substitute or appoint.

SUBDE'TITIOUS, [*subdetisibious*] Adj. [Lat.] foisted; forged.

To **SUBDIVIDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to divide a part into still lesser parts.

SUBDOLOUS, Adj. [Lat.] subtle; crafty; deceitful; cunning; sly.

To **SUBDU'CE**, V. A. to substract; to deince.

To **SUBDU'CT**, V. A. [Lat.] to withdraw, or take away.

SUBDU'CTION, S. arithmetical subtraction; the act of taking away.

To **SUBDU'E**, V. A. [Lat.] to overpower; to conquer; to crush; to oppress; to bring under; to tame.

SUBDU'ER, S. a conqueror; one that reduces or brings under; a tamer.

SUBFUMIGA'TION, S. a ceremony used by forcerers to drive away evil spirits by burning incense.

SUBJ'CENT, Adj. lying under.

To **SUBJ'ECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to put under; to reduce to submission; to enslave; to make liable or obnoxious; to make subservient.

SUBJECT, Adj. [Lat.] placed, situated, lying or serving under; liable or obnoxious; that on which any action or thought is exercised.

SUBJECT, S. [Fr.] one who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any action or thought is employed; that in which any thing inheres. In Grammar, the nominative case is called the subject of the verb.

SUBJ'ECTION, S. [Lat.] obedience to a superior; dependence; slavery.

SUBJECTIVE, Adj. relating not to the object, but the subject.

To **SUBJOIN**, V. A. to add at the end; to annex.

SUBIT'NEOUS, Adj. sudden; hasty.

To **SUBJUGATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bring under the yoke; to subdue; to enslave.

S U B

SUBJUGA'TION, S. the act of subduing, or a state of slavery.

SUBJUNCTIVE, Adj. [Lat.] subjoined or added to something else. In Grammar, a mood wherein the signification of a verb is relative to that of some other which goes before it.

SUBLA'PSARY, Adj. [Lat.] done after the fall of man.

SUBLA'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of taking away.

SUBLAXA'TION, S. in Anatomy, an imperfect dislocation.

To **SU'BLEVATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to raise, succour, or ease.

SUBLEVA TION, S. the act of assisting, easing, or lifting up.

To **SU'BLIMATE**, V. A. [Lat.] in Chemistry, to raise by the force of fire. Figuratively, to exalt, elevate, heighten.

SU'BLIMATE, S. any thing raised by fire in a retort. Quicksilver raised in a retort.

SUBLIMA'TION, S. in Chemistry, is the condensing and collecting in a solid form, by means of vessels aptly constructed, the fumes of bodies raised from them by the application of a proper heat. Elevation, exaltation; the act of heightening or improving.

SUBLI'ME, Adj. [Lat.] high in place, excellence or nature; elevated in thought or style; lofty, haughty, proud. **SYNON.** *Sublime* and *great*, considered as they relate to language, *great* seems to have more relation to the learning or the nature of the subjects treated of; and *sublime*, to have more relation to the spirit and manner in which the subjects are treated.

SUBLI'ME, S. [Fr.] a grand or lofty style, arising from nobleness of thought, magnificence of words, and the harmonious, lively turn of the phrase.

To **SUBLIME**, V. A. [Fr.] to raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, heighten, or improve. Neuterly, to raise in a chemical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMITY, S. [Lat.] height of place, thought, or style; height of nature; excellence.

SU'BLUNARY, Adj. [Lat.] under the moon; terrestrial; earthly; mundane.

To **SUEMERGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to put or plunge under water; to drown.

SUBME'RSION, [*submersiōn*] S. the act of plunging or dipping under water; sinking; drowning.

SUBMI'SS, Adj. [Lat.] humble, or confessing inferiority; submissive; obsequious.

SUBMI'SSION, [*submissiōn*] S. [Lat.] surrender; acknowledgment of inferiority; guiltiness, error, or power to command; obedience; obsequiousness.

SUBMISSIVE, Adj. humble; meek; respectful; submits; obsequious.

To **SUBMIT**, V. A. [Lat.] to let down or

or sink ; to acknowledge, subject, resign or yield any thing to the authority, commands, direction, or judgment of another. Neuterly, to be subject to as an inferior ; to yield.

To SUBNE'RVATE, V. A. to cut the sinews of the leg ; to hamstring.

SUBO'RDINATE, Adj. [Lat.] inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, or power ; descending in a regular series of gradation.

To SUBO'RDINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to range or place under another.

SUBORDINA'TION, S. [Fr.] dependence of persons with respect to each other ; a series regularly descending.

To SUBO'RN, V. A. [Lat.] to procure privately, by secret fraud, or by silent and indirect means ; generally applied to procuring or instructing false evidence.

SUBORNA'TION, S. the act of procuring or instructing a person to give false evidence, or do a bad action.

SUBPOE'NA, [subpéna] S. [Lat.] a writ commanding a person's appearance in a court under a penalty ; a summons.

To SUBPOE'NA, [subpéna] V. A. to summon a person to appear before a court.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS, [subreptíshious] Adj. See SURREPTITIOUS.

SUBRI'GUOUS, Adj. wet ; moist ; watery underneath.

SUBRI'SION, [subrízhon] S. the act of smiling.

To SU'BROGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to substitute, or put in the place of another.

To SUBSCRIBE, V. A. [Lat.] to give consent to or attest by writing one's name. Neuterly, to give consent ; to promote an undertaking, by paying in a certain sum of money.

SUBSCRIPTION, S. the act of attesting a writing by signing one's name ; the undertaking to advance the Government money upon certain conditions, or giving money to charitable uses.

SU'ESEQUENT, Adj. [Lat.] following in order of time ; future.

To SUBSERVE, V. A. [Lat.] to serve in a subordinate or instrumental manner.

SUBSERVIENCY, S. subjection to the controul or command of another ; instrumental fitness or use.

SUBSERVIENT, Adj. [Lat.] assisting to the accomplishment of a purpose or design ; subordinate.

To SUBSIDE, V. N. [Lat.] to sink ; to tend towards the bottom or downwards.

SUBSI'DIARY, Adj. [Lat.] helping ; aiding ; assisting ; brought in aid.

SUBSIDY, S. [Lat.] an aid given in money towards carrying on the public affairs of a nation.

To SUBSIST, V. N. [Lat.] to continue or retain the present state, nature, or properties ; to have means of living or maintenance ; to inhere, to have existence. SYNON. We

say of qualities, forms, actions, motions, and of all their different relations, that they are ; we say of matter, spirit, bodies, and all real beings, that they exist ; we say of states, works, affairs, laws, and all establishments, which are neither destroyed or changed, that they subsist.

SUBSISTENCE, S. [Fr.] real being ; competency, or sufficiency to support life.

SU'STANCE, S. [Lat.] being ; something which has existence, and supports accidents. The essential part. Something real, opposed to imaginary. Body ; bodily nature. Wealth ; means of life.

SUBSTANTIAL, [substánsial] Adj. [Lat.] real ; true, solid ; bulky ; corporeal, material ; stout, strong ; moderately wealthy ; responsible.

SU'BSTANTIVE, S. [Lat.] a noun or word applied to signify any thing that is the object of our senses or imagination, stripped of its qualities, and making sense when joined with a verb or adjective.

SUBSTA'NTIVE, Adj. solid ; betokening existence.

To SUBSTITUTE, V. A. [Lat.] to put instead, or in the place of, another.

SU'BSTITUTE, S. [Fr.] one placed and acting by delegated power instead of another.

To SUBSTRA'CT, or SUBTRA'CT, V. N. to take away a part from the whole. In Arithmetic, the rule of finding the difference between two numbers by taking away the less from the greater, and setting down what remains.

SUBSTRU'CTION, S. the lower part of the foundation of a house ; underbuilding.

SUBSU'L'TIVE, or SUBSU'L'TORY, Adj. [Lat.] leaping ; bounding ; moving by starts.

To SUBTEND, V. A. [Lat.] to extend under.

SU'BTER, borrowed from the Latin, signifies, in composition, under.

SUBTERFLUOUS, Adj. running or flowing under.

SU'BTERFUGE, S. [Lat.] a shift, evasion, or trick, by which a person endeavours to extricate himself from a difficulty.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, or SUBTERRA'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] under-ground ; under the surface of the earth.

SU'BTILE, Adj. [sometimes written subtil] and pronounced *subtl*. Lat.] thin ; nice, delicate, fine ; piercing, acute ; cunning, subtle ; dulous ; deceitful ; refined, or so acute as hardly to be comprehended. When it signifies cunning or crafty, it is generally spelt *subtle*.

SUBTILELY, Adv. finely, not grossly ; craftily, cunningly.

SUBTILTY, S. [Fr.] thinness, fineness the quality of being much rarefied, or consisting of very small and penetrating particles ; nicety ; refinement, too much acuteness ; cunning, artifice, slyness.

SUBT

SUBTILIZATION, S. [Fr.] the act of rarefying, or making any thing so volatile as to rise in steam or vapours; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

To **SUBTILIZE**, V. A. [Fr.] to rarefy, or make thin; to refine, or spin into useless niceties. Neuterly, to talk or treat with too much refinement.

SU'BTLE, [sūt] S. [See **SUBTILE**] fly; artful or cunning.

SU'BTLY, [sūtly] Adv. cunningly; artfully; slyly; nicely, delicately.

SU'BTLETY, S. cunning; craftiness; quickness of wit.

To **SUBTRACT**, V. A. see **SUBTRACT**.

SUBTRACTION, S. in Arithmetic, a rule by which a less sum is taken from a greater, to find the remainder.

SU'BTRAHEND, S. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, the less number, which is to be taken out of the greater.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS, Adj. addle; windy.

To **SUBVERSE**, V. A. [Lat.] to overturn, demolish, destroy, subvert.

SUBVERSION, [subvērshon] S. [Fr.] the act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin; demolition; overthrow.

To **SUBVERT**, V. A. [Lat.] to overthrow, overturn, destroy, or turn upside down; to corrupt or confound.

SU'BURB, S. [Lat.] a collection of buildings without the walls of a city; the confines; the outpart; the environs.

SUBURBANITY, S. [Lat.] the neighbourhood of them that dwell without a city.

SUBURBIAN, S. [Lat.] one that lives in the suburbs.

SUBURBIAN, Adj. belonging to the suburbs.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, S. [Lat.] that which is put to serve in place of something else.

SUCCEEDENT, Adj. [Lat.] succeeding; following after.

To **SUCCEED**, V. N. [Lat.] to follow after or in order. To come into the place of one who is dead, or has quitted. To fail out or terminate according to one's wish. To obtain one's wish. To go under cover. Actively, to follow after; to prosper, or make a thing terminate according to a person's wish.

SUCCESS, S. [Lat.] a prosperous event, when used without an epithet. The termination of an affair whether happily or unhappily.

SUCCESSFUL, Adj. fortunate; prosperous; lucky.

SUCCESSFULLY, Adv. fortunately; luckily; prosperously.

SUCCESSFULNESS, S. the quality of being fortunate or prosperous in an undertaking; series of good fortune; desired event; happy conclusion.

SUCCESSION, [sukfeshon] S. [Lat.] a series

or order in which one person or thing follows another; consecution.

SUCCESSIVE, Adj. [Fr.] following in order immediately after another person or thing; consecutive.

SU'CCESSOR, S. [Lat. the word is sometimes accented on the second syllable, thus, *successor*] one that immediately follows another in any possession or post.

SUCCI'NCT, Adj. [Lat.] in its primary sense, tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn and fastened up to disengage the legs. Figuratively, short, concise, brief, comprehensive.

SUCCI'NCTLY, Adv. briefly; concisely.

SUCCI'NCTNESS, S. briefness; comprehensiveness; conciseness.

To **SUCCOUR**, V. A. [Lat.] to help, relieve, or assist in danger, difficulty, or distress.

SU'CCOUR, S. [Fr.] aid or relief afforded in difficulty or distress; the person who aids or relieves another in distress.

SU'CCUBUS, S. a devil or demon supposed by some fanciful people to assume a female shape to lie with a man.

SU'CCULENT, Adj. [Lat.] moist; abounding in juice; juicy.

To **SUCCU'MB**, V. A. [Lat.] to fall down, sink, or fall under; to yield.

SUCCUSSA'TION, S. [Lat.] a trot of a horse, &c. made by lifting one foot before, and the cross foot behind.

SUCCU'SSION, [sukfeshon] S. [Lat.] the act of shaking or jolting; a jolt or shake given by a carriage. In Medicine, a shaking of the nerves procured by strong stimulating and sternutatory medicines.

SUCH, Pron. [Sax.] when answered by *as*, like, or of the same kind. When used without *as*, of the same nature with that which is mentioned in the sentence before. Particular or certain.

To **SUCK**, V. A. [Sax.] to draw by rarefying the air; to draw in by the mouth; to draw milk from the breast by the mouth; to draw with the milk; to empty; to drain. Neuterly, to draw by rarefying the air; to draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, S. the act of sucking; milk given by females from the breast.

SUCKER, S. any thing that draws by rarefying the air; the embolus or piston of a pump; a young twig shooting from the stock, so called from the supposition of its depriving the trunk of its moisture; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a round piece of leather, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, which being fastened to a string, and well soaked in water, will stick to, and bring up a stone of 12 pounds from the ground.

To **SU'CKLE**, [sukl] V. A. to bring up a child by milk sucked from the breast.

SU'CKLEBRIDGE, or **SU'CKLEBRIDE**, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on Friday before Holy-Thursdai, and Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

SUCK-

SUCKTION, [*súkshon*] S. [Fr.] the act of sucking.

SUDATORY, S. [Lat.] a hot-house or sweating bath.

SUDBURY, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 12, and July 10, for toys. It sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, and twenty-four common-council; and has a large manufactory of crapes and lseys. It is 54 miles S. E. of London.

SUDDEN, Adj. [Sax.] happening without any expectation or notice given beforehand. *On or of a sudden*, is sooner than was expected, or without any notice beforehand.

SUDDENLY, Adv. hastily; quickly.

SUDDENNESS, S. quickness; hastiness.

SUDORIFIC, Adj. [Fr.] provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICS, S. [Lat.] medicines that cause sweating. See **DIAPHORETICS** and **HYDROTICS**.

SUDS, S. [it has no singular; from *seadan*, Sax.] water in which soap is dissolved. *To be in the suds*, is to be involved in some difficulty.

TO SUE, V. A. [Fr.] to prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure. Neuterly, to beg, entreat, or petition with humility and earnestness.

SU'ET, S. [old Fr.] hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

TO SU'FFER, V. A. [Lat.] to bear or undergo with a sense of pain; to endure or support without resistance or sinking under; to allow or permit without refusal or resistance; to pass through, or be affected by. Neuterly, to undergo pain, punishment, injury, or inconvenience.

SU'FFERABLE, Adj. such as may be endured, or permitted; tolerable.

SU'FFERANCE, S. [Fr.] pain, inconvenience, misery; patience or moderation; permission, allowance.

SU'FFERING, S. pain endured.

TO SU'FFICE, V. N. [Lat.] to be enough, or equal to the end or purpose. Actively, to afford, to supply enough; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, [*suffi'shency*] S. [Lat.] the state of being equal or adequate to the end proposed; a qualification; supply equal to want; competence.

SUFFICIENT, [*suffi'shient*] Adj. enough; able; capable.

SUFFICIENTLY, [*suffi'shiently*] Adv. fully; satisfactorily.

TO SUFLA'TE, V. A. [Lat.] to puff or blow up.

SUFLA'TION, S. the act of blowing up with wind; swelling.

TO SU'FFOCATE, V. A. [Lat.] to choke by exclusion or interception of air.

SU'FFOCATION, S. a stoppage of the breath; smothering; choking for want of air.

SU'FFOLK, an English county, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the N. by Norfolk; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It contains 3440 houses, 26520 inhabitants, 575 parishes, 28 market-towns, and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil is various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, and there are several small hills, which yield hemp, pease, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactories of several kinds, particularly all sorts of broad-cloth, stuffs, and coarse linen. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Breton, the Orwell, or Gippe, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipswich and St. Edmundsbury are the principal towns.

SU'FFRAGAN, S. [Fr.] a bishop considered as subject to an archbishop.

SU'FFRAGE, S. [Lat.] a vote, or voice given to determine a controversy, or matter in dispute.

TO SU'FFU'MIGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to smoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION, S. a smoking or fuming underneath; operation of fumes or smoke raised by heat. In Physic, the conveying into the body the smoke of a decoction of roots, herbs, flowers, &c. for diseases of the bowels, fundament, or womb.

TO SU'FFU SE, [*suffuze*] V. A. [Lat.] to spread over with some fluid or expansive body, such as a vapour or tincture.

SUFFU'SION, [*suffuzhon*] S. the act of pouring or spreading upon; a spreading of humours in the body; a disease in the eye called a web.

SU'GAR, [pron. *shugar*] S. [Fr.] the native salt of the sugar-cane, made by expression and evaporation. Any thing proverbially sweet. A chemical dry crystallization.

TO SU'GAR, [*shugar*] V. A. to sweeten or impregnate with sugar.

TO SUGGEST, [*sug-jest*] V. A. [Lat.] to hint, insinuate, or intimate; to tell privately.

SUGGESTION, [*sug-jestion*] S. [Fr.] a secret hint, information, insinuation, intimation, notification.

SUGILLA'TION, [*sujillashon*] S. in Medicine, is an extravasation of blood in the coats of the eye, which at first appears of a reddish colour, and afterwards livid and black.

SU'ICIDE, S. [Lat.] the crime of destroying one's self; self-murder; one who destroys himself; a self-murderer; a *felo de se*.

SUIT, [*sui*] S. [Fr.] a set or number of things corresponding to each other; clothes consisting of coat, waistcoat and breeches; a regular order or series; consecution. *Out of suits*, is, having no correspondence. A re-

time, or number of attendants; from *suite*, Fr. Appetition; a courtship. In Law, the instance of a cause, or action, whether real or personal; or the cause itself deduced in judgment. Suit of court, or suit-service, which is an attendance the tenant owes to his lord's court; suit-covenant, agreement by a person to do service in the court of the lord; suit-custum, which is, where one and his ancestors or predecessors have owed suit out of mind.

To SUIT, [*sûr*] V. A. to fit or adapt to something else; to dress or clothe. Neuterly, to agree, to accord, used with *to or with*.

SUITABLE, [*sûtabl*] Adj. agreeing; matching; fitting; becoming.

SU'ITER, or SU'ITOR, [*sûter or sutor*] S. one that makes a petition, or courts another; a suppliant; a wooer.

SU'LATED, Adj. [*Lat.*] furrowed.

SU'LEN, Adj. [the etymology uncertain] gloomily angry; fullenly discontented; malignant; mischievous; heavy; dull; sorrowful; gloomy; dark; dismal; cloudy; obstinate; perverse; intractable.

SU'LENLY, Adv. discontentedly; morosely; gloomily; intractably; mischievously; malignantly.

SU'LENNESS, S. gloominess; moroseness; stubbornness; intractability; malignancy.

To SU'LLY, V. A. [*Fr.*] to soil or spoil the colour with any thing dirty.

SULPHUR, [*sûlfur*] S. [*Lat.*] in Natural History, is a genus of fossils, defined to be dry, solid, but friable fossile bodies; melting with a small heat, when fired in the open air; burning almost wholly away with a blue flame, and noxious vapour; and endued with electric power, and not dissoluble in acids.

SULPHUREOUS, or SULPHUROUS, [*sûlfurous*] Adj. [*Lat.*] containing brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; made of brimstone.

SULTAN, S. [*Arab.*] the Turkish emperor.

SULTA'NA, or SULTANESS, S. the queen of an eastern emperor.

SULTANIN, S. a Turkish gold coin worth about eight shillings English.

SULTRINESS, S. excessive heat.

SULTRY, Adj. hot and close; hot without any current of wind; hot and cloudy; smothering with heat; sweltry.

SUM, S. [*Lat.*] the whole of any thing; quantity of money; an abridgment, compendium, summary, or abstract of the whole; amount or result of any reasoning or calculation; the height, completion.

To SUM, V. A. [*Fr.*] to compute or collect particulars into a total, used with *up*; to prize or collect in a narrow compass. In money, to have feathers full grown.

SU'MACH, S. is a rank smelling shrub, which bears a black berry, used by Curriers in tanning of leather.

SU'MLESS, Adj. not to be computed.

SU'MMARILY, Adv. briefly; concisely.

SU'MMARY, Adj. [*Fr.*] short, brief, concise, or compendious.

SU'MMARY, S. an abridgment which contains the substance of the whole in a small compass.

SU'MMER, S. [*Sax.*] the season when the sun arrives at the extremity of the tropic of Cancer, and its heat is most predominant. One of the four seasons of the year, commencing in the northern regions when the Sun enters Cancer, and ending when he quits Virgo. The principal beams of a floor; from *trabs summaria*, *Lat.*

To SU'MMER, V. N. to pass the summer.

SU'MMER-COURT, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, and September 14, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

SU'MMIT, S. [*Lat.*] the top or utmost height; the apex.

To SU'MMON, V. A. [*Lat.*] to call, admonish, or cite with authority to appear. Figuratively, to excite, raise, call, or rouse, used with *up*.

SU'MMONER, S. a person who cites or calls to appear before a court, or at a particular place.

SU'MMONS, S. a call, admonition, or citation from authority to appear.

SU'MMUM BO'NUM, S. [*Lat.*] the chiefest good: that enjoyment which a person most desires as the ultimate or greatest felicity.

SU'MPTER, S. [*Lat.*] a horse that carries cloaths or furniture.

SU'MPTION, [*sûmshûn*] S. [*Lat.*] the act of taking.

SU'MPTUARY, Adj. [*Lat.*] relating to expence, especially that of dress. *Sumptuary laws*, are laws made to restrain excess in diet, apparel or furniture.

SU'MPTUOUS, Adj. [*Lat.*] costly; expensive; splendid.

SU'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. splendidly; magnificently; expensively.

SU'MPTUOUSNESS, S. splendidefness; costliness; magnificence; expensiveness.

SUN, S. [*Sax.*] the luminary in the center of our system, and the fountain of light and heat; any thing eminently glorious and splendid. According to Dr. Halley's calculation, the sun's distance from the earth is 82,136,014 British miles. *Under the sun*, is, in this world.

SUN-BURNT, Adj. tanned by the sun.

SUNCLAD, Part. Adj. clothed in radiance; bright; shining.

SUN'DAY, S. the first day of the week, dedicated by the Heathens to the sun, and by Christians used as their sabbath, because our blessed Saviour rose on that day.

To SU'NDER, V. A. [*Sax.*] to part, separate, or divide. *In funder*, is, in two.

SU'NDERLAND, a sea-port town of Durham, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in sea-coal. It is 271 miles N. by W. of London.

SU'NDRY, Adj. [Sax.] several; various; more than one.

SUNG, the preter. and part. pass. of **SING**.

SUNK, preter. and part. pass. of **SINK**.

SU'NRISE, or **SU'NRISING**, S. the morning; the first appearance of the sun,

SU'NSET, S. the evening; the close of the day.

To **SUP**, V. A. [Norm. Fr.] to sip; to drink by mouthfuls; to drink by a little at a time; to take with a spoon; to treat with a supper. Neuterly, to eat the evening meal or supper; from *seuper*, Fr.

SUP, S. [from the verb] a small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

SUPER, in Composition, is derived from the Latin, and signifies more than another; more than enough; and on or flowing over the top.

SUPERABLE, [*superabl*] Adj. [Lat.] that which may be overcome or surpassed; conquerable.

To **SUPERABOU'ND**, V. A. [Lat.] to be superfluous; to be overmuch; to be exuberant.

SUPERABU'NDANCE, S. [Lat.] excess; superfluity; great plenty.

SUPERABU'NDANT, Adj. more than enough; excessive.

To **SUPERA'DD**, V. N. [Lat.] to add over and above; to join to any thing, so as to make it more.

To **SUPERA'NNUATE**, V. A. to impair or disqualify by age or length of time.

SUPERA'NNUATED, Adj. worn out with age; grown out of date.

SUP'ERB, Adj. [Lat.] grand; pompous; lofty; proud; august; magnificent; stately.

SUPERCAR'GO, S. an officer in a ship who has the management of its traffic.

SUPERCIL'IOUS, Adj. [Lat.] haughty; dictatorial; despotic; overbearing; disdainful; contemptuous; dogmatical; arbitrary; arrogant.

SUPEREMINENCE, or **SUPEREMINENCY**, S. [Lat.] the quality of exceeding in eminence above others though eminent; uncommon degree of eminence or excellence.

SUPEREMINENT, Adj. [Lat.] greatly excelling; eminent in a high degree.

To **SUPERE'ROGATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to do more than a person is by duty obliged.

SUPEREROGATION, S. the performance of more than one is obliged to do by duty.

SUPERFETATION, S. [Lat.] a second conception in the womb before the first is brought forth, as coney do.

SUPERFICE, S. [Lat.] the outside, surface, superficies.

SUPERFICIAL, [*superficial*] Adj. [Fr.] lying on, or not reaching below, the surface shallow; contrived to cover something else not profound; smattering; not deeply learned; trivial.

SUPERFICIALLY, [*superficially*] Adv. slightly; imperfectly.

SUPERFICIALNESS, [*superficialness*] S. imperfectness; slightness; shallowness; slight knowledge; show without substance.

SUPERFICIES, [*superficies*] S. [Lat.] the outside, surface, superface

SUPERFINE, Adj. eminently or extraordinarily fine.

SUPERFLUITY, S. [Fr.] more than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity; excess.

SUPERFLUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] overmuch more than enough; needless; unnecessary; exuberant; supervacaneous.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, Adv. unnecessarily; needlessly; in an extravagant manner.

To **SUPERINDUCE**, V. A. [Lat.] to bring in as an addition to something else; to bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it was brought; to lay upon; to cover; to draw over.

To **SUPERINTE'ND**, V. A. to oversee; overlook; to supervise or take care of others that are inferior; to have the chief management or direction of any thing.

SUPERINTE'NDENCE, or **SUPERINTE'NDENCY**, S. the act of taking care of the interests and concerns of others.

SUPERINTE'NDENT, or **SUPERINTE'NDANT**, S. [Lat.] one who rules, governs, or manages; a sort of bishop or dignified clergyman, among some Reformers, who has not fully adopted episcopacy.

SUPERIOR, Adj. [Lat.] higher; above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered. Upper, applied to situation. *Superiors*, in Printing, are small letters or figures placed over a word, to direct, by a like letter or figure, to the citations in the margin.

SUPERIO'RITY, S. [Fr.] pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERLATIVE, Adj. [Lat.] implying or expressing the highest degree. In English Grammar, the superlative degree of adjectives that consist of many syllables is made by prefixing *most* before them; but in those which consist of fewer syllables, it is formed by changing the ending, or adding *est* to it, according to the Goths, who formed theirs in *ist* or *ust*, as *batist*, *batista*, Goth. best; the Runes formed in the same manner, as, *bradist*, Run. broadest; the Saxon terminates in *est*, or *ust*, as *rightwist*, *rightwist*, *rightwist*, Sax. justest or most just. This method of forming the superlative seems copied from the Attics, who form theirs in *istos*, as, *καλλιστος*, Gr. the best.

SUPER

SUPERLATIVELY, Adv. most excellently; most eminently; in the highest degree, either good or bad.

SUPERLATIVENESS, S. the quality of being most eminent or excellent, or in the highest degree.

SUPERNAL, Adj. [Lat.] placed above; relating to heavenly things; celestial.

SUPERNATURAL, Adj. [Lat.] beyond or above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALITY, S. the quality of being above the course of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, Adj. [Fr.] above a settled, necessary, usual, or a round number.

To **SUPERSCRIBE**, V. A. [Lat.] to write upon the top or outside.

SUPERScription, S. [Lat.] the act of writing on the top or outside; any thing written on the top or outside.

To **SUPERSEDE**, V. A. [Lat.] to make void, or set aside, by superior force or authority.

SUPERSEDEAS, S. in Law, a writ to try the doing of that which otherwise might be done.

SUPERSTITION, [*superstition*] S. [Lat.] the observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites and practices in religion; religion without morality or practice of social virtue; false religion, or reverence of objects that are not fit for worship; too great nicety, fears, or scrupulousness; extravagant devotion, or religion wrong directed or conducted.

SUPERSTITIOUS, [*superstitious*] Adj. [Lat.] addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies, scruples and ceremonies in things that are indifferent or unnecessary; scrupulous, or too exact.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, [*superstitiously*] Adv. bigotedly; scrupulously; in a superstitious manner.

To **SUPERSTRUCT**, V. A. [Lat.] to build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, S. that which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPERVACANEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving to no purpose.

To **SUPERVE'NE**, V. N. [Lat.] to come as a foreign addition, used with *to*.

SUPERVE'NIENT, Adj. added; additional.

SUPERVENTION, S. the act of superintending.

To **SUPERVISE**, [*superwise*] V. A. [Lat.] to overlook; to oversee; to superintend.

SUPERVISOR, [*supervizor*] S. an overseer; an inspector; a surveyor; a superintendent; one that has the care of others under him.

To **SUPERVIVE**, V. N. [Lat.] to live longer; to outlive; to overlive.

SUPINE, Adj. [Lat.] lying with the face upward. Figuratively, negligent; careless;

inattentive; indolent; thoughtless; drowsy; idle.

SUPINE, S. [Lat.] a part of a conjugation of a verb, of the like sense or effect with the infinitive mood, without either number or person. In Latin, they end in *um* and *u*; that in *um* signifies action, and that in *u* implies passion; as *amatum*, Lat. to love; *amatu*, Lat. to be loved.

SUPINENESS, S. posture with the face upward; negligence; carelessness; inattention; sloth; drowsiness; indolence.

To **SUPPE'DITATE**, V. A. to find, supply, or furnish.

SUPPER, S. [Fr.] the last meal at night, or in the evening.

To **SUPPLANT**, V. A. [Fr.] to trip up the heels; to displace or turn out by stratagem; to overpower, force away, or displace.

SUPPLE, [*süpl*] Adj. [Fr.] easy to be bent; pliant; flexible; bending without breaking; yielding, opposed to obstinate. Flattering or fawning.

To **SUPPLE**, [*süpl*] V. A. to make pliant, soft, flexible, compliant. Neuterly, to grow soft or pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, S. [Lat.] an addition or appendage made to any thing to supply its defects or omissions.

SUPPLENESS, [*süplness*] S. pliantness; flexibility; easily yielding; flattery; readiness in compliance; facility.

SUPPLETORY, Adj. that which serves to supply some imperfection or deficiency.

SUPPLIANT, Adj. [Fr.] supplicating, beseeching, requesting in an humble manner.

SUPPLICANT, S. one that entreats with great submission; a humble petitioner.

To **SUPPLICATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to petition, or intreat in a very humble and submissive manner; to implore.

SUPPLICATION, S. [Fr.] a petition delivered in an humble manner; entreaty. That part of divine worship wherein we humbly ask for something.

SUPPLIER, S. one that provides or furnishes.

To **SUPPLY**, V. A. [Lat.] to fill up any deficiency; to give or afford something wanted; to relieve any want; to fill any vacancy, or serve instead of; to give to furnish; to accommodate.

SUPPLY, S. [plural *supplies*] relief of want; cure of deficiencies; aid. To *grant the supplies*, is to provide the necessary money for the support of government. In War, furnishing an army with recruits of men, provisions, &c.

To **SUPPO'RT**, V. A. [Fr.] to sustain, bear, or prop up; to bear any thing painful without being overcome; to endure; to prevent from fainting or swooning.

SUPPO'RT, S. the act or power of sustaining or keeping from falling; a prop, or sustaining power. The necessities of life;

maintenance; supply. **SYNON.** The *buttress* fortifies; it is fixed close to resist the impulsion of other bodies. The *support* bears, by being placed beneath a thing, to prevent its falling under a weight. The *prop* assists, and its general use is, to strengthen. A wall is frequently made stronger by *buttresses*; an arch is *supported* by columns; a house, when in danger of falling, is kept up by *props*.

SUPPO'RTABLE, Adj. tolerable; that which may be endured or suffered.

SUPPO'RTABLY, Adv. in a manner that may be borne; tolerably.

SUPPO'RTER, S. one that maintains, supports, or assists another; maintainer, comforter, defender, sustainer. In Architecture, a post or pillar that supports part of a building. In Heraldry, a beast, bird, &c. drawn standing on each side of the escutcheon, and seems to support it.

SUPPO'SABLE, [*suppózabl*] Adj. capable of being laid down without proof, or advanced by way of argument; any thing that may be supposed or imagined.

SUPPO'SAL, [*suppózal*] S. [from *suppose*] position without proof; imagination; supposition.

To **SUPPO'SE**, [*suppóze*] V. A. [Lat.] to lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument without proving; to admit without proof; to imagine or believe without examination; to require or imply as previous to itself.

SUPPOSIT'ION, [*suppózishñ*] S. [Fr.] an hypothesis, position, or supposal laid down, but not proved.

SUPPOSIT'ITIOUS, [*suppózishious*] Adj. [Lat.] not genuine; artfully or fraudulently substituted in the room or character of something genuine and authentic.

SUPPOSIT'ITIOUSLY, [*suppózishiously*] Adv. counterfeitedly, spuriously; upon supposition.

SUPPO'SITORY, [*suppózitory*] S. a solid medicine put up the fundament to loosen the belly.

To **SUPPRE'SS**, V. A. [Lat.] to crush, overpower, subdue, overwhelm, or reduce from a state of activity or commotion. To conceal; to keep private; to hinder publication.

SUPPRE'SSION, [*suppréshñ*] S. putting a stop to; concealment; obstruction; a stoppage, difficulty, or hindrance.

To **SUPPURATE**, V. A. [Fr.] to generate, or form pus or matter. To ripen; to digest.

SUPPURA'TION, S. a ripening of an impostume or boil; generating pus or matter; the matter suppurated.

SUPPURGA'TION, S. the too frequent use of purging medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, S. [Lat.] a reckoning, calculation, account, computation.

To **SUPPU'TE**, V. A. to calculate; to reckon; to compute.

SU'PRA, in Composition, borrowed from the Latin, signifies above or before.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN, S. [Lat.] one who holds that God, without regard to the good or evil works of mankind, passed his eternal decree of election and reprobation before the fall of Adam.

SUPRE'MACY, S. [from *supreme*] highest place; highest authority; the state of being superior in ecclesiastical as well as civil matters.

SUPRE'ME, Adj. [Lat.] highest in dignity, authority or excellence. It should be observed, that *supreme* is applied only to intellectual or political dignity, and superior to that of place or local elevation.

SUPRE'MELY, Adv. most excellently, most eminently; in the highest degree.

SUPRE'MITY, S. [Lat.] the state of man after death.

SUR, in Composition, is borrowed from the French, and signifies upon, or over and above.

SU'RA, S. in Anatomy, the lesser bone of the calf of the leg.

SU'RANCE, S. warrant; security; assurance.

To **SURBA'TE**, V. N. [Fr.] to build the feet with travelling. To fatigue; to harass.

SURCE'ASE, [*surfesse*] V. N. [Fr.] to be at an end; to stop, to cease, to be no longer in being, use, or in motion; to leave off to refrain.

SURCHA'RGE, S. [Fr.] too heavy a burthen; an overload; charge upon charge more than can be well borne.

To **SURCHA'RGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to overload, or load with more than a person or thing can bear; to overcharge; to overburden.

SURC'INGLE, S. [Lat.] a girth with which a burthen is bound on a horse; the girdle or band of a cassock.

SUR'CLE, [*súrk*] S. [Lat.] a shoot or short twig; a sucker.

SUR'COAT, [*surkót*] S. a coat to be worn over the other cloaths; a great coat or an outward garment.

SURCULA'TION, S. the act of pruning or lopping trees.

SUR'CULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of holes or sprigs.

SURD, Adj. [Lat.] deaf; void of understanding; not perceived by the ear; unheeded; not expressed by any term. A *surd root*, in Mathematics, is a square, cubic, or any other root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number. *Surds* in Geometry, are lines which have not any common measure with the rational line given.

SUR'DITY, S. [Lat.] deafness; dullness; stupidity.

SURE, Adj. [Fr.] certain, or not false; either to fail or deceive; confident; bold.

doubt; safe from doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to decay or failure. *To be sure*, is used adverbially for certainly.

SURELY, Adv. certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt; firmly; without hazard.

SURENESS, S. certainty; firmness; faithfulness.

SURETISHIP, S. [from *surety*] the state or office of one that is bound for another.

SURETY, S. [*sureté*, Fr.] certainty or freedom from failure, doubt, or mistake; support; evidence; confirmation; security against loss or danger; one that gives security, or is bound for another; bondsman, bail, hostage.

SURFACE, S. [Fr.] the outside, superficialities, superfluous.

To SURFEIT, [*surfit*] V. A. [Fr.] to feed with excessive meat or drink, so as to occasion sickness; to cram overmuch. Neuterly, to be fed to sickness or satiety.

SURFEIT, [*surfit*] S. sickness arising from feeding or drinking to excess.

SURGE, S. [Lat.] a swelling sea; a wave rolling above the general surface of the water; a billow.

To SURGE, V. N. [Lat.] to swell or roll in waves.

SURGEON, see CHIRURGEON, of which it is a corruption.

SURGERY, S. [*chirurgie*, Fr. *chirurgia*, Lat.] an art that teaches the cure of diseases by manual operations; a room set apart for keeping the instruments of, and performing operations by, a surgeon.

SURLY, Adj. [Sax.] four, morose, or fitfully angry; rough; uncivil.

SURLILY, Adv. morosely; crabbedly; angrily; in a surly manner.

SURLINESS, S. sourness of disposition; moroseness.

To SURMISE, [*surmise*] V. A. [Fr.] to suspect, or imagine without certain knowledge, or sufficient grounds.

SURMISE, [*surmise*] S. [Fr.] an imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge. *SYNON.* *Surmise* is imagination in general without suspicion; *suspicion* is imagination of some ill without proof. The former is often used in respect to things good in themselves; the latter, never but with regard to things that are ill.

To SURMOUNT, V. A. [Fr.] to rise above; to conquer; to overcome. To surpass or exceed.

SURNAME, S. [Fr.] the name which a person takes from his family.

To SURPASS, V. A. [Fr.] to excel, exceed, or go beyond another in excellence.

SURPASSING, Part. excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, S. [Fr.] the white garment which the clergy wear when they read prayers, or administer the sacrament.

SURPLUS, or SURPLUSAGE, S. [Fr.] what is more or remains after use and necessity is satisfied. Supernumerary part; overplus; remainder.

SURPRI'SAL, or SURPRISE, [*surprise*, or *surprise*] S. [Fr.] the act of taking, or the state of being taken, unawares; a sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, [*surprise*] V. A. [Fr.] to take or fall upon unawares or unexpectedly; to astonish, perplex, or confuse by something wonderful or unexpected; to lead into an error.

SURPRI'SING, [*surprising*] Part. Adj. wonderful; strange; raising wonder or concern.

To SURRENDER, V. A. [Fr.] to yield or deliver up to an enemy; to resign or quit. Neuterly, to yield or give up to the power of an adversary.

SURRENDER, or SURRE'NDRY, S. the act of yielding or resigning to another.

SURREPTION, [*surréption*] S. the act of taking unawares; a surprise.

SURREPTITIOUS, [*surreptitiosus*] Adj. [Lat.] done, acquired, or produced by stealth, fraud or artifice. Subreptitious.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, [*surreptitiosus*] Adv. fraudulently; falsely.

To SURROGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to put into the place of another; to depute.

SURROGATE, S. a deputy, or one that officiates for another; a delegate, a substitute.

To SURROUND, V. A. [Fr.] to enclose or encompass on all sides; to environ.

SURRY, an English county, 36 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Kent; on the S. by Sussex; on the W. by Berkshire; and on the N. by Middlesex. It contains 34,220 houses, 205,322 inhabitants, 140 parishes, and 11 market towns, and sends 14 members to Parliament. The air is generally good, wholesome and temperate. But the soil is different in different places, the middle being barren and full of heaths; but in other parts fertile and good. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Way, the Mole, and the Wandel. The principal towns are, Guilford and Kingston, the affizes being kept sometimes at one place, and sometimes at the other.

SURTOU'T, [pron. *surtoot*] S. [Fr.] a large coat worn over all the other cloathing.

To SURVEY, V. A. [old Fr.] to overlook or view as from a higher place; to oversee; to view as examining; to look into the strength or condition of buildings; to measure land.

SURVEY'ING, S. the art of measuring the superficial contents of lands, grounds, fields, &c. by the help of proper instruments.

SURVEYOR, S. one who measures land, buildings,

buildings, or work done by a builder, &c. in order to ascertain the value; an overseer; one that overseers or superintends any large undertaking; an officer of the excise.

SURVIVANCE, S. an outliving another.

To **SURVIVE**, V. N. [Lat.] to live longer than another; to remain alive. Actively, to outlive.

SURVIVER, or **SURVIVOR**, S. one that outlives, or lives longer than, another.

SURVIVORSHIP, S. the state, condition, or circumstances of a survivor.

SUSCEPTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of admitting or receiving any impression.

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, or **SUSCEPTIBILITY**, S. the quality of being capable to admit or receive any impression or form.

SUSCEPTION, [*sussepshōn*] S. act of taking.

SUSCRIPTION, S. reception; admission.

To **SUSCITATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to quicken; to rouse; to excite; to provoke; to stir up; to incite.

SUSCITATION, S. the act of quickening or exciting.

To **SUSPECT**, V. A. [Lat.] to imagine something unknown with a degree of fear and jealousy; to imagine or think guilty or bad without proof; to hold as uncertain. Neuterly, to imagine a person guilty of some crime without proof.

SUSPECTFUL, Adj. ready to mistrust; full of jealousy or suspicion.

To **SUSPEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to hang; to make to hang by any thing; to make dependent upon; to interrupt or stop; to delay; to debar from the execution of an office for a certain time.

SUSPENDED, Adj. hung by any thing; debarred from exercising an office, or receiving the salary for a certain time, or during pleasure.

SUSPENCE, S. [Fr.] uncertainty; irresolution. The act of with-holding the determination of the judgment; deprivation for a time; a stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSION, [*suspenshōn*] S. [Fr.] the act of making to hang or depend on any thing; the act of delaying; interruption. The act of with-holding the determination of the judgment; the state of a person who is deprived of the exercise of an office for a time.

SUSPICION, [*suspishōn*] S. [Lat.] the act of imagining ill without proof; jealousy; distrust; diffidence.

SUSPICIOUS, [*suspishious*] Adj. [Lat.] inclined to imagine ill without proof, used in a bad sense. Liable to suspicion, or giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICIOUSLY, [*suspishiously*] Adv. distrustfully; jealously.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, [*suspishiousness*] S. jealousy; distrust.

SUSPIRAL, S. [Fr.] a conveyance of water under ground; a vent, or breathing-hole; an air-hole.

SUSPIRATION, S. sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

To **SUSPIRE**, V. N. [Lat.] to sigh, or fetch the breath deep.

SUSSEX, an English county, 80 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the British channel; on the W. by Hampshire; on the N. by Surry; and on the E. by Kent. It contains 21,540 houses, 129,240 inhabitants, 312 parishes, 17 market towns, and sends 20 members to Parliament. The air is often thick and foggy, but not unwholesome, unless it be in the low marshy lands. The soil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron mines. The sea-coast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the sea-shore is full of banks of sand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town. It gives title of earl to the Yelverton family.

To **SUSTAIN**, V. A. [Lat.] to bear, prop, or hold up; to support or keep from sinking under evil; to help, relieve, or assist; to maintain, or keep; to bear without yielding; to endure, to suffer.

SUSTENANCE, S. nourishment; maintenance; food; any thing that supports nature.

SUSTENTATION, S. support from falling. Maintenance.

To **SUSURRATE**, V. A. to whisper, or speak low.

SUSURRATION, S. the act of whispering, or speaking low; a whisper.

SUTE, S. [Fr.] sort. "They are not of one sute. Hooker.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the shire of Ross; and on the W. and N. by Strathnaver and Caithness. It is a mountainous country, and sends one member to Parliament.

SUTLER, S. [Teut.] a person who sells liquors and provisions in a camp, barracks, or garrison.

SUTTON, a village in Hampshire, with two fairs, on Trinity-Tuesday, for toys, and November 6, for pedlars ware.

SUTTON-CO'LFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and on November 8, for sheep and cattle. It is seated in a fine air, but in a barren soil, and is but a small place. It is 109½ miles N. W. of London.

SUTURE, S. [Lat.] a particular manner of sewing wounds. In Anatomy, a particular articulation of bones, wherein they lock into each

each other, like the teeth of two saws, as in the head.

SWAB, [*a* pron. broad in this word, and its two following derivatives] S. [Swed.] a kind of mop used in washing floors.

To SWAB, V. A. [Sax. See the noun] to clean with a mop.

SWABBER, S. a person who cleans or washes the deck of a ship.

To SWADDLE, [*fwádl*] V. A. [Sax.] to swathe, or bind in cloaths, generally used for the dress of new born infants. Figuratively, to beat or cudgel.

SWAFFAM, or SWAFFHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 12, for sheep, cattle, and toys, and on July 21, and November 3, for cattle and toys. It is 94 miles N. E. of London.

To SWAG, V. N. [Isl.] to sink, or hang down by its weight; to waddle, or shake from side to side.

To SWAGE, V. A. [from *assuage*] to ease; to mitigate; to soften; to appease; to alluage.

To SWAGGER, [*fwág-er*] V. N. [Belg.] to bluster, or be noisily proud and insolent; to bully; to boast; to Hector; to domineer; to crack; to vaunt.

SWAGGERER, [*fwág-erer*] S. a blusterer; a noisy, proud, and insolent person.

SWAIN, S. [Sax. and Run.] a young man; a country person or shepherd; a hind; a peasant.

To SWALE, or SWEAL, [*fwæl*] V. A. [Sax.] to waste, or blaze away; to melt.

To SWALLOW, [*a* pron. broad, as in *all*] V. A. [Sax.] to take down the throat; to receive without examination; to absorb or suck in; to engulf; to devour; to be lost in any thing. To engross, used with *up*. *SYNON.*

Swallow and *gulp* are more nearly synonymous in the literal than the figurative sense; yet, even in that, they will admit of some distinction. We *gulp*, in order to *swallow*.

This, however, is not the only difference. By *swallowing*, we understand taking down the throat simply; by *gulping*, we mean sucking down eagerly, or without intermission.—

With respect to eating, *swallowing* carries in its idea the act of chewing; *gulping* does not.

In the figurative sense, *gulping* rather implies a difficulty of *swallowing*.

SWALLOW, [*a* pron. broad] S. the throat; the gullet; a bird of passage, well known; a whirlpool; a gulf; a vortex.

SWAM, preter. of SWIM.

SWAMP, [*a* pron. broad] S. a bog, or marshy place, so called in America; a fen.

SWAMPY, Adj. abounding with swamps or bogs.

SWAN, [*a* pron. broad] S. [Sax.] a large water fowl, with a long neck, and remarkably white.

SWANSEY, or SWANZEY, a sea-port town in Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with

two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and fairs, on July 13, August 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is a large, clean, and well built town, governed by a protheeve, a chief, 12 aldermen, 70 common council, and 2 chamberlains, having the best trade in the county, and has a great correspondence with Bristol and Worcester. It is 205 miles W. of London.

SWANSKIN, S. a kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, Adv. [Isl.] hastily; at once. A low word.

To SWAP, V. A. See SWOP.

SWARD, [*a* pron. broad] S. [Swed.] the skin of bacon. The surface of the ground.

SWEAR, preter. of SWEAR.

SWARM, [*a* pron. broad] S. [Sax.] a great body or number of bees, or other animals; a crowd; a multitude.

To SWARM, V. N. [Sax.] to rise in a body, and quit the hive, applied to bees. To appear in multitudes; to be thronged; to be over-crowded, or over-run.

SWART, SWARTH, or SWARTHY, [the *a* pron. broad in this word, and its two following derivatives] blackish; dusky; darkly brown; tawney; gloomy, or malignant.

SWARTHINESS, S. blackishness; taw-niness; gloominess.

SWARTHY, Adj. dark of complexion; black; tawney.

To SWASH, V. N. to make a great clatter or noise.

SWATH, S. [Belg.] a line of grass cut down by the mower; a continued quantity; a band or fillet, from *fwedan*, Slav.

To SWATHE, V. A. [Sax.] to bind, as a child is, with bands or rollers.

To SWAY, V. A. [Teut.] to move in the hand; to wield or manage by the hand with ease; to bias, or force more to one side than the other; to govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. Neuterly, to hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to have weight or influence; to govern; to bear rule.

SWAY, S. the swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, or dominion; influence, or direction.

To SWEAR, [pron. *fwäre*] V. N. [preter. *fwore*, or *fware*, part. pass. *fworn*. Goth.]

to call some superior power to witness the truth of what a person says; to declare, promise, or give in evidence on oath; to make use of the name of God profanely. Actively, to put to an oath; to declare on oath; to obtest by an oath.

SWEARER, [*fwärer*] S. one who profanes the name of God; one who wantonly, and in common discourse, makes use of oaths.

SWEAT, [pron. *fwët*] S. [Sax.] a sensible moisture issuing out of the pores of animals; labour; toil; drudgery; evaporation of moisture; exudation.

To SWEAT, [*sweat*] V. N. [preter *sweat*, or *sweated*, part. pass. *sweaten*] to have the skin covered with moisture by heat, labour, or medicines. Figuratively, to toil or labour hard; to emit moisture; to exude. Actively, to emit like sweat.

SWEATY, [*sweaty*] Adj. liable to sweat; wet with sweat; consisting of sweat; toilsome; laborious.

SWEATINESS, [*sweatiness*] S. the quality of abounding with sweat.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland, and the ocean; on the S. by the Baltic Sea, and the Gulph of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Catagat; being about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350 in breadth, from E. to W. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Northland, Finland, and Lapland. It was anciently called Scandinavia, or at least it is part of the country of that name. We may easily conceive that the climate is not every where the same; for on the side of Muscovy, the longest day is 18 hours, 30 minutes; but farther towards the N. and near the Pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is seated, the spring and autumn is scarce to be perceived, for the winter continues 9 months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, the Swedes live a long while; and it is not uncommon to see ten people at the same table, whose ages make up 1000 years. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reason they till the ground with a single ox, and one servant may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. Their domestick animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. With regard to the wild beasts, there are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. There are also elks and rein-deer. They have several sorts of fowls; and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. The silver mines are 200 yards in depth; and though they are rich, yet the people who work them have scarce wherewith to subsist, when the king's duties are paid. The mines of copper are exceeding good, and they get large quantities out of them every year, though not so much as formerly. Likewise the iron mines yield a great deal of iron, and they usually

exchange them for the commodities of foreign countries. The merchandizes which the Swedes supply foreigners with are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, masts, and all sorts of wooden utensils; and on the contrary, they are obliged to purchase salt, brandy, wine, linen-cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than what they were; and have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, and very little art in their construction. The roofs are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no counting in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The government of Sweden was always monarchical, and was formerly elective, but afterwards became hereditary; and by a most extraordinary revolution on Aug. 21, 1772, the present monarch, Gustavus III. who is descended from the house of Holstein Eutin, has rendered himself absolute. The Swedes profess the Evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in their kingdom. They have one archbishop, and seven bishops, besides six superintendants, and they must be all, as well as the inferior clergy, natives of the country.

To SWEEP, V. A. [*Sax.*] to clean or drive away with a broom or besom; to travel along the ground; to carry with pomp; to pass over with quickness; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke. Neuterly, to pass with violence or swiftness; to pass with pomp, or a flowing train; to pass with equal motion; to move with a long stroke or reach.

SWEEP, S. the act of cleaning with broom or besom; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; the direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEET, Adj. [*Sax.*] pleasing to any of the senses; of an agreeable taste, as sugar, &c. fragrant to the smell. Figuratively, charming, grateful, or pleasing; soft; mild; gentle; not salt; not sour; not stale. Kind, or good, applied to temper. To be sweet upon, to be amorously fond of.

SWEETBREAD, [*sweetbread*] S. the pancreas of any animal.

To SWEETEN, V. A. to make sweet, mild, kind, less painful, more grateful, more delicate; to palliate; to reconcile; to edulcorate.

SWEETHEART, [*sweetheart*] S. a lover, or mistress.

SWEETMEAT, [*sweetmeat*] S. fruit preserved in sugar.

SWEETNESS, S. the quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

To SWELL, V. N. [part. pass. *swollen*] [*Sax.*]

[Sax.] to grow bigger by extension of parts; to grow turgid; to tumify; to protuberate; to look big; to be elated, or rise into arrogance; to be exasperated. Actively, to cause to rise, or to make tumid; to aggravate, or heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWELL, S. an increase of bulk.

SWELLING, S. a tumour; any thing grown bigger by extension.

To SWELTER, V. N. [perhaps corrupted from *fultry*] to be pained, or made uneasy by heat. Actively, to parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, Adj. fultry; suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, participle and preter, of SWEEP.

To SWERVE, V. N. [Sax.] to wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, custom, reason, or duty; to ply, or bend.

SWIFT, Adj. [Sax.] moving far in a short time; speedy; quick; nimble; ready; fleet; rapid.

SWIFTLY, Adv. quickly; speedily; nimbly; rapidly; fleetly; with celerity; with velocity; with dispatch.

SWIFTNESS, S. velocity; nimbleness; quickness; dispatch; celerity; rapidity; speed.

To SWIG, V. N. [Irl.] to drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, V. A. [Sax.] to drink in a voracious and gross manner; to wash or drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, S. drink immoderately or luxuriously poured down.

To SWIM, V. N. [preter. *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. Sax.] to float or move on the water without sinking; to be conveyed by the stream; to move on or in the water by the action of the limbs; to be floated; to flow on any thing, or to have abundance; to be buoyant, or have a sensation of a swimming or vertigo in the head; to glide or flow with an easy or smooth motion. Actively, to pass on swimming.

SWIMM, S. the bladder of fishes, by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMINGLY, Adv. smoothly. Profusely: A low word.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs; on Monday before April 5; the second Monday after May 11; and the second Monday after Oct. 11, for all sorts of cattle, hogs, and sheep; and on the second Monday in October, for the same, and fat cattle. It is 82 miles W. of London.

SWINE, S. [Sax.] a hog or pig; a number of hogs, either sows or boars.

SWINE-HERD, S. a keeper or feeder of swine.

SWINESHEAD, a village in Lincolnshire, with a fair on the first Tuesday in September, and on October 2, for horses, beasts, &c.

To SWING, V. A. [preter *swang*, *swung*. Sax.] to make a thing that is suspended move backwards and forwards; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely. Neuterly, to wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate.

SWING, S. the motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; the influence or force of a body put into motion; course, or unrestrained liberty, or tendency.

To SWINGE, [the *g* pron. soft] V. A. [Sax.] to whip; to punish; to bastinado.

SWINGING, [the *g* pron. soft] Adj. great or huge. A low word.

To SWINGLE, [swingl] V. N. to dangle; to wave hanging; to swing in pleasure.

SWINISH, Adj. filthy; nasty; stupid; like a swine; hoggish; gross; brutish.

SWINK, S. [Sax.] labour; drudgery; toil. Obsolete.

SWINSTEAD, in Lincolnshire, with a fair, on Monday after October 10, for sheep.

SWITCH, S. a flexible twig.

To SWITCH, V. A. to lash with a switch; to jerk.

SWITZERLAND, or SWISSERLAND, a large country of Europe; bounded on the E. by the Tyrol; on the W. by the Franche Comté; on the N. by Suntgaw, the Black Forest, and a part of Swabia; and on the S. by Savoy, the Milanese, and the provinces of Bergamasco and Bresciano. It is about 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, and separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with snow. There are a great number of lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the necessaries of life. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Unterwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Catholics. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glaris and Appenzell contain both religions. All these cantons are so many republics; and it was the cantons of Switz, Uri, and Unterwald, which begun to throw off the Austrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Switzerland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adriatick; and if it were possible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 600 miles. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuf Chatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. The inhabitants are all strong robust men, for which reason they are generally chosen by several nations for the military service, and even the Pope has his

Swiss guards. The women are tolerably hand some, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread.

SWIVEL, S. something fixed in another body so as to turn round; a small cannon mounted on ships so as to point any way.

SWO'BBER, S. [See **SWABBER**] four cards at whist, which are entitled to stakes.

SWO'LEN, or SWOLN, part. passive of SWELL.

SWOM, preter of SWIM.

To SWOON, V. N. [Sax.] to suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint, or fall into a fit.

SWOON, S. [Sax.] a fainting fit; a lipothymy; a syncope.

To SWOOP, V. A. [perhaps formed from the sound] to fall or dart at once on its prey; to prey upon; to catch up.

SWOOP, S. a fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP, V. A. [its derivation uncertain] to give one thing in exchange for another; to truck; to barter.

SWORD, [pron. fôrd] S. [Sax.] a weapon with a sharp point, worn by the side, and used in combats hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance or justice; an emblem of authority.

SWORD-BEARER, [fôrd-bärer] S. an officer who carries a sword of state before a prince or magistrate.

SWORDFISH, [fôrd-fish] S. a sea-fish, having a bone 5 feet long issuing from his head, with teeth on both sides, at the end of the upper jaw.

SY'COPHANT, [sy'kofant] S. [Gr.] an appellation given by the ancient Athenians to those who gave information of the exportation of figs, contrary to law; and hence it is still used in general for all informers, parasites, flatterers, cheats, &c.

SYCOPHANTICK, [sykofantik] Adj. parasitical; flattering.

To SY'COPHANTISE, [sy'kofantize] V. N. to play the flatterer.

SYDERA'TION, S. [Lat.] a blasting with excessive heat or drought; a corruption of the solid parts or bones of an animal. See **SIDERATION**.

SY'DEROSE, Adj. [Lat.] planet-struck.

SYLLA'BIC, or SYLLA'BICAL, Adj. [from **SYLLABLE**] relating to, or consisting of, syllables.

SYLLABLE, S. [Gr.] a part of a word, consisting of one or more letters pronounced together; any thing proverbially concise.

SYLLABUS, S. [Gr.] an abstract; a compendium, containing the heads of a discourse, or course of lectures.

SYLLEPSIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in Grammar, where two nominative cases singular,

of different persons, are joined to a verb plural.

SY'LLOGISM, [the g pron. soft] S. [Gr.] an argument consisting of three propositions, the conclusion of which necessarily follows from the two premises.

SYLLOGISTICAL, Adj. belonging to syllogisms; after the manner of a syllogism.

SYLPHS, [sy'fz] S. a sort of fairy nymphs.

SYLVAN, Adj. [Lat.] woody; shady; belonging to woods, or forests.

SYMBOL, S. [Gr.] an abstract or compendium; a comprehensive form; a type, or that which comprehends, in its figure, a representation of something else.

SYMBOLICAL, Adj. belonging to, or of the nature of, a symbol; mystical; representative.

SYMBOLIZA'TION, S. representation; resemblance.

To SY'MBOLIZE, V. A. to make representative of something. Neuterly, to have something in common with another, by representative qualities.

SY'MMETRY, S. [Gr.] proportion; harmony of parts.

SYMPATHE'TIC, or SYMPATHE'TICAL, Adj. [See **SYMPATHY**] affected with what happens to another; having mutual sensation.

To SY'MPATHIZE, V. N. [Lat.] to feel with another; to feel mutually; followed by *with*.

SY'MPATHY, S. [Gr.] the quality of being affected with the calamities, pains, joys, or affections of another; fellow feeling; mutual sensibility.

SYMPHO'NIUS, [symfonious] Adj. harmonious; agreeing in sound.

SY'MPHONY, [sy'mfony] S. [Gr.] consonance, or concert of several sounds together on the ear; harmony.

SY'MPHYSIS, [sy'mfysis] S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, is one of the kinds of junctures, or articulation of the bones; particularly of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.

SY'MPTOM, S. [Gr.] something happening together with something else; a sign or token; an assemblage of appearances in a disease, which shews its quality or nature.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL, Adj. tending to discover, or belonging to, symptoms; happening concurrently, or occasionally.

SYNÆ'RESIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in Grammar, which puts two syllables or vowels into one.

SY'NAGOGUE, [sy'nag'g] S. [Gr.] an assembly of Jews to worship; the place where the Jews use to assemble to read, and to hear the holy books read.

SYNALOE'PHA, [synalefa] S. [Gr.] contraction of a syllable in a Latin verse, joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

SYNAL

SYNARTHROSIS, S. [Gr.] a close conjunction of two bones.

SYNAXIS, S. [Gr.] a congregation; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

SYNCHRONICAL, [*synkrónikal*] Adj. [Gr.] happening together at the same time; contemporary.

SYNCHRONISM, [*synkronizem*] S. [Gr.] concurrence of several remarkable transactions happening at the same time.

To **SYNCOPATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to cut or take away; to shorten. Neuterly, to swoon.

SYNCOPE, [*synkópee*] S. [Gr.] a figure in Grammar, whereby one or more letters are taken out of a word. In Phycic, a sudden fainting or swooning.

SYNDIC, S. an officer of great power and authority in foreign cities and universities; he is a censor, a comptroller, a burges, a recorder, and, in some cities, the chief magistrate.

To **SYNDICATE**, V. N. to judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. Not much used.

SYNDROME, [*syndróm*] S. [Gr.] concurrence of symptoms indicating a disease; concurrent action.

SYNECDOCHE, [*synékdóchee*] S. [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, whereby the whole is taken for a part, or a part for the whole.

SYNNEUROSIS, S. [Gr.] the connexion made by a ligament.

SYNOD, S. [Gr.] an assembly of clergymen, generally provincial. [See **CONVOCA-TION**.] The conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNONYMA, S. [Gr.] names or words which signify the same thing.

SYNONYMOUS, Adj. [Gr.] expressing the same thing or idea.

SYNOPSIS, S. [Gr.] a general view; all the parts brought under one view; a syllabus; a compendium.

SYNTACTICAL, Adj. conjoined; fitted each other: relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, S. [Gr.] a system; a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHESIS, S. [Gr.] the act of joining, opposed to *Analysis*.

SYNTHETIC, Adj. [Gr.] joining together; compounding; connective; conjoining; uniting. The *synthetic method* is that which begins with the parts, and leads to the knowledge of the whole; which it does by beginning with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeding to that which is drawn from, or compounded of, them; is therefore called the *method of composition*.

SYPHON, S. See **SIPHON**.

SYRINGE, S. [Gr.] a pipe, or instrument, through which any thing is squirted.

SYRINGE, V. A. to spout, or wash, with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, an operation of cutting for the fistula.

SYRTIS, S. [Lat.] a quicksand; a bog.

SYRUP, S. [Lat.] a composition made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

SYSTEM, S. [Gr.] a combination of many things operating together; a scheme which reduces many things to a regular dependence, or co-operation; the whole of any doctrine, whose several parts are bound together, follow, or depend on each other.

SYSTEMATIC, or **SYSTEMATICAL**, Adj. regular; methodical; according to some system.

SYSTOLE, [*sy'stóle*] S. [Gr.] the contraction of the heart. In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

SYZYG, S. [Gr.] in Astronomy, is a term equally used for the conjunction and opposition of a planet with the sun. In Grammar, it is the coupling of different feet together in a verse. In Anatomy, it is a pair of nerves that convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body.

T.

T, Is the nineteenth letter and fifteenth consonant of our alphabet, the sound whereof is formed by a strong expulsion of the breath through the mouth, upon a sudden drawing back of the tongue from the forepart of the palate, with the lips at the same time open. Its proper sound is that in *tin, tell, rot, put*. When it comes before *i*, followed by a vowel, it is founded like *s*, as in *nation, motion, &c.* except when preceded by *s*, as in *Christian, question, &c.* When *b* comes after it, it gives a two-fold sound; one clear and acute, as in *thin, thief, &c.* the other more obtuse and obscure, as in *then, those, there, &c.* Among the Antients, *T*, as a numeral, stood for 160; and with a dash over it, thus, \overline{T} , for 160,000. In Music, *T* stands for *tutti*, all, altogether.

TABARD, or **TABERD**, S. [Fr.] a gown reaching no farther than the middle of the leg; a kind of jacket, or sleeveless coat; a herald's coat.

TABBY, S. [Fr.] a kind of rich silk, which having passed under the calender, is made to reflect the rays of light, differently and wavingly thereon.

TABBY, Adj. brindled, brindled, or varied with another colour.

To **TABBY**, V. A. to pass silk, &c. under the calender, to give it a representation of waves, like that of tabby.

TABEFATION, S. [Lat.] a consuming or wasting away; decay; consumption.

To **TABEFY**, V. N. [Lat.] to waste away; to pine, or consume.

TABELLARIOUS, Adj. belonging to letters, or a letter-carrier.

TABELLIO, S. [Fr.] a scrivener; a notary public.

TABERDER, S. one who wears a short gown; applied at Oxford to a servitor of Queen's College.

TABERNACLE, S. [Lat.] a temporary habitation, or casual dwelling; a sacred place, or place of worship. In the Romish church, a little vessel in which the sacrament is put on the altar.

To **TABERNACLE**, V. N. to enshrine, or house.

TABES DORSA' LIS, S. [Lat.] a consumption in the marrow of the back-bone.

TABID, Adj. [Lat.] wasted by disease; consumptive.

TABLATURE, S. painting on walls, or ceilings. In Anatomy, a division or parting of the skull bones.

TABLE, S. [Lat.] any flat or level surface; a board supported by feet, and used for meals; persons sitting and partaking of an entertainment; fare, or entertainment; a tablet, or surface on which any thing is written, or engraved. a picture, from *tableau*, Fr. The palm of the hand. Draughts. An index; synopsis; catalogue; syllabus. To *turn the tables* signifies to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

To **TABLE**, V. N. to board; to live at another's table. Actively, to make a catalogue, or set down.

TABLE-BEER, S. beer used at meals; small-beer.

TABLE-BOOK, S. a book on which any thing is wrote without ink.

TABLER, S. a boarder.

TABLET, S. a small level surface; a medicine of a square form; a surface written or painted on.

TABOR, S. [Fr.] a small drum beaten with a stick, and accompanied with a pipe, which makes a sort of music.

To **TABOR**, V. N. [old Fr.] to strike lightly and frequently.

TABORINE, or **TABOURET**, S. [Fr.] a tabor; a small drum.

To **TABULATE**, V. A. to reduce to a table or synopsis.

TACHE, S. [from *tack*] any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

TACHYGRAPHY, [taky'grafi] S. [Gr.] the art of swift writing.

TACIT, Adj. [Lat.] silent; implied, though not expressed.

TACITLY, Adv. silently.

TACITURNITY, S. [Lat.] habitual silence; secrecy; a silent humour.

To **TACK**, V. A. [Fr.] to fasten to any thing; to sew slightly; to join or stick together. Neuterly, to turn a ship.

TACK, S. a small nail. *Tack about*, in sea language, is the act of turning ships at sea. To *bold tack*, i. e. to last or hold out.

TACKLE, S. [Brit.] an arrow; wea-

pons, or instruments of action; the ropes of a ship, from *tackel*, Belg. a rope.

TACKLING, S. ropes, or furniture of a mast; furniture for sport or action.

TACTIC, or **TACTICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] relating to the art of war, or marshalling an army.

TACTICS, S. [Gr.] the art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being touched or felt; tangible.

TACTION, [takh'shun] S. the act of touching or feeling: seldom used but by philosophical writers.

TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharfe. It is 187½ miles N. by W. of London.

TADPOLE, S. [from *tad*, Sax. and *pala*, Sax.] a young shapeless frog or toad.

TÆN, a contraction of **TAKEN**.

TÆNIA, the **TAPE-WORM**, S. is a genus of worms, whose body is of an oblong form, composed of joints or articulations, like the links of a chain, and frequently grows several ells in length.

TAFFETY, S. [Fr.] a kind of smooth, filken manufacture, having a remarkable glossy surface, and supposed to have been invented at Lyons in France.

TAG, S. [*tag*, Ill. the point of a lance] a point of metal fastened to the end of a string or lace; any thing paltry and mean.

To **TAG**, V. A. to fix metal to the end of a lace; to hang one thing to another. To join, followed by *together*.

TAG-RAG, S. a mob of the lowest sort.

TAIL, S. [Sax.] the long substance which hangs down from the vertebrae of an animal; the train of a bird or fish; the lower part; any thing hanging long; a catkin; the hinder part. In Astronomy, the descending node of a planet; those rays which dart from a comet towards that part of the heavens from whence it seems to move. In Law, a limited fee, opposed to a fee simple. *Horse-tail*, among the Turks, is the ensign or flag under which they make war. To *turn-tail* is, to fly or run away.

TAILLAGE, S. [Fr.] a piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In Law, a roll or tax.

TAILOR, S. [Fr.] one who makes cloaths.

TAINE, a sea port town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Dornock, and 182 miles from Edinburgh.

To **TAINT**, V. N. [Fr.] to imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain; to infect or corrupt. Neuterly, to be infected or touched.

TAINT, S. [Fr.] a tincture, stain, or corruption. In Natural History, a species of a red colour, and so small that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.

To **TAKE**, V. A. [Ill. *præter nati*, *præ*

taken, sometimes took] to receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to catch by surprise or artifice; to seize or make prisoner; to exact; to get, have, or appropriate; to use or employ; to blast or infect; to judge in favour of; to close in, or comply with; to convey, carry, or transport; to endure, to bear; to leap or jump over; to seize with a transitory impulse; to produce; to admit in speculation; to seize as a disease; to swallow as a medicine; to captivate, delight, or engage with pleasure; to receive with good or ill will; to understand in any particular sense. To suppose or imagine, followed by *it*. To care, followed by *housa*. Used with *away*, to deprive of; to set aside or remove. To take care, to be careful, cautious, solicitous for, or superintend. Followed by *from*, to derogate or detract; to deprive of. To take heed, to be cautious. Used with *heed to*, to attend. To take in, to comprise, comprehend, admit, win, receive, or impose upon. Followed by *oath*, to swear. Used with *off*, to invalidate, deny, withhold, withdraw, swallow, purchase, copy, find place for, or kill. To take part, to share or participate. Used with *place*, to prevail or have effect. Used with *up*, to grow upon credit or interest, applied to money; to engage with; to assume; to begin; to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize or rest; to admit; to reprimand; to lift; to occupy. Used with *upon*, to appropriate; to impute; to be imputed to; to claim authoritatively. Neuterly, to please, or be approved of; to be its intended or natural effect; to catch. Used with *after*, to learn of, resemble, or imitate. Used with *in*, to inclose, lessen, conceal, cheat. Followed by *in hand*, to undertake. To take notice, to observe; to shew by act that a thing or person is observed. Used with *on*, to be violently affected with sorrow or sickness. Used with *to*, to apply to, be fond of; to betake or have recourse to. Used with *up*, to stop. Used with *with*, to be contented or satisfied with; to lodge or dwell. Used with *with*, to please. **SYNON.** To take what is given us; we receive what is offered us; we accept what is offered us. To take, implies always consent and approbation; to receive, does not; to take, excludes refusal. **TAKEN**, participle passive of **TAK**. **TAKING**, S. seizure or distress. **TALC**, S. [a pron. broad] in Natural History, a class of fissile bodies, composed of broad, and smooth laminæ or plates, laid evenly and regularly on one another; easily fissile, according to the size of these plates, but not all in any other direction; flexible and elastic; shining, and transparent; not giving with steel, nor fermenting with acid urous, and sustaining the force of a violence without calcining. **TALE**, S. [Sax.] a story, generally applied to a short narrative of some trifling

and fabulous circumstances; a narrative delivered by words; a number reckoned; a reckoning; an information or disclosure of any thing secret. **SYNON.** *Tale, novel, romance, story*, each imply a small history, or an entertaining relation of adventures. The first three are supposed to be fabulous, and made public; whereas the last may be either true, or feigned, and told either in print, or by word of mouth; but as they carry ideas peculiar to themselves, it is my business to point them out. By the word *tale*, then, is meant a short, but dressed-up narrative of some single adventure; *novel* signifies an amusing history, made up of many adventures, and carried on through one or more volumes. By *romance* is understood a collection of wild adventures, in love and war. *Tales* ought to be well related; *novels*, well invented; *romances*, well carried on; *stories*, well told.

TAL-BEARER, S. one who gives intelligence through officiousness or maliciousness.

TAL-ENT, S. [Lat.] a weight, or sum of money differing in different nations and ages; a faculty, power, or gift of nature; quality or nature. **SYNON.** *Talent and genius* are both born with us, and are a happy disposition of nature by which we are qualified for some peculiar employment; but *genius* seems to be more internal, and possessed of the powers of invention; *talent*, more external, and capable of execution. Thus we have a *genius* for poetry and painting; but a *talent* for speaking and writing. *Talents*, considered as synonymous with *qualities*, differ from them in this; that *qualities* form the character of persons; *talents* are their ornaments. The former may be used either in a good or bad sense; but we cannot apply the latter in any other than a good one. Our *qualities* render us either beloved or despised. Our *talents* make our company coveted.

TALES, S. in Law, is a word used for a supply of men impanelled on a jury; or, upon appearance, being challenged for the plaintiff or defendant as not sufficient; in which case the judge grants a supply to be made, by the sheriff, of some persons present.

TALGARTH, a village in Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, with six fairs, on March 12, May 31, July 10, September 23, November 3, and December 3, all for cattle, sheep, and horses.

TALIO, S. a species of punishment in the Mosaic Law, whereby an evil is returned similar to that committed against us by another; hence those expressions, eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.

TALISMAN, S. a magical character.

To **TALK**, [the *a* pron. broad in this word and its derivatives; as, *taulk*] V.N. [Belg.] to converse; to speak impertinently; to give account; to reason or confer with another.

TALK, S. familiar speech; rumour; the

the subject of conversation. Among the writers of Indian transactions, it is used for a conference.

TALKATIVE, Adj. full of prate; much given to talking; loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, S. the quality of being forward to speak, or much given to talking; loquacity; garrulity.

TALL, [*a* pron. broad; as, *taull*] Adj. [Brit.] long, or high in stature; lofty.

TALLAGE, S. [Fr.] impost; excise.

TALLINGTON, a town adjoining to Dorchester. It has one church, and about 200 houses, with several streets which are broad, but badly paved, and some not at all.

TALLNESS, [*a* pron. broad] S. height of stature; loftiness.

TALLOW, [*tallō*] S. [Dan.] the grease or fat of animals.

TALLY, S. [Fr.] a stick notched or cut along with another, and used formerly to keep accounts by; any thing made to suit another.

To **TALLY**, V. N. to fit, suit, or cut out for any thing; to mark upon a tally. Neuterly, to be fitted; to conform.

TALLY-MAN, S. one who sells cloaths to be paid by the week or month.

TALMUD, or **THALMUD**, S. the book containing the Jewish traditions, and rabbinical explanations of the law.

TALON, S. [Fr.] is the claw of a bird of prey. In Architecture, it is a kind of moulding, which consists of a cymatium, crowned with a square fillet.

TALSARNE, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on September 8, and November 7, for cattle, wool, horses, and pedlars ware.

TALUS, or **TALUT**, S. in Architecture, is the inclination or slope of a work.

TALYBOUT, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 7, and August 12, for cattle.

TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and divides Cornwall from Devonshire.

TAMARIND, S. [Lat.] a kind of Indian fruit, of an agreeable acid taste, and esteemed good to quench thirst.

TAMARISK, S. [Lat.] a shrub, with a red bark and leaves, like heath. The wood and leaves are used in medicine as astringents.

TAME, Adj. [Sax.] gentle of disposition; domestic, opposed to wild; crushed, subdued, dejected; spiritless or heartless. **SYNON.** *Tame* animals are made so, partly by the art or industry of man; *gentle* animals are naturally so.

To **TAME**, V. A. [Sax.] to reduce from wildness; to subdue or conquer.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants, and for horses

and fat hogs. It is 46 miles W. by N. of London.

TAMELY, Adv. gently; meanly; dejectedly.

TAMENESS, S. the opposite of wildness; gentleness of disposition; dejectedness; want of spirit or courage.

TAMKIN, or **TAMPION**, S. the stopple of a great gun.

TAMMY, S. a kind of transparent stuff used to trace the outlines of drawings or paintings.

To **TAMPER**, V. A. [derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Lat.] to be officious in the use of medicines; to meddle, or have to do with, without knowledge or necessity; to practise with, or endeavour to seduce.

TAMWORTH, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for cattle and sheep, on July 26, for cattle and wool, and on October 24, for all sorts of cattle. It is a pretty good corporation, and sends two members to Parliament. It is 113 miles N. W. of London.

To **TAN**, V. A. [Fr.] to impregnate leather with bark. To make brown by heat, applied to the sun.

TAN, S. the bark of the oak-tree, beaten small, and used to tan leather.

TANG, S. [Belg.] a strong taste left in the mouth; relish or taste.

To **TANG**, V. N. [used instead of *runny*] to ring with.

TANGENT, [*g* pron. soft] S. [Lat.] is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, [*g* pron. soft] S. the quality of being perceived by the touch, or of being felt.

TANGIBLE, [*g* pron. soft] Adj. [Lat.] to be felt or perceived by the touch.

To **TANGLE**, V. A. See **ENTANGLE**.

TANGLE, S. a knot of things mixed with one another.

TANGLY, or **TANGRY**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on April 15, for sheep.

TANISTRY, S. an ancient custom in Ireland, which ordains that an adult is to be preferred to a minor; as an *uncle* to a *nephew*. Likewise, a custom whereby a *chilicain*, or *tanist*, has lands only for life, as long only elected thereto.

TANK, S. [Fr.] a large cistern or basin; a little pool or pond.

TANKARD, S. [Ir.] a drinking vessel with a cover moving on a hinge.

TANNER, S. one that tans and prepares hides for use.

TANQUAM, S. a university word for one that is fit company for a Fellow.

To **TANTALIZE**, V. A. [from *Tantalus*, who was condemned to starve and die with thirst among fruits and water which he could

T A R

not touch] to torment by the prospect of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TANTAMOUNT, S. [Fr.] of equal value; an equivalent.

To TAP, V. A. [Belg.] to touch, or strike gently; to pierce or broach a vessel.

TAP, S. a gentle blow; a pipe through which liquor is drawn from a vessel. Also the liquor let out.

TAP-ROOT, S. among Gardeners, is that part of the root which descends straight down.

TAPE, S. [Sax.] linen woven in narrow strips, and used for filets or bands.

TAPER, S. [Sax.] a wax-candle; a light.

TAPER, Adj. growing gradually narrow from the bottom to the top; conical; pyramidal.

To TAPER, V. N. to grow smaller towards the bottom or top.

TAPESTRY, S. [Fr.] cloth woven with images of human creatures, beasts, &c. used for hangings, and sometimes for carpets.

TAPPING, S. in general, is the act of boring a hole in a vessel, in order to draw the liquor. In Agriculture, it is the making an incision in the bark of a tree, for letting out the juice. In Surgery, it is an operation for discharging the water in a palsy.

TAPSTER, S. one who draws beer at a public house.

TAR, S. [Belg.] liquid pitch; or the turpentine of the fir-tree extracted by fire. Figuratively, a failor.

To TAR, V. A. to smear with tar; to irritate or provoke.

TARANTULA, S. [Ital.] a kind of spider, whose bite is said to be cured only by dancing.

TARDILY, Adv. slowly; lazily; slothfully; sluggishly.

TARDINESS, S. sluggishness; slowness; delay; guiltiness.

TARDITY, S. slowness.

TARDY, Adj. [Lat.] slow, applied to persons. Sluggish, or unwilling to act or move; dilatory. Unwary. Criminal. The last words are in a low sense.

TARE, S. [Belg.] a weed which grows among corn. See VETCHES.

TARE, S. [Fr.] the weight of any thing weighing a commodity; an allowance made for the weight of the box, chest, &c. in which the commodity is contained.

TARE, preter. of TEAR.

TARGE, or TARGET, [g pron. soft] a kind of buckler less than a shield, used for defence on the left arm.

TARGUM, S. [Heb.] a paraphrase on the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, written in the Chaldee language.

TARIFF, S. [Fr.] a book of customs; a list of rates agreed on between princes or states, for ascertaining the duties to be laid upon specific merchandizes when imported into their dominions.

T A R

TARLING, a village in Essex, with a fair for toys on Whitsun-Monday.

TARN, S. [Isl.] a bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TAR'NISH, V. A. [Fr.] to sully; to soil; to diminish brightness. Passively, to lose brightness.

TARPAWLING, S. a hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailer.

TARPERLEY, a town in Cheshire, nine miles East of Chester, with three fairs, viz. on May 1; on Monday after St. Bartholomew, August 24; and on December 10, for cattle and pedlary.

TARRIER, S. [terre, Fr. the earth, whence it should be written *terrier*] a small dog used in hunting a fox, or otter, in their holes. See TERRIER. One who taries or stays.

TARRING, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on April 5, and Oct. 2, for pedlars ware. It has a market on Saturday, and is 7 miles from Steyning and 58½ from London.

To TAR'RY, V. N. to stay; to continue in a place; to delay, or be long in coming. Actively, to wait for.

TARSUS, S. the instep at the beginning of the foot, between the ankle and the body of the foot. It consists of seven bones.

TART, S. [Fr.] a small pie or fruit.

TARTANE, S. [Ital.] a vessel with one mast, and a three-cornered sail, used in the Mediterranean.

TARTLY, Adv. sourly; sharply.

TARTNESS, S. the quality of being sour to the taste; sharpness, or poignancy in speech.

TARTAR, S. in Natural History and Pharmacy, is a hard and almost stony separation from a vegetable juice, after fermentation. The common tartar is the produce of wine, being found in large masses adhering to the bottoms and sides of casks, in which that liquor has been long kept; but without smell, and of a subacid taste.

TARTA'REAN, Adj. [Lat.] hellish.

To TARTARIZE, V. A. to impregnate with tartar.

TARTARY GREAT, is a large extent of country, making the third part of Asia, being about 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 125 in breadth from N. to S. It is seated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turkey, lies near the Black Sea, and Muscovy Tartary is near the Caspian Sea. Asiatic Tartary, of which we are now speaking, is watered by five large rivers, which serve to determine the situation of places; namely, the Oby, the Volga or Wolga, the Jenesea, the Lena, and the Amur. Russian Tartary has no fixed bounds, but it may be near 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 150 in breadth from N. to S. Chinese Tartary is separated from China by a great wall, and is about 750 miles in extent. It is divided

vided into the eastern and western; and that part of it near the wall is without inhabitants. It was formerly supposed to be Cathay, whose capital was Cambalu, which is now well known to be Peking. Independent Tartary comprehends all that part of it which belongs neither to Russia nor China; and is composed of several kingdoms, namely Turkestan, Great Bocharia, Little Bocharia, the kingdom of the Calmucks, and Tibet, or Thibet, or Boutan, which is a large country, and part of Tangut. In general, the Tartars are a robust people, have a good constitution, and are capable of undergoing hardships. They have broad faces, short chins, large whiskers, and noses even with their faces. They are dextrous in handling their sabres, and shooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other business than that of going to war, and the women take care of domestic affairs. They are pagans; and they have a pontiff called Dali Lama.

TASK, S. [Brit.] something which is ordered to be done by another; an employment or business. *To take to task*, is to reprove, examine rigidly, or reprimand.

To TASK, V. A. [Brit.] to order or command something to be done.

TASSEL, S. [Fr.] an ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substance hanging at the end of a string; also a male hawk; an herb.

TASSES, S. armour for the thighs.

To TASTE, V. A. [Fr.] to perceive or distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth; to eat in small quantities; to feel or have a perception of. Neuterly, to try by the palate; to distinguish by the mind; to relish or approve; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception; to enjoy sparingly; to convey to the organs of taste; to affect the organs of taste.

TASTE, S. the act of trying by the mouth; the sense by which the relish of any thing is received on the palate. Figuratively, discernment or relish, applied to the mind; an essay or trial; a small portion given as a specimen.

TA'STELESS, Adj. causing no sensation on the palate; insipid; having no perception of symmetry, elegance, or decorum.

To TA'TTER, V. A. [Sax.] to tear; to rend; to make ragged.

TA'TTER, S. a rag; a fragment of any thing torn.

TATTERDEMA'LION, S. a ragged fellow.

TA'TTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 14, and Sep. 25, for horses, cattle, and cloth. It is 133 miles N. of London.

To TA'TTLE, V. N. [Belg.] to use many words with little meaning; to talk without moderation or discretion.

TA'TTLE, S. prate; trifling talk; idle chat.

TATTO'O, S. the beat of a drum, which soldiers are called to their quarters.

TAVERN, S. [Fr.] a house where wine is sold.

TAUGHT, [taur] [Teut.] preter. and passive of **TEACH**.

TA'VISTOCK, a town of Devonshire with a market on Saturday; and five fairs on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11, all for cattle. It sends two members to Parliament. It is 204 miles W. by S. of London. It gives title of marquis to the eldest son of the duke of Bedford.

To TAUNT, V. A. [Belg.] to reproach, insult, or treat with insolent contumely and upbraiding; to exprobate.

TAUNT, S. an insult; scoff; ridicule; sarcasm; reproach. Among Mariners, a ship is said to be *taunt masted* when her masts are too tall for her.

TAUNTING, Adj. reviling; scornful railing; contemptuous; scoffing.

TAUNTINGLY, Adv. scornfully; in an imperious and proud manner; scoffingly; contemptuously.

TAUNTINGNESS, S. raillery; haughtiness; proud and scornful behaviour.

TAUNTON, a town of Somersetshire with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on June 17, for bullocks and horses, and on July 7, for three days; the first for bullocks and horses, and the other two for pedlars ware, and sweetmeats. It is reckoned the best town in the county, and sends two members to Parliament. It is 145 miles W. by S. of London.

TAURICO'RNOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having horns resembling a bull's.

TAURIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] having the shape of a bull.

TAURUS, S. in Astronomy, the Bull; the second sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters in April.

TAUTO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] the repetition of the same word often: sometimes applied to the repetition of the same sense in different words.

To TAW, V. A. [Sax.] to dress with or allum leather.

TAW, S. a round marble beautifully coloured, used in play.

TA'WDRINESS, S. tinsel finery.

TA'WDRY, Adj. meanly showy; fine without grace or elegance.

TA'WNINESS, S. a brown or yellowish colour, discoloured by the heat of the sun.

TA'WNY, Adj. [Fr.] yellow like things tanned; sun-burnt; swarthy coloured.

TAX, S. [Belg.] a tribute imposed; an excise. A charge or censure.

To TAX, V. A. [Fr.] to load with excise or imposts; to charge or accuse of some fault; used with *of* or *with* before the fault.

TAXATION, S. the act of loading with taxes. Accusation; scandal.

TEA, [*tee*] S. [Chin. *thé*, Fr.] the leaf of a shrub growing in several provinces of China; the liquor made by infusing tea in boiling water.

To **TEACH**, [*teech*] V. A. [preter. and part. passive *taught*. Sax.] to instruct or inform; to deliver any thing to be learned; to tell, or give intelligence. Neuterly, to perform the office of an instructor. **SYNON.** To *teach* is only to give lessons; to *learn* is to give lessons with success: both which words relate more to those things that are proper to cultivate the mind, and form a good education; for which reason they are used with propriety, when the Arts and Sciences are in question. To *instruct* has a greater relation to that which is useful in the conduct of life, and success of affairs. It is therefore in its proper place, when speaking of any thing that concerns either our duty or our interest.

TEACHABLE, [*teebahl*] Adj. capable of being taught or instructed; docile.

TEAGUE, [*Teeg*] S. a contemptuous name for an Irishman.

TEAL, [*teel*] S. [Belg.] a small wild fowl, the most elegant and valuable of the duck-kind.

TEAM, [*teem*] S. [Lat.] a number of horses, oxen, or other beasts drawing the same carriage at once; any number passing in line.

TEAR, [pron. *teer*] S. [Sax.] the water which flows from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, [pron. *tare*] S. [from the verb] rent or fissure.

To **TEAR**, [pron. *tare*] V. A. [preter. *tore*, formerly *tare*, part. passive *torn*. Sax.] to pull into pieces or tatters; to wound with the nail, or any sharp-pointed instrument drawn along; to break, divide, or shatter by violence: to pluck violently; to take away by sudden force. Neuterly, to fume, rave, or rage like a madman; from *tieren*, Belg.

To **TEASE**, [*teeze*] V. A. [Sax.] to comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth to level the nap; to torment or vex with assiduous importuness.

TEAT, [*teet*] S. [Fr.] the pap of a woman: at present applied only to the dugs of cattle.

TECHNICAL, [*téknikal*] Adj. [Gr.] belonging to the arts.

TECHNOLOGY, [*teknolójy*] S. [Gr.] description of the mechanic arts.

TECHY, [pron. *téchy*] Adj. froward; cross; fretful.

TECTONICK, Adj. [Gr.] belonging to building.

To **TED**, V. A. [Sax.] to lay grafts newly sown into rows.

TEDDER, or **TETHER**, S. [Belg.] the rope by which a horse is tied in the field to

prevent his pasturing too widely. Figuratively, any thing by which a person is restrained.

TE DEUM, S. [we praise thee, O God!] a hymn of thanksgiving, used in the church upon ordinary as well as solemn occasions, so called from the two first words in the Latin.

TE'DIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] occasioning weariness and trouble by continuance or length. Slow, dilatory.

TE'DIOUSLY, Adv. in a slow and irksome manner.

TE'DIOUSNESS, S. that which renders any thing disagreeable by the too long time spent in performing it.

To **TEEM**, V. N. [Sax.] to bring young; to be pregnant. Figuratively, to be full or charged with, like an animal that is pregnant. Actively, to bring forth or produce. To pour; from *tømmen*, Dan. a low word, but still retained by the Scots, and used by Swift. "*Teem the remainder.*" *Direct. to Serv.*

TEE'MING, Adj. fruitful; pregnant.

TEEN, S. [Sax.] sorrow; grief. Obsolete.

TEENS, S. [Sax.] the years which are reckoned by the addition of *ten*; as *thirteen*, *fourteen*, &c.

TEETH, the plural of **TOOTH**.

TE'GUMENT, S. [Lat.] a cover or outward part.

To **TEH-HE**, V. N. to laugh, to titter.

TE'IGNMOUTH, or **TINMOUTH**, a town in Devonshire, seated at the mouth of the river Teigne. This is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It has no market, but three fairs; on the third Tuesday in January, the last Thursday in February, and September 29, for woollen-cloth. It is 187 miles W. by S. of London.

TEINT, [pron. *tint*] S. [Fr.] colour, or touch of the pencil.

TE'LAMON, or **A'TLAS**, S. is a name given to those figures or half figures of men, so commonly used instead of columns or pilasters, to support any member in Architecture.

TE'LESCOPE, S. [Gr.] a long tube fitted with glasses, through which distant objects are viewed.

To **TELL**, V. A. [preter. and part. passive *told*. Sax.] to utter, or express by words; to relate or speak; to teach or inform; to discover; to count or number; to make excuses. "*Never tell me.*" *Spak*. Neuterly, to give an account; to make report. To *tell on*, is to inform of.

TE'LLER, S. an officer in the Exchequer, who is employed in receiving and paying all the monies on the king's account. They are four in number.

TE'LL-TALE, S. one who gives information of what another says or does, either through officiousness or malice.

TE'LSHAM,

TE'LSHAM, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on August 16, for sheep, lambs, and toys.

TEMERARIOUS, [Lat.] Adj. rash; heady; careless; heedless.

TEMERITY, S. [Lat.] unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness.

To TEMPER, V. A. [Lat.] to mix so as one part may qualify or set the other out to advantage; to mix or mingle; to accommodate; to soften, soothe, or assuage; to form or reduce metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, S. a due and just mixture of contrary qualities; the middle course; disposition of mind; constitution of body; calmness; the state of hardness to which any metal is reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, S. [Fr.] state with respect to the predominance of any quality; due mixture of opposites; the habitude, or natural constitution of the body. The *tempering* of steel and iron, is the rendering them either more compact and hard, or soft and pliant, according as the different uses for which they are wanted may require.

TEMPERANCE, S. [Lat.] moderation in eating and drinking; restraint of affections or passions; patience.

TEMPERATE, Adj. [Lat.] abstaining from excess in eating or drinking; moderate in degree of any quality or passion.

TEMPERATENESS, S. freedom from excesses. Calmness; coolness; moderateness.

TEMPERATURE, S. [Fr.] constitution of nature; degree of any qualities; due balance of contrarieties; freedom from any predominant passion.

TEMPEST, S. [Lat.] the utmost violence of the wind, whose several degrees are thus marked by Johnson; a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest. A continued storm at sea. Any tumult or violent commotion. *SYNON.* By *tempest* is understood the utmost violence of the wind; by *storm*, a commotion of the elements. The latter is used to denote any violence of weather; as a *storm* of hail, &c. but the former implies the utmost violence of the wind.

To TEMPEST, V. A. to disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPESTIVITY, S. [Lat.] seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS, Adj. [Fr.] stormy; disturbed by furious blasts of wind, or violent rage of passions; turbulent.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, Adv. furiously; outrageously; boisterously.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, S. storminess; outrageousness; boisterousness.

TEMPLAR, S. a student in the Law. Also, a certain order of knights, instituted at Jerusalem about the year 1118. At first there were but 9 of them; but in a short time they increased to 300 in their convent at Jerusa-

lem. They took the name of *Knights Templars*, because their first house stood near the temple dedicated to our Saviour, at Jerusalem. After having performed many great exploits against the infidels, they became rich and powerful all over Europe; but they, abusing their wealth and credit, fell into many disorders and irregularities; for which they were prosecuted in France, Italy, and Spain; and at last the pope, by his bull of the 22d of May, 1312, pronounced the extinction of the whole order, and united their estates to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

TEMPLE, S. [Lat.] a place set apart for religious worship. The upper part of the sides of the head; from *tempora*, Lat.

TEMPLET, S. a piece of timber placed under the girders of a building.

TEMPORAL, Adj. [Lat.] measured by time, opposed to eternal. Secular, opposed to ecclesiastical. Confined to our present existence in this world, opposed to spiritual. Placed at the temples, or upper part of the head.

TEMPORALITY, S. the laity, opposed to the clergy. Secular possessions, opposed to those belonging to the church.

TEMPORARY, Adj. [Lat.] lasting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, V. N. [Fr.] to delay, or put off to another time; to comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, S. one that complies with times and occasions; a trimmer.

To TEMPT, V. A. [Lat.] to endeavour to seduce or draw a person to do ill, by presenting some pleasure to the mind; to provoke; to sollicit; to try.

TEMPTATION, S. [Fr.] the act of endeavouring to draw to the commission of ill, by offering some seeming advantage; an enticement; the state of a person sollicit by the appearance of present pleasures or advantages to the commission of some crime or fault.

TEMPTER, S. [Fr.] one who seduces or entices to the commission of any ill; the devil, who tempted our Saviour.

TEMPTINGLY, Adv. in a seducing, alluring, or provoking manner.

TEMPTINGNESS, S. the quality of thing which renders it the object of our wishes or desires.

TEMULENCY, S. [Lat.] inebriation; drunkenness.

TEN, Adj. [Belg.] twice five, or nine and one.

TENABLE, Adj. [Fr.] such as may be maintained or held against opposition or attacks.

TENACIOUS, [tenacious] Adj. [Lat.] grasping hard; unwilling to part with. Retentive, or not forgetful, applied to the memory. Cohesive; adhesive. Close-fisted; meanly parsimonious.

TEN

TENA'CIOUSLY, [*tenáshiously*] Adv. closely; obstinately; niggardly.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, [*tenáshiousness*] S. unwillingness to quit, let go, or part with.

TENA'CITY, S. stiffness of opinion; niggardliness. Among Physicians, that property in viscous substances, by which they adhere together.

TENA'ILLE, S. in Fortification, is a kind of out-work resembling a horn-work, but generally somewhat different.

TENANT, S. [Fr.] one that holds of another; one that dwells in the house of another for rent; one who resides.

TENANTABLE, Adj. fit to be dwelt in; in good repair.

TENBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on April 26, July 18, and September 26, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is situated on the river Teme, which divides Worcestershire from Shropshire, 19 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 130½ N. W. by W. of London.

TENBY, a sea-port town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and five fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, May 4, July 20, October 20, and December 4, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 24.7 miles W. of London.

TENCH, S. a fresh-water fish.

To TEND, V. A. [contracted from *attend*] to watch, to accompany, guard, attend; to be attentive to. Neuterly, to wait or expect; to move towards a certain point or place; to contribute; to be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at, from *tendre*, Fr. to attend as something inseparable.

TENDENCE, or TENDENCY, S. direction or course towards any place or object; drift or aim towards any inference or result.

TENDER, Adj. [Fr.] easily impressed, injured, or pained; delicate or effeminate; exciting benevolence or sympathy; compassionate; susceptible of soft passions; amorous or lascivious; expressive of love; young; careful not to hurt.

To TENDER, V. A. [Fr.] to offer, or present for acceptance; to hold or esteem; to regard with care or tendernefs: the last sense seems obsolete.

TENDER, S. an offer, or presentation of any thing for acceptance; regard, or kind concern; a small ship attending a larger.

TENDER-HEARTED, Adj. easily affected with the distress of others.

TENDERING, a village in Essex, with a fair, on September 21, for toys.

TENDERLY, Adv. gently; softly; kindly; in an affectionate and delicate manner.

TENDERNESS, S. [Fr.] susceptibility of impressions; softness; delicacy; indulgence; kindness; niceness of conscience; susceptibility of the softer passions; easiness of being hurt; softness.

TE'NDINOUS, Adj. [Fr.] full of tendons; sinewy.

TE'NDON, S. [Lat.] a sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDRIL, S. [Fr.] the clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TE'NEBRÆ, or TE'NEBRES, S. a service in the Romish church performed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Easter, in commemoration of Christ's agony in the garden.

TENE'BRÓ'SITY, S. [Lat.] obscurity; darkness; gloom.

TE'NEBROUS, Adj. dark; obscure; gloomy.

TE'NEMENT, S. [Fr.] properly signifies a house; but in a larger sense it is taken for any house, land, rent, or other thing which a person holds of another.

TENE'SMUS, S. [Lat.] a violent inclination to go to stool, without being able to evacuate.

TE'NET, or TE'NENT, S. [Lat.] an opinion, position, principle, dogma, doctrine.

TE'NNIS, S. [supposed by Skinner, to be derived from *tenez*, Fr. stop; used by the French when they hit the ball] a play in which a ball is struck by a racket.

TE'NON, S. [Fr.] the end of one piece of timber cut to be fitted into another.

TE'NOR, S. [Lat.] continuity of state; general currency; sense contained, or the general course and drift of a discourse. In Music, the mean or middle part, between the treble and the bass. In Law, the substance, or true intent and meaning of a writing.

TENSE, Adj. [Lat.] stretched.

TENSE, TIME, S. [Fr.] in Grammar, is an inflexion of verbs, whereby they are made to signify or distinguish circumstance of time, in what they affirm. There are only three simple tenses or times; the present, as *I love*; the preterite, as *I have loved*; and the future, *I shall or will love*.

TENSENESS, S. contraction; tension; the opposite to laxity.

TENSILE, Adj. capable of being extended.

TENSION, [*ténshon*] S. [Lat.] the act of stretching, or state of being stretched.

TENT, S. [Fr.] a temporary lodging-place for a soldier, formed of canvas stretched upon poles; a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a fore. A species of wine of a deep red, imported from Galicia in Spain; from *vino tinco*, Span.

To TENT, V. A. to put a roll of lint into a fore. Figuratively, to search to the quick.

TENTA'TION, S. trial; temptation;

TENTATIVE, Adj. attempting; essaying; trying.

TENTER, S. [Lat.] a hook on which any thing is stretched. *To be on the tenters*, is to be on the stretch; to be in suspense, or in difficulties.

TENTERDEAN, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on May 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is 55 miles E. by S. of London.

TENTH, Adj. [Sax.] the next after the ninth; the ordinal of ten. Substantively, the tenth part; tythe. The *Tenths* are that portion which all ecclesiastical livings pay to the king.

TENTHLY, Adv. in the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] stiff; stretched.

TENUITY, S. [Lat.] thinness; slenderness; exility; minuteness.

TE'NUOUS, Adj. thin; small; minute; slender; exile.

TE'NURE, S. [Lat.] the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION, S. the act of heating or making warm.

TE'PID, Adj. [Lat.] luke-warm.

TEPI'DITY, S. luke-warmness.

TE'POR, S. [Lat.] gentle heat; luke-warmness.

TERATOLOGY, S. [Gr.] bombast; affectation of sublimity.

TERCE, S. [Fr.] a vessel containing the third part of a butt or pipe, or forty-two wine gallons.

TEREBI'NTHINATE, or **TEREBI'NTHINE**, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

To TE'REBRATE, V. A. [Lat.] to bore; to perforate; to pierce.

TEREBRA'TION, S. the act of boring or piercing.

To TERGI'VERSATE, [the *g* pron. soft] V. A. [Lat.] to shuffle; to quibble; to evade.

TERGIVERSATION, [*g* pron. soft] S. the act of shuffling or quibbling in an argument; shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness.

TERM, S. [Lat.] a limit or boundary; a word by which any thing is expressed; a condition; a limited time, or the time for which any thing lasts. In Law, the time in which the tribunals or places of judgement are opened for persons to seek their right by course of law and action. There are four in the year. In the University, that space of time when the schools are opened, and the exercises for degrees are performed, the intervals between which are called vacations.

To TERM, V. A. to call, or name.

TERMAGANT, Adj. turbulent; tumultuous; scolding; quarrelsome; furious.

TERMAGANT, S. a scold; a brawling, turbulent woman.

To TE'RMINATE, V. A. [Lat.] to bound, limit, or put an end to. Neuterly, to be limited, or end. To attain its end, used with *in*.

TERMINATION, S. the act of limiting or bounding; a bound or limit; an end or conclusion. In Grammar, the end of a word.

TERPSI'CHORE, [*Terpsicorée*] one of the

nine Muses, to whom is attributed the invention of dancing.

TE'RRRA, S. in Geography and Astronomy, is the earth. *Terra Firma*, in Geography, is sometimes used for a continent, in contradistinction to islands. *Terra mortua*, or *damata*, amongst Chemists, is that earthy part, or thick drossy matter, that remains after the distillation of a mineral body.

TE'RRÆFI'LIOUS, SON OF THE EARTH, S. a student of the University of Oxford, appointed, in public acts, to make jesting and satirical speeches against the members thereof.

TE'RRACE, or **TE'RRAS**, S. [Ital.] a bank or walk of elevated earth covered with gravel or grass; the flat roof of a house.

TERRA QUEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of land and water.

TERRE'NE, Adj. [Lat.] earthy.

TERRE'STRIAL, Adj. [Lat.] earthy; belonging to the earth; earthy.

TE'RRIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] dreadful; frightful; formidable; violent or great so as to offend.

TE'RRIBLENESS, S. frightfulness; dreadfulness; formidableness.

TERRIBI'LITY, S. [Lat.] appearance which creates great fear or dread.

TE'RRIBLY, Adv. dreadfully; frightfully; formidably; violently.

TE'RRIER, S. [Fr.] a dog that follows his game under ground; a survey, or register of land; an auger, a wimble or borer, from *terebro*, Lat.

TERRI'FIC, Adj. [Lat.] causing terror; dreadful.

To TE'RRIFY, V. A. to affect with terror; to make afraid; to frighten.

TE'RRITORY, S. [Fr.] in Geography, denotes an extent or compass of land, within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other division of a country.

TE'RROR, S. [Lat.] fear caused by the sight or apprehension of some dangerous object; the cause of fear.

TE'RRULENCY, S. [Lat.] earthiness.

TE'RRULENT, Adj. [Lat.] full of earth.

TERSE, Adj. [Lat.] smooth, applied to surface. Harmoniously elegant without pompousness, applied to style.

TE'RTIAN, [*terfian*] S. [Lat.] an space intermitting two days, and having one for the third.

TE'SSELLATED, Adj. [Lat.] variegated by squares. *Tessellated pavements* are made of curious square marbles, bricks, or tiles, called *tessellæ*, from their resembling dice.

TEST, S. [Lat.] the cupel by which miners try their metals. Figuratively, trial or examination; the means of trial; that with which any thing is compared as a standard of judgment or distinction. *Test-act* is a statute 25 Car. II. cap. 2. which requires all officers, civil and military, to take the oaths of

test, viz. the sacrament according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England; for the neglect whereof a person executing any office mentioned in that statute, forfeits 500l.

TESTACEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] consisting of shells; having contiguous shells.

TESTAMENT, S. [Lat.] is an act of the last will of a person, whereby he disposes of his estate, &c. There are two sorts of wills, one in writing, and one in words; which is called a Nuncupative Will; but this is not good in case of lands, which are only devisable by a testament in writing, executed in the life-time of the testator. It is likewise the name of each of the volumes of Holy Scripture.

TESTAMENTARY, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a will or testament; in the manner of a testament; given by, or contained in, a will.

TESTATE, Adj. [Lat.] having made a will.

TESTATOR, S. [Fr.] a man who makes or leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, S. a woman who leaves a will.

TESTER, S. [*teste*, or *tête*, Fr. this coin being probably distinguished by the head stamped upon it] a silver coin valued at sixpence. The head or cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, is a double part in male animals, serving for generation. The testicles are two in number, of an oval or egg-like figure, and are contained in a peculiar bag, called the scrotum.

TESTICULAR, Adj. belonging to the testicles.

To TESTIFY, V. N. [Lat.] to witness, prove, or give evidence. Actively, to witness, or give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, Adv. peevishly; fretfully; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL, S. [Lat.] a writing wherein a person's character is supported by one who subscribes it, and which is produced by a person in his own favour.

TESTIMONY, S. [Lat.] evidence or proof; an open attestation or profession.

TESTINESS, S. peevishness; fretfulness; moroseness.

TESTINING, or TESTINVIG, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with seven fairs, on May 24, Friday after Trinity, July 1, August 27, September 26, October 19, and November 13, all for cattle.

TESTY, Adj. [Fr.] fretful; inclined to anger; peevish.

TETBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Ash Wednesday, and July 22, for cattle, sheep, lambs, and horses. It is seated on the edge of the county next Wiltshire; and is a pretty good place, with a handsome market-house, and a considerable trade. It is 93 miles W. of London.

TETCHY, Adj. a corruption of *testy* or *testy*.

TETE à TETE, S. [Fr.] cheek by jowl; face to face; close and familiar converse or correspondence.

TE'THER, S. See TEDDER.

TE'TRAGON, S. in Geometry, is a general name for any four-sided figure, as a square, parallelogram, rhombus, or trapezium.

TE'TRARCH, [*tétrark*] S. [Gr.] a person governing the fourth part of a province.

TE'TRARCHY, [*tétrarky*] S. [Gr.] the jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRA'STICK, S. [Gr.] an epigram composed of four verses.

TETRA'STYLE, S. in Architecture, is a building with four columns, both in front and rear.

TETRI'CITY, S. [Lat.] surliness of countenance; severity; harshness.

TE'TRICOUS, Adj. [Lat.] froward, perverse, sour, crabbed, sullen.

TE'TTER, S. [Sax.] a scab, ring-worm, scurf.

TEUTO'NIC, Adj. something belonging to the Teutons, an antient people of Germany, inhabiting chiefly along the coasts of the German ocean. Thus, the Teutonic language is the antient language of Germany, which is ranked among the mother tongues. The Teutonic is now called the German or Dutch, and is distinguished into Upper and Lower. The Upper has two notable dialects. 1. The Scandian, Danish, or perhaps Gothic; to which belong the languages spoken in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland. 2. The Saxon, to which belong the several languages of the English, Scots, Frisian, and those on the north of the Elbe. To the Lower belong the Low Dutch, Flemish, &c. spoken through the Netherlands, &c.

TE'WKS'BURY, a town in Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and five fairs, on March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 19, for tanned leather, and pedlars ware. It was formerly noted for its monastery, and is now a large handsome corporation, has a cotton manufactory, and sends two members to Parliament. It is 119 miles W. N. W. of London.

TEXT, S. [Lat.] that on which a comment is made or written; a sentence of scripture, so called because written in antient manuscripts in text, or a larger hand than the notes, which were written in small characters.

TEXTILE, Adj. [Lat.] woven; capable of being wove.

TE'XTUARY, S. [Fr.] a divine well skilled in the original languages of scripture.

TEXTURE, S. [Lat.] the act of weaving with respect to form, matter, or stuff; disposition or combination of parts.

THALI'A, S. is one of the nine Muses, to whom the poets ascribe the invention of Geometry and Husbandry.

THAME,

THAME. See **TAME.**

THAN, Adv. [Sax.] a particle used after a comparative adjective, and placed before a thing compared.

THANDISTON, otherwise **FRA'NCE-ON**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on July 31, for sheep and toys.

THANE, S. [Sax.] an old title of honour, equivalent to that of a baron.

THA'NET, an island of the county of Kent, surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, now inconsiderable to what they were formerly. It contains several villages, and the sea-port towns of Margate and Ramsgate. It has the title of an earldom.

To **THANK**, V. A. [Teut.] to acknowledge and express obligation for favours received.

THA'NKFUL, Adj. grateful; ready to acknowledge a favour or obligation.

THA'NKFULLY, Adv. gratefully; in a manner that acknowledges a favour received.

THA'NKFULNESS, S. acknowledgment of a favour received; gratitude.

THANKS, S. [seldom used in the singular. Sax.] a verbal acknowledgment of a favour received; distinguished from *gratitude*, which consists in a deep sense of a favour received, and a strong inclination to repay, or an actual repayment of it.

THANKSGIVING, S. that part of divine worship wherein we acknowledge benefits received.

THAT, Pron. [Goth.] the other, opposed to *this*; which, when applied to something going before; who, applied to some person mentioned before. Sometimes it is used instead of a whole sentence going before, to save a repetition of the same words. Followed by *is*, such as. That which. Thething. What was then. Sometimes it is used to express eminence. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred to the latter, and *that* to the former. In *that*, is an adverbial expression for—as being.

THAT, Conj. because. Sometimes it is used to express a consequence, indication, or final end.

THATCH, S. [Sax.] straw, &c. laid as a covering on the top of a house.

To **THATCH**, V. A. [Sax.] to cover a roof with straw, reeds, &c.

THA'VERTON, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday after July 7, for cattle.

To **THAW**, V. N. [Sax.] to melt after being frozen. Actively, to melt any thing frozen.

THA'XTED, a town of Essex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 16, and August 10, for horses, &c. It is a large mayor-town, 42 miles N. E. of London.

THE, Article, [Belg.] the article denoting a particular thing. When it is used before

an adjective, it signifies collection or many; as, *the good*; *the righteous*: it generally occurs before nouns in the plural number. In verse, when it comes before a vowel, the *e* is sometimes cut off. “Th’ adorning thee.” Cowley. Before a participle of the present tense, it shews that it is used as a substantive. When it comes before *other*, the *b* and *e* are both sometimes cut off; as *t’other*.

THE'ATINES, is a religious order in the Romish church, so called from their principal founder, John Peter Caraffa, then bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in the kingdom of Naples, and afterwards pope, under the name of Paul IV.

THE'ATRE, [*theater*] S. [Lat.] a play-house; a place rising by steps like a stage.

THEA'TRIC, or **THEA'TRICAL**, Adj. becoming a play-house; belonging to the stage.

THEE, the oblique case singular of *Thou*; from *the* Sax. the oblique case of *thou*, Sax.

THEFT, S. the act of feloniously and unlawfully taking away another person's goods; stealing; the thing stolen.

THEFT-BOTE, S. in Law, the abetting a thief, by receiving the goods that he steals.

THEIR, [pron. *there*] S. [Sax.] them; in their possession; belonging to them. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

THEM, the oblique case of *They*; from *him*, dative plural of *he*, Sax.

THEME, S. [Gr.] a subject on which a person speaks or writes; a short essay on any subject; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, Pron. [the plural of *him* and *self*] these very persons.

THEN, Adv. [Goth.] at that time; afterwards, or immediately after any action mentioned; therefore, or for this reason; in that case. *Now and then*, at one time and another. That time, when used after *fall*.

THENCE, Adv. from that place or time; for that reason. Though sometimes it is used with *from*, yet the addition of that word is both superfluous and barbarous.

THENCEFORTH, Adv. from that time. It should not be used with *from*.

THENCEFORWARD, Adv. on or from that time.

THEO'CRACY, S. [Gr.] government immediately superintended by God.

THEO'DOLITE, S. an instrument used in surveying land, and taking heights and distances.

THEO'LOGIAN, S. [Gr.] a professor of divinity; a divine.

THEO'LOGICAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the science of divinity.

THEO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] divinity; a science which teaches the knowledge of God and divine things.

THEOMANCY, S. [Gr.] a kind of divination by calling on the name of God.

THEORBO, S. [Ital.] a large lute used in playing a thorough bass.

THEOREM, S. [Gr.] a proposition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEORICAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to theory; speculative.

THEORIST, S. one who forms or maintains a particular theory; one skilled in speculation.

THEORY, S. [Fr.] speculation, opposed to practice; a system, plan, scheme.

THERAPEUTIC, Adj. [Gr.] curative; remedial; teaching the cure of diseases.

THERE, Adv. [Sax.] in that place, opposed to here; an exclamation directing something at a distance. At the beginning of a sentence, it generally causes the nominative case to be placed after the verb, and is borrowed from *il y a*, Fr. In Composition, it means *that*.

THE REABOUT, or THE REABOUTS, Adv. near that place, number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, Adv. after that; according to that; accordingly.

THEREAT, Adv. at that; on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, Adv. by means of that; in consequence of that.

THEREFORE, Adv. for that; for this; for this reason; consequently.

THERIACA, or THERIACE, S. treasure; any medicine against poison, or the bites of venomous animals.

THERMÆ, S. [Lat.] artificial hot baths, much used by the Romans.

THERMOMETER, S. [Gr.] an instrument for measuring the heat of air, or any matter.

THESE, [these] pron. plural of *This*. When opposed to *those*, *these* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *those* to the first.

THE SIS, S. [Gr.] a position; a subject to dispute upon; a proposition advanced to be decided by logical argumentation.

TETFORD, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 14, August 2, and September 25, for cattle, and toys. It is an ancient town, and was formerly very famous. The Lent assizes for the county are kept here, and it sends two members to Parliament. It is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and twenty common-council. It has a good free-school, and a town-hall. It is 80 miles N. E. of London.

THEURGY, [the g pron. soft] S. the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEY, in the oblique case *them*; the plural of *he* and *she*.

THICK, Adj. [Sax.] the opposite of thin; is or dense. Great in circumference, op-

posed to slender. Muddy, or not transparent, applied to liquors. Frequent, or in quick succession. Close or crowded. Coarse. Without articulateness, applied to speech.

THICK, S. that part or time when a thing is thickest. *Thick and thin*, notwithstanding any obstacles or inconveniences. *Thick and threefold*, many.

To THICKEN, V. A. to make thick or close; to condense; to strengthen; to make close or numerous. Neuterly, to grow thick, dense, muddy, close, or numerous.

THICKET, S. [Sax.] a close knot, or tuft of trees; a close wood or coppice.

THICKLY, Adv. closely; deeply; in great quantity.

THICKNESS, S. the opposite of thinness; closeness; largeness in circumference; coarseness; density.

THIEF, [theef] S. [plural *thieves*. Sax.] one who privately takes away the property of another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle, which, if neglected, would soon consume it.

To THIEVE, [theewe] V. N. to take away the property of another unlawfully.

THIEVERY, S. [theevery] the practice of stealing; the thing stolen.

THIEVISH, Adj. [thevish] given to stealing; practising theft; sly, secret.

THIEVISHLY, [thevishly] Adv. in a thieving manner; like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, [thevishness] S. a disposition or inclination to stealing; habit of stealing.

THIGH, [thi] S. [Sax.] all that part of the human frame between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, S. [Sax.] the shafts, or arms of wood between which a horse is placed in a carriage; hence *thill* or *thiller-horse*, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, S. [Minshew supposes it corrupted from *thumb bell*] a metal cover placed on the tip of the mid finger to preserve it from the needle when sewing.

THIME, [pron. *time*] S. [Sax.] See THYME.

THIN, Adj. [Sax.] the contrary to thick; rare, opposed to dense; not close; separated by large interstices; small, applied to sound; lean or slim; not coarse; not abounding.

To THIN, V. A. to make thin or rarefy; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, Pron. belonging or relating to thee. It is used for *thy*, when the substantive is divided from it; as, *this share is thine*, for *this is thy share*. It is placed before a word beginning with a vowel.

THING, S. [Sax.] whatever is. Sometimes opposed to a person, it signifies an inanimate substance. When applied to persons, it implies contempt and pity.

To THINK, V. N. [preter *thought*. Sax.] to consider any thing in the mind; to reason;

to judge or conclude; to intend; to meditate. To recollect or observe, used with *upon*. Actively, to entertain in the mind, conceive, or imagine. *To think much of*, is to grudge. *To think scornfully of*, is to disdain. *SYNON.* We think quietly, and orderly, to be thoroughly acquainted with our object. We study with inquietude, and without order, to attain our wishes. We muse deeply, to pass the time agreeably.

THINLY, Adv. not thickly; poorly, leanly, applied to the appearance of a person.

THINNNESS, S. the quality of not being gross; not being of a good substantive, applied to cloth, &c. tenuity; paucity; scarceness.

THIRD, Adj. [Sax.] the next after the second. Used as a substantive, it implies the third part; the sixtieth part of a second.

THIRDLY, Adv. in the third place.

THIRSK, or **THRUSK**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays; and five fairs, on Shrove-Monday, April 4, 5 and 6, for a shew of horses; August 3, 4 and 5, for ditto; October 28 and 29, and December 14, for horned cattle, sheep, and leather. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong castle, and it now sends two members to Parliament. It is 220 miles N. by W. of London.

THIRST, S. [Sax.] the pain suffered by want of drink; want of drink. Figuratively, an eager or vehement desire.

To **THIRST**, V. N. to be uneasy for want of drink. Figuratively, to have a vehement desire, followed by *after*.

THIRSTILY, Adv. dryly; wanting moisture.

THIRSTINESS, S. a strong desire to drink; want of moisture; dryness.

THIRSTY, Adj. dry; troubled with drought; vehemently desirous.

THIRTEEN, Adj. the number immediately following twelve; ten and three.

THIRTY, Adj. twenty-nine and one; thrice ten.

THIS, Pron. [Sax.] that which is now present, or mentioned. After *but*, the next and no more. Followed by a word denoting time, the last past. It is often opposed to *that*, which when they refer to a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, and *that* to the first member.

THISTLE, S. [Sax.] a prickly weed growing in corn-fields. *Order of the Thistle*, or of *St. Andrew*, a military order of knighthood in Scotland, the rise and institution whereof is variously related. The chief and principal ensign is a gold collar composed of thistles and sprigs of rue, interlinked with amulets of gold, having pendant thereunto the image of St. Andrew with his cross, and the motto, *Nemo me impunè lacescit*.

• **THLIPSIS**, S. [Gr.] is a compression of the stomach from food, which is offensive only by its quantity; or from a conflux of

humours, void of acrimony, into that part. **THITHER**, Adv. [Sax.] to that place; to that end or point.

THO', contracted for **THOUGH**.

THONG, S. [Sax.] a strap or string of leather.

THORAX, S. [Gr.] the chest; or that part of an animal body beginning at the neck-bone, and ending at the diaphragm.

THORNE, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, to the S. of Richmond, with a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, viz. the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after June 11; also on the same days after October 11, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlary. It is 167 miles N. of London.

THORN, S. [Sax.] a prickly tree; a prickly growing on the thorn-bush; any thing painful and troublesome.

THORNBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 15, and Monday before Dec. 21, for cattle and hogs. It is seated near the river Severn, and is a mayor-town. It is 119½ miles W. of London.

THORNCOMB, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

THORNEY, in the Isle of Ely, a village in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, and two fairs, on July 1, and September 21, for horses. It is 4 miles E. of Ely.

THORNY, Adj. full of thorns or prickles. Figuratively, perplexed; not easily adjusted; vexatious.

THOROUGH, [thórō] Prep. the word *through* extended into two syllables.

THOROUGH, [thórō] Adv. [this is always written with two syllables, but the preposition in one, as *through*] complete; passing in at one side, and beyond the other.

THOROUGHFARE, [thórōfare] S. a passage without any stop or let.

THORP, **THROP**, **THREP**, **TREP**, and **TROP**, in the names of places, are derived from *thorp*, Sax. a village.

THORP, in Essex, has a fair on Monday before Whitsunday, for toys.

THORP, a village in Surry, near Egham, with one fair, on May 29, for pedlars ware.

THOSE, Pron. See **THESE**.

THOU, Pron. [Sax.] When we speak of our equals or superiors, we say *you*, like the French; but in our addresses and devotions, we generally use *thou*. The second pronoun personal.

THOUGH, [thō] Conj. [Goth.] notwithstanding that; although. *As though* implies, as if. At the end of a sentence, it denotes however, or yet.

THOUGHT, [thout] the preter. and passive of **THINK**.

THOUGHT, [thaut] S. the act of thinking; an image formed in the mind; *seeing*

ment; reflection; opinion; design; serious consideration. Care or solicitude, after take. Expectation. A small degree or quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, [*thaúful*] Adj. pensive, full of thought; given to meditation; anxious.

THOUGHTFULLY, [*thaúfully*] Adv. in a pensive and thoughtful manner; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, [*thaúfulness*] deep meditation; fullness of reflection. Solitude, anxiety.

THOUSAND, Adj. [Sax.] consisting of ten hundred. Proverbially, a great number.

THRALL, or THRA'LDOM, S. [Sax.] slave; bondage, or a state of slavery or confinement.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is but a small place, but it has a market on Tuesdays, and there fairs, on the first Tuesday in May, St. James's day, O. S. and on August 5, for wools, ware, sheep, horned cattle, and hiring harvestmen. It is 73 miles N. W. of London.

To THRASH, V. A. [sometimes written *thra*. Sax.] to beat corn out of the chaff; to beat or drub. Neuterly, to labour, or thrash.

THRAVE, or THREAVE OF CORN, S. is 3 sheaves, or 4 shocks, each containing 6 ears. In some counties they reckon two shocks to the thrave, and 12 sheaves to each shock.

THREAD, [pron. *thréd*] S. [Sax.] a small piece of flax twisted; any thing contrived in a circle, or uniform tenour; the main drift or sign of a discourse.

To THREAD, [*thréd*] V. A. to pass through with a thread; to pierce.

THREA'DBARE, [*thrédbare*] Adj. worn the naked threads; having no nap; worn

THREAT, [*thrét*] S. the act of denouncing a menace.

To THREAT, or THREA'TEN, [*thrét*] V. A. [*threát* is used only in poetry. Sax.] to assure a person of, or denounce, future evil; to endeavour to terrify by denouncing ill; to menace.

THREE, Adj. [Sax.] two and one.

THREE-LORDS, a place in Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on Holyday, and November 12, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

To THRESH, V. A. See THRASH.

THRESH'ER, S. one that threshes corn.

THRESHOLD, S. [Sax.] the ground or space under a door; entrance; gate; door.

THREW, preter. of THROW.

THRICE, Adj. [Sax.] three times. Sometimes set before an adjective to express the relative degree, or amplification.

To THRID, V. A. [corrupted from *thrid*] to slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, S. [from *thrive*] profit; state of prospering; the state of acquiring more; frugality. A plant.

THRIFTILY, Adv. sparingly; frugally.

THRIFTINESS, S. frugality; managing with economy; sparingness.

THRIFTY, Adj. frugal; managing with prudence; sparing; well-husbanded.

To THRILL, V. A. [Sax.] to pierce or bore; to penetrate; to drill; to affect with a piercing sensation. Neuterly, to have the quality of piercing; to pierce to wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel or pass with a sharp tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, V. N. [preter *throve*, part pass. *thriven*. Sax.] to prosper, or increase; to advance in any thing desired.

THRIVING, Adj. prosperous.

THRIVINGLY, Adv. in a prosperous manner.

THRO', a contraction of THROUGH.

THROAT, [*throt*] S. [Sax.] the fore part of the neck, or passage for food and breath; the main road to any place. To cut the throat, is to kill by cutting the wind-pipe.

To THROB, V. N. to heave at the breast with sorrow; to beat or palpitate.

THROB, S. a heave, or beat of palpitation.

THROE, S. [Sax.] the pain and anguish attending the bringing a child into the world; any great agony; the final and mortal struggle.

THRONE, S. [Lat.] a chair of state, richly adorned, and covered with a canopy, for emperors, kings, princes, &c. to sit on at times of public ceremonies; the seat of a bishop.

THRONG, S. [Sax.] a crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.

To THRONG, V. N. to crowd; to swarm. Actively, to incommode with crowds or tumults.

THRO'NGING, [*g* pron. hard] Adj. crowding: gathering together in great numbers.

THRO'STLE, S. [Sax.] the thrush.

THRO'TTLE, S. [from *throat*] the wind-pipe.

To THRO'TTLE, V. A. to choak; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath; to strangle; to stifle.

THROVE, preter. of THRIVE.

THROUGH, [*throo*] Prep. [Sax.] from one end or extremity to the other; by means of.

THROUGH, [*throo*] Adv. from one end, or side, to the other.

THROUGHOUT, [*throo-út*] Prep. quite through; entirely.

THROUGHOUT, [*throo-út*] Adv. in every part; every where.

To THROW, [*thrô*] V. A. [preter *threw*; part. pass. *thrown*. Sax.] to sling or cast to a distance; to toss, or put away with violence, haste, or negligence; to lay down carelessly, or

in haste; to cast; to emit; to venture at dice; to spread; to turn. *To throw away*, to lose or spend profusely; to reject. Used with *by*, to reject, or lay aside as useless. Used with *down*, to overturn. Used with *off*, to expel, reject, or renounce. Used with *out*, to exert; to distance or leave behind; to reject; to emit. Used with *up*, to resign angrily; to emit or bring up. Neuterly, to perform the act of casting; to cast dice. Used with *about*, to try expedients.

THROW, [*trō*] S. a cast; a cast of dice; the space to which any thing is thrown; an effort or violent fall; stroke; blow; throe.

THROWSTER, [*trōster*] S. a twister of silk or thread.

THRUM, S. [*thrum*] the ends of weavers threads; any coarse yarn.

To THRUM, V. A. to grate or play ill on any musical instrument.

THRUSH, S. [*Sax.*] a small singing bird. In Medicine, small round ulcerations which appear in the mouth, and by degrees affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts.

To THRUST, V. A. [*Lat.*] to push any thing into matter, or between close bodies; to push or drive with violence; to stab. To comperse, used with *together*. Neuterly, to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze into; to throng.

THRUST, S. a push; assault; hostile attack with a pointed weapon.

THUMB, [*thūm*] S. [*Sax.*] that short strong finger which grows on the part of the hand towards the body.

THUMP, S. [*Ital.*] a hard heavy blow given with something blunt.

To THUMP, V. A. to beat with dull heavy blows. Neuterly, to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPING, Adj. beating: great, huge, big.

THUNDER, S. [*Sax.*] a loud noise or rattling, accompanied by lightning; any loud noise, or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, V. N. to make that loud and terrible noise attending lightning. Actively, to emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, S. lightning; ecclesiastical fulmination.

THUNDERCLAP, S. an explosion of thunder.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, V. A. [*part. pass. thunderstruck*] to blast, or hurt with lightning; to terrify or amaze by some unexpected event.

THURSDAY, S. is the fifth day of the Christian week, and the sixth of the Jews; so called from Thor, an idol worshipped by the Saxons and Teutons on this day. Some suppose that the Supreme Deity was worshipped under this name.

THUS, Adv. [*Sax.*] in this manner; to his degree or quantity.

To THWACK, V. A. [*Sax.*] to strike with something blunt and heavy; to be heartily; to labour; to bang; to thrash.

THWACK, S. a blow given with something blunt and heavy.

THWAIT, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs, on June 30, and November 25, for cattle and toys.

THWART, [*a pron. broad*] Adj. [*Sax.*] cross; transverse; perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART, V. A. to cross; to do any thing in opposition to another. Neuterly, be opposite.

THY, Pron. [*Sax.*] of, belonging, or relating to, thee. It is placed before a word beginning with a consonant. See **THINE**.

THYME, [*pron. tyme*] S. [*Lat.*] a fragrant plant.

THYRSUS, S. [*Gr.*] the upright stem or stem of an herb. Also, a lance or spear wrapped in vine leaves, wherewith Bacchus said to have armed himself and his soldiers, deceive the Indians, and make them expect hostilities.

TiAR, or **TiA'RA**, S. [*Lat.*] a diadem, or dress for the head. The Pope's triple crown.

To TICE, V. A. contracted from **EXTICE**.

TICK, S. [perhaps contracted from *tick*] a tally on which debts were scored; score; trust; the lice of dogs or sheep, from *tick*. Fr. The linen case which holds the feathers or flocks of a bed.

To TICK, V. A. to take on credit, or trust; to run in debt; to trust, or give credit.

TICKEN, or **TICKING**, S. a kind of strong linen used for bedding.

TICKET, S. [*Fr.*] a token of any right claim, at the delivery of which admission is granted, or the claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, V. A. [*Lat.*] to create titillation, or itching sensation and laughter, accompanied with pleasure and pain by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications. Neuterly, to feel a titillation, or sensation which causes laughter.

TICKLISH, Adj. to be sensible to titillation; easily tickled when scarce touched; tottering; difficult, or nice; uncertain; unfixed.

TID, Adj. [*Sax.*] tender; soft; nice.

TIDES, S. [*Sax.*] are two periodical motions of the waters of the sea, called the flood and reflux, or the flow and ebb. The cause of the tides is the attraction of the sun and moon, but chiefly the latter; the waters of the immense ocean, forgetful, as it were, of their natural rest, move and roll in tides, sequious to the strong and attractive power of the moon, and weaker influence of the sun.

TIDESMAN, S. a tidewater, or customs house officer, put on board ships to prevent smuggling.

smuggling, or defrauding the king of his duties.

TIDESWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesday, and three fairs, on May 3, first Wednesday in September, and October 18, for cattle and sheep. Its situation is low, and is so called from a well that is said to ebb and flow. It is but an ordinary place, but it has a handsome church and a free-school. It is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 153 N. N. W. of London.

TIDINGS, S. [Sax.] news; an account of something that has happened.

TIDY, Adj. [Isl.] seasonable; neat; ready.

To **TIE**, V. A. [Sax.] to bind; to fasten with a knot. Used with *up*, to confine or restrict. To oblige or constrain.

TIE, S. a fastening made by a knot; a bond or obligation.

TIERCE, S. [Fr.] See **TERCE**.

TIFF, S. liquor; drink; a quantity of liquor for drinking; a fit of peevishness; a quarrel.

TIGER, [g pron. hard.] S. a fierce beast of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, [tīt] Adj. [Belg.] close, or stretched hard, opposed to loose. Cleanly dressed; something less than neat. Not leaky, applied to casks or vessels.

TIGHTNESS, [tītnefs] S. neatness; cleanliness.

TIKE, S. a cur, or small dog.

TILE, S. [Sax.] thin plates of baked clay, used in covering houses.

To **TILE**, V. A. to cover with tiles.

TILL, S. a money-box or drawer.

TILL, Prep. [Sax.] to the time of. *Till now*, is, to the present time; *till then*, to that time.

TILL, Conj. to the time that; to the degree that.

To **TILL**, V. A. [Sax.] to plow or manure the ground.

TILLAGE, S. the act of plowing and manuring land, to make it produce corn; husbandry; agriculture.

TILLER, S. a strong piece of timber fastened to a ship's rudder, by which it is moved; a young tree left to grow till it is fit to fell. A husbandman; ploughman. A till; a money-drawer.

TILLINGHAM, a place in Essex, with three fairs; on Whit-Tuesday, and September 18, for toys.

TILLS, S. a sort of pulse.

TILT, S. [Sax.] a tent, or any covering over the head; the cover of a boat or carriage; a military game, in which the combatants thrust at each other with lances; a tilt.

To **TILT**, V. N. to fall or lean on one side. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to fight as in a combat. Actively, to stoop, or force on one side. To turn so as to

run out. To cover like the tilt of a boat. To carry, or point, as in tilts.

TILTH, S. husbandry; manure; culture.

TIMBER, S. [Sax.] wood fit for building; main trunk of a tree; materials, ironically.

TIMBREL, S. [Lat.] a musical instrument.

TIME, S. [Erse] duration considered as set out by certain periods, and measured by certain epochs; space of duration; interval; season or proper time; life; early season; the hour of child-birth; the repetition of any thing; musical measure.

To **TIME**, V. A. to bring or do at proper season; to allot a certain space for the accomplishing a thing; to measure harmonically.

TIMELY, Adv. seasonably; opportunely; early; soon.

TIMID, Adj. [Lat.] fearful; wanting courage; timorous; cowardly.

TIMIDITY, S. [Lat.] want of courage; fearfulness; cowardliness.

TIMOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] too much affected with fear; fearful.

TIMOROUSNESS, S. See **TIMIDITY**.

TIN, S. [Belg.] a metal, of which several domestic utensils are made.

TINCT, S. [Fr.] a colour, stain, or spot.

TINCTURE, S. colour superadded by something; an imperfect smattering of an art or science. In Chemistry, a dissolution of the more refined and volatile parts of a body in a proper menstruum.

TINDER, S. [Sax.] linen cloth burnt to ashes, used in catching the sparkles made by striking a flint and steel together.

TINE, S. [Isl.] the tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork; trouble, distress.

To **TING**, V. N. [Lat.] to make a sharp shrill noise.

To **TINGE**, V. A. [Lat.] to impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste; to stain.

TIN-GLASS, S. bismuth; a semi-metal, smooth, and resembling tin.

To **TINGLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to perceive a continued sound in the ear; to feel a sharp quick pain, or pleasure.

TINKER, S. a person who mends old copper and brazen vessels.

TIN-MAN, S. one who manufactures and sells wares made of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINSEL, S. [Fr.] a kind of shining cloth; any thing shewy, but of small value.

TINT, S. [Fr.] a dye, or colour.

TINY, Adj. [Dan.] little; small; puny. Used in burlesque.

TIP, S. [Belg.] the top, end, or point.

To **TIP**, V. A. to cover the head or extremity with metal; to strike lightly, to tap.

TIPPET, S. [Sax.] something worn about the neck.

To **TIPPLE**, V. N. [old Teut.] to drink to excess.

TYPSTAFF, S. an officer with a staff tipped with metal, and who takes into custody such persons as are committed by the court, or by a judge; the staff itself.

TIPSY, Adj. drunk.

TIPTOE, S. the end of the toe.

TIPTREE-PLACE, a village in Essex, with a fair, on July 25, for horses and pedlary.

TIRE or **TIER**, S. [Belg.] rank or row. A head-dress. Furniture; apparatus. In the Sea language, it is a row of cannon placed along a ship's side, either above, upon deck, or below, distinguished by the epithets of the upper and lower tire.

To TIRE, V. A. [Sax.] to make weary, or to fatigue; to harass. To dress the head. To tease intolerably.

TISSUE, S. [Fr.] cloth interwoven with gold or silver.

TIT, S. a small horse; a woman. Used in contempt.

TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampshire, 6 miles E. of Southampton, with four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, and May 14, for toys; on September 25, for hiring servants; and on Saturday fortnight before December 21, for toys.

TITHABLE, Adj. liable to pay tithes; chargeable to the tenths or tithes payable to the clergy.

TITHE, or **TYTHE**, S. [Sax.] the tenth part of all fruits, &c. a revenue payable to the clergy. A small part or portion.

To TITHE, V. A. to tax with the payment of the tenth part; to pay the tenth part.

T'THING, S. is the number or company of ten men, with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who from his office was called tithing man.

TITILLATION, S. a pleasing sensation from the gentle touch of some parts; a tickling.

TITLE, S. [Lat.] a general head comprising particulars; an appellation of honour; a name; the first page of a book, explaining its subject; a claim of right; an inscription.

To TITLE, V. A. to name; to ennoble; to entitle.

To TITTER, V. A. to laugh with restraint, or softly; to giggle by fits.

TITTLE, S. [Teut.] a point on dot; particle.

TITTLE-TATTLE, S. idle talk; mere prate; gossiping; empty gabble.

TITULAR, Adj. [Fr.] enjoying the title; nominal.

TIVERTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday fortnight after Whit-Sunday, and October 20, for cattle. It has been noted for its great

woollen manufacture, and is 24 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 166 W. by S. of London.

TI'VIOTDALE, a county of Scotland bounded on the E. by Merse, and part of Northumberland; on the W. by Liddisdale; on the N. by the shire of Selkirk; and on the S. by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs through it; and is fruitful in corn and pastures, and abounds with flocks of sheep. Jedburg is the principal town.

TO, Adv. [Sax. & Belg.] when it comes before a verb, or between two verbs, it is a sign of the infinitive mood, and implies that the second is the object of the first, and denotes the intention. After an adjective, it denotes the object. Sometimes it notes futurity, something to be done, and is preceded by *To and again*, or *to and fro*, implies backward and forward.

TO, Prep. opposed to *from*, notes motion towards. Sometimes it implies address, attention, addition, state or place whither one goes, opposition, amount, proportion, possession, perception, accord or fitting, the subject of affirmation, comparison; as *fit to*. After an adjective, it denotes its object. Before *face*, presence. After a verb, it notes the object. Sometimes it implies degree. Before *day*, like the Saxon, it implies the present day; before *morrow*, the day next after the present; before *night*, the approaching or present night.

TOAD, [150] S. [Sax.] an animal resembling a frog, and reckoned venomous.

To TOAST, [150] V. A. [Lat.] to dry, to make brown by holding before a fire; to make a health to be drank.

TOAST, [150] S. bread dried and made brown before the fire; a celebrated beverage whose health is often drank.

TOBA'CCO, S. is a native of the East and West-Indies, and particularly the Island of Tobago, from whence it was first brought to England by Sir Francis Drake in 1585.

TOBA'CCONIST, S. one who manufactures and sells tobacco.

TOCKINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on May 9, and December 6, for cattle and pedlary ware.

TOD, S. [Teut.] a bulk or thick mass. Applied to wool, twenty-eight pounds weight.

TODDINGTON, a village in Buckinghamshire, 33 miles from London, with a market on Saturday, and five fairs, viz. April 25, on the first Monday in June, on September 4, on November 2, and December 10, for cattle.

TOE, S. [Sax.] the extreme division of the feet, answering to the fingers of the hand.

TOFT, S. a grove of trees; a place where a messuage or house stood.

TO'GA, S. in the Roman Antiquity, a wide woollen gown, or mantle, which was to have been of a semi-circular form, with

fever; and used only upon occasions of appearing in public.

TOGETHER, Adv. [Sax.] in company; in the same place, or time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity. *Togethor with*, implies a mixture.

To TOIL, V. N. [Sax.] to labour. Actively, to work at; to weary, or over-labour.

TOIL, S. labour; fatigue; any net or lace woven, or meshed, from *taille*, Fr.

TOILET, S. [Fr.] a dressing-table.

TOILSOME, Adj. laborious; making weary.

TOISE, S. [Fr.] a French measure containing six feet in length, or a fathom.

TOKEN, S. [Belg.] a sign or mark; a memorial of friendship.

TOLD, preter. and part. pass. of TELL.

To TOLE, V. A. to draw by degrees.

TOLERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] that may be endured or supported; passable, but not excellent.

TOLERABLY, Adv. supportably; passably.

TOLERANCE, S. [Fr.] the power or act of enduring or suffering.

To TOLERATE, V. A. [Lat.] to suffer or allow without opposition; to suffer. *SYNON.* We *tolerate* a thing, when having sufficient power, and knowing it, we do not hinder it. We *suffer* it, by making no opposition, but seeming either not to know it, or not to have the power of preventing it. We *permit* it, when we authorize it by formal consent. *Tolerate* and *suffer* are never used but with respect to bad things, or such as we believe so; whereas *permit* relates either to good or bad.

TOLeration, S. [Lat.] in matters of religion, is either civil or ecclesiastical. Civil toleration is an impunity and safety granted by the State to every sect that does not maintain doctrines inconsistent with the public peace; and ecclesiastical toleration is the allowance which the Church grants to its members to differ in certain opinions not deemed fundamental.

TOLESBURY, a village in Essex, with a fair, on June 29, for toys.

TOLL, [toll] S. [Brit.] in Law, denotes a tax or custom paid for passage, or the liberty of selling goods in a market or fair.

To TOLL, [the o pron. long] V. N. to pay or take money for the passage of goods, &c. Actively, to ring a bell. To take away: obsolete.

TOLLS-BOOTH, S. a place where taxes are paid. A prison. Town-house.

TOLLERDOWN, a place in Dorsetshire, where there are held three fairs, on May 29, and 30; for bullocks, sheep, and horses on 29, but 30 is only for toys; on July 2, for sheep and lambs; and on September 11 and 12, first day for bullocks, sheep, and horses; second day for toys.

TOLLERTON, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from York, with one

fair, on Aug. 26, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, leather, and cheese.

TO'LLESHUNT-DA'RCY, a village in Essex, with a fair, on June 11, for toys.

TOMB, [toom] S. [Fr.] a monument in which the dead are inclosed.

TOME, S. [Gr.] a volume or book.

TOMENTUM, S. among Botanists, is the downy matter which grows on the leaves of some plants.

TON, S. [Fr.] See TUN.

TON or TUN, in the names of places, are derived from *dun*, Sax. a hill, and signify a town, because towns were formerly built on these eminences. Some indeed, but erroneously, derive it from *tun*, Sax. an hedge or wall.

TO'NE, S. [Lat.] a note, accent, sound, or whine; elasticity.

TONG, S. [See TONGS, though it is sometimes written *tongue*; yet, as its office is to catch the hold, it seems derived from the same original, and should be spelt in the same manner as *Tongs*] the catch of a buckle.

TONGS, S. [it has no singular. Sax.] an instrument, by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, [tong] S. [Sax.] the primary organ of taste and speech; language; speech, or fluency of words; a small point. *To baid one's tongue*, is to be silent. *SYNON.* *Tongue* appears to me to be more particular or provincial than *language*, which is more general or national. Thus, I would say the vulgar *tongue*, the Yorkshire *tongue*; but the French *language*, the Spanish *language*.

To TONGUE, [tong] V. N. to talk or prate. Actively, to chide, to scold.

TO'NGUELESS, [tongless] Adj. having no tongue; unnamed; not spoken of.

TO'NNAGE, S. See TUNNAGE.

TO'NSILS, S. in Anatomy, two remarkable glands situated near each side of the mouth, near the uvula, and commonly called almonds of the ears, from their resembling almonds.

TO'NSURE, S. [Lat.] the act of shaving or clipping the hair; the state of being shorn or shaved.

TOO, Adv. [to, Sax.] over and above; over-much; more than enough, or excess; likewise, also.

TOOL, S. [Sax.] any instrument used by the hand; a hireling, or one servilely at the command of another.

TOOTH, S. [plural *teeth*. Sax.] is a little, very hard and smooth bone, fixed in a proper socket in the jaws, in the manner of a nail, and serving to chew or masticate the food; a blade bone or prong of any bifid instrument; the dentellated or prominent part of a wheel, which catches the correspondent part of another. Figuratively, taste. *Tooth and nail*, implies with one's utmost violence. *To the teeth*, in open opposition, or to a person's face. *In spite of the teeth*, notwithstanding threats.

threats, or a person's utmost opposition. *To cast in the teeth*, is to mention by way of reproach.

TOO'TH-ACHE, [*tooth-ake*] S. a pain in the teeth.

TOO'THLESS, Adj. having no teeth.

TOO'THSOME, Adj. pleasant, palatable, agreeable to the taste.

TOP, S. [Brit.] the apex, or highest part; the surface; the utmost degree or rank; the head of a plant; a play-thing used by children. Adjectively, it implies the uttermost.

TO'P-GALLANT, S. is the highest sail in a ship.

To TOP, V. N. to rise or be eminent; to excel; to do one's best. Actively, to cover on the top; to rise above; to surpass; to crop; to perform with excellence.

TO'PAZ, S. [Lat.] a precious stone of a gold colour.

TO'PCLIFF, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 24 miles N. of York, and 210 of London, on the great northern road, with several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It has no market, but it has one fair, on July 17 and 18, for sheep, horned-cattle, and horses.

To TOPE, V. N. [Belg.] to drink hard, or to excess.

TO'PER, S. one who drinks hard; a sot.

TOPHACEOUS, [*tophaceous*] Adj. [Gr.] stony, sandy, or gravelly.

TO'PHUS, [*tophus*] S. [Gr.] in Medicine, denotes a chalky or stoney concretion in any part of the body, as the bladder, kidneys, &c.

TO'PICAL, Adj. [Gr.] relating to some general head; local, or confined to some particular place. In medicine, applied to a particular part.

TO'PIC, S. [Gr.] a general head to which other things are referred; a subject; a thing; generally applied externally to a particular part.

TOPO'GRAPHER, [*topografer*] S. [Gr.] one that describes a particular kingdom, country, or place.

TOPOGRA'PHICAL, [*topografical*] Adj. [Gr.] belonging to topography.

TOPO'GRAPHY, [*topografy*] S. [Gr.] the description of a particular place, kingdom, or country.

TO'PPING, Adj. noted; wealthy. A low word.

TO'PPINGLY, Adv. prosperously; eminently. Obsolete.

To TO'PPLE, V. N. to fall forward; to tumble down.

TO'PSHAM, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the eve-day and morrow of St. Margaret's. It is seated on the river Exmouth, five miles S. E. of Exeter, of which it is the port or haven, the river having been choaked up designedly. Distant from London 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles.

TO'PSY-TURVY, Adv. with the bottom upwards.

TOR, S. [Sax.] a tower; a turret; a high pointed rock or hill; whence in the composition of some names, it implies a rock or hill.

TORCH, S. [Fr.] a wax light bigger than a candle; a flambeau.

TORE, S. preter. of **TEAR**. In Architecture, a large round moulding, used in the bases of columns.

TO'RKSEY, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for merchandizing goods.

To TORMENT, V. A. [Fr.] to put to pain; to excruciate; to tease; to vex with importunity; to agitate.

TOR'MENT, S. a lasting pain; misery, anguish, torture.

TOR'MENTIL, S. a plant, the root of which is accounted the best restraining in the whole vegetable kingdom.

TORME'NTING, Adj. torturing; putting to great pain; teasing with great importunity; excruciating.

TORME'NTOR, S. one that torments; any thing that causes pain.

TORN, part. pass. of **TEAR**.

TORNA'DO, S. [Span.] a hurricane; a whirlwind.

TORPE'DO, the **CRAMP** or **NUMBNESS**, S. the most singular property of which is, that, when out of the water, it affects the hand, or other part that touches it, with a sensation much like the cramp; the shock is instantaneous, and resembles that given by electricity, only that the effect lasts longer; but when it is dead, it is eaten safely.

TO'RPID, Adj. [Lat.] numbed, deprived of motion or sensation; sluggish.

TORREFA'CTION, S. the act of scorching, or roasting any thing before the fire.

TOR'RENT, S. [Lat.] in Geography, denotes a temporary stream of water falling suddenly from mountains whereon there have been great rains, or an extraordinary thaw of snow.

TO'RRID, Adj. [Lat.] burning-hot; parched or scorched.

TOR'RIFIED, Adj. [Lat.] roasted; scorched.

TO'RRINGTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and October 10, for cattle. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river Towridge, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, and 195 W. by S. of London.

TOR'SION, [*torssion*] S. [Lat.] the act of writhing, twisting, turning, or winding.

TORT, S. in Law, signifies wrong or injury.

TORTILE, Adj. [Lat.] twisted, writhed; bent, bowed.

TORTOSE

TOU

TOW

TORTOISE, S. [Fr.] an amphibious animal, covered with a strong shell. A form into which the ancient soldiers formed themselves, by bending down and holding their bucklers over their heads, so that no darts could hurt them.

TORTUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] winding, turning in and out.

TORTURABLE, Adj. capable of being tormented, or put to pain.

TORTURE, S. [Lat.] pain; anguish; a state of lasting torment inflicted either as a punishment, or to extort confession.

To **TORTURE**, V. A. [Lat.] to punish with torture; to excruciate; to torment; to keep on the stretch.

TORVITY, S. [Lat.] frowns; a stern, severe countenance.

TORY, S. in the English History, a faction or party, opposed to the Whigs.

To **TOSS**, V. A. [preter. and part. pass. *roft*, Belg.] to throw or cast with the hand; to impel or throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to agitate; to make restless; to tumble over. Neuterly, to be in violent agitation. Used with *up*, to toss coin in the air in gaming.

TOSSSEL, S. See **TASSEL**.

TOTAL, Adj. [Lat.] whole or complete; all the parts taken together, or undivided.

TOTALITY, S. [Lat.] any thing entire or undivided; the whole; a sum total.

TOTALLY, Adv. wholly; entirely; completely; fully; absolutely.

TOTTER, contracted for *the other*.

TOTNESS, a town in Devonshire, distant from London 197 $\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles, and sends two members to parliament. Its fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, May 1, July 25, and Oct. 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle; the markets are on Tuesday and Saturday.

To **TOTTER**, V. N. [Belg.] to shake as to be in danger of falling; to stagger.

TOTTERING, **TOTTERY**, **TOTTY**, Adj. ready to fall; feeble; weak.

To **TOUCH**, [pron. *tüch*] V. A. [Fr.] to reach with any thing so that there be no space between the thing with which we reach and that which is reached; to come to, or attain. To try, applied to metals. To affect, move, or melt. To form or delineate, applied to the art of designing. To infect, applied to diseases. To strike or sound, applied to music. To act upon or impel. To treat of in a slight manner. To *touch up*, to repair or improve. Neuterly, to cohere; to join close together. Used with *at*, to come to, or stay at a place. Used with *on*, to mention in a slight manner. Used with *upon*, to arrive at, or stay at a short time.

TOUCH, [*tüch*] S. reach of any thing so that there is no space between the thing reaching and the thing reached; the sense of feel-

ing; the act of touching; examination of metals by a stone; a test by which any thing is tried; proof; power of exciting the affections; the act of the hand on a musical instrument; affection; a hint; a slight essay; a stroke in painting; feature; a gentle tap; wipe; a fit of a disease; exact performance.

TOUCH-HOLE, [*tüch-hole*] S. the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TOUCHING, [*tüching*] Prep. concerning; with respect, relation, or regard to.

TOUCHING, [*tüching*] Adj. affecting; pathetic; moving; lying so close that no space may be between.

TOUCHSTONE, [*tüchstone*] S. a black glossy stone, by which gold and silver are tried; any test.

TOUCHY, Adj. See **TECHY**.

TOUGH, [pron. *tuff*] Adj. Sax. not breaking when bent; stiff, or not easily bent. Not easily persuaded, applied to persons. Not easily bitten, or chewed, applied to food. Viscous; clammy; ropy.

TOUGHNESS, [*tüffness*] S. the quality of not being easily bent; hard to be bit or chewed. Viscosity; tenacity; glutinousness.

TOULSHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for petty chapmen.

TOUPEE, [*toopee*] S. [Fr.] an artificial curl of hair; the hair which grows on the forehead turned back.

TOUR, S. [Fr.] a ramble, or roving journey; a turn, or revolution.

TOURNAMENT, S. [Lat.] a til; jousting; a military diversion; a mock encounter.

TOURNIQUET, S. in Surgery, is an instrument made of rollers, compresses, screws, &c. for compressing any wounded part, so as to stop hæmorrhages.

TOW [*tö*] S. [Sax.] flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To **TOW**, [*tö*] V. A. [Sax.] to draw by a rope in the water.

TOWAGE, [*töage*] S. [Fr.] money paid to the owner of a ground near a river for the liberty of towing a vessel, or to the owner of the horses employed in towing.

TOWARD, or **TOWARDS**, Prep. [Sax.] in a direction, or near to; with respect to or relating; with tendency to; nearly.

TOWARD, or **TOWARDS**, Adv. near; in a state of preparation.

TOWARD, Adj. ready to do or learn; tractable.

TOWARDLY, Adv. readily; orderly.

TOWCESTER, or **TOCESTER**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for all sorts of cattle and merchandize. It is 32 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ from London.

TOWEL,

TO'WEL, [*ow* pron. as in *new*] S. [Fr.] a cloth used for wiping the hands.

TOWER, [*ow* in this and the following words pron. as in *how*] S. [Sax.] a high building raised above the body of an edifice; a fortress or citadel.

To **TOWER**, V. N. to soar; to fly, or rise high.

TOWERING, Adj. soaring, rising, or flying high.

TOWN, S. [Sax.] a collection of houses, larger than a village, and less than a city; any number of houses to which belongs a regular market; the people of a capital. *Town-talk*, means the common prattle of a place; gossip's chat.

TOWNSHIP, S. the extent of a town's jurisdiction and privileges.

TO'WYN, in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

TOY, S. [Belg.] a thing of no value; a play-thing; folly; play, or amorous dalliance.

To **TOY**, V. N. to play; to sport or dally amorously.

To **TOZE**, V. A. to draw out; to pull asunder as is done in carding wool to make it softer and fit for spinning.

TRACE, S. [Fr.] a mark left by any thing passing; a foot-step; remains; harness for beasts of draught, from *tirasser*, Fr.

To **TRACE**, V. A. [Fr.] to follow by means of marks left, or footsteps; to mark out; to walk over.

TRACHE'A, S. in Anatomy, is the wind-pipe, a tube, or canal, extended from the mouth to the lungs.

TRACK, S. [Fr.] a mark left by the foot, the wheels of a carriage, or otherwise; a road or beaten path. *SYNON.* *Track* is more general than *foot-step*; the former implying any mark left on the way of whatever passed; whereas the latter is confined to the print of the human feet.

To **TRACK**, V. A. to follow by the footsteps, or marks left in the way.

TRACT, S. [Lat.] in Geography, is an extent of ground, or a portion of the earth's surface. In matters of Literature, it denotes a small treatise, or written discourse, upon any subject.

TRA'CTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being governed or managed; docile; obsequious; compliant. Such as may be handled.

TRA'CTABLENESS, S. gentleness of disposition; the quality of being easily managed or governed.

TRADE, S. [Ital.] the exchange of goods for money, or other commodities. Business or employ carried on in a shop, opposed to the liberal arts, or learned professions. The instruments of any business.

To **TRADE**, V. N. to traffic or exchange goods for money or other commodities; to act merely for money. Actively, to exchange or sell in commerce.

TRA'DESMAN, S. one who buys and sells by retail; a mechanic.

TRADE-WIND, S. a wind between the Tropics, which blows for a certain time to one point. A monsoon.

TRADITION, S. [Lat.] among ecclesiastical writers, denotes certain regulations regarding the rites, ceremonies, &c. of religion, which are supposed to be handed down from the days of the apostles to the present time. *Tradition* is distinguished into written, whereof there are some traces in the writings of the ancient fathers; and unwritten, whereof no mention is made in the writings of the first ages of christianity.

To **TRADUCE**, V. A. [Lat.] to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry; to defame. To propagate; to increase by deriving one from another.

TRADUC'ING, Adj. calumniating; slandering; defaming.

TRADUC'TION, S. translating one language into another; derivation; transmission; conveyance; transition; defamation.

TRA'FFIC, S. [Fr.] large trade, or exchange of commodities; the subject of trade.

To **TRAFFIC**, V. N. to carry on trade.

TRAGE'DIAN, S. [Gr.] a writer of acts or tragedies.

TRA'GEDY, S. [Lat.] a dramatic poem representing some serious action. Figuratively, any mournful or dreadful event.

TRA'GIC, or **TRA'GICAL**, Adj. [Lat.] relating to tragedy; mournful or dreadful.

TRA'GI-CO'MEDY, S. [Fr.] a dramatic representation, partly tragedy, and partly comedy.

To **TRAIL**, V. A. [Fr.] to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw or trace; to drag. Neuterly, to be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, S. the scent or marks left on the ground by an animal that is hunted; any thing drawn out in length, or dragging on the ground; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

TRAI'LING, Adj. hanging or dragging on the ground.

To **TRAIN**, V. A. [Fr.] to draw along; to draw or entice; to draw by artifice or stratagem. Used with *on*, to draw from one act to another by persuasion. Used with *up*, to breed, educate, or teach by degrees.

TRAIN, S. [Fr.] an artifice used to entice; the tail of a bird; the part of a gun that sweeps behind along the ground; a series, process, or method; a retinue, or number of followers; a procession; the line of powder which reaches to a mine. *A train of artillery* is the cannon accompanying an army.

To **TRAIPSE**, V. A. to walk in a careless or thoughtless manner.

TRAIT, S. [Fr.] a stroke or touch.

TRAITOR, S. [Lat.] one who betrays any trust.

TRAITOROUS, Adj. treacherous; deceitful; perfidious; faithless.

TRAMMEL, or **TRAMMEL**, S. [Fr.] a net in which birds or fish are caught; a net of any kind; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To **TRAMMEL**, V. A. to catch or intercept; used with *up*.

To **TRAMPLE**, V. A. [Dan.] to tread under foot with pride, insolence, or contempt. Neuterly, to tread in contempt; to tread with contempt, used with *on*, or *upon*.

TRANSE, S. [Johnson proposes writing *transse*, to agree in etymology with *transse*, Fr. *transfus*, Lat.] a state of the soul, wherein it is wrapped into visions of future or distant things, and the body seems insensible.

TRANQUIL, Adj. [Lat.] quiet; undisturbed; peaceful.

TRANQUILLITY, S. [Lat.] calmness; stillness; an undisturbed state of mind. *Synonym.* *Tranquillity, peace, quiet*, whether applied to the soul, to a republic, or any particular society, equally express a situation exempt from trouble and molestation. The first, however, relates to that within one's self, and in the time present, independent of any other relations; *peace*, to the situation with regard to enemies, who have the power to produce an alteration; *quiet*, with respect to some past or future, as succeeding or preceding a situation troubled.

TRANS, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and signifies over, beyond, through, change of state or place.

To **TRANSACT**, V. A. [Lat.] to conduct or manage any treaty or affair; to perform or carry on.

TRANSACTION, S. negotiation; management; any business carrying on.

To **TRANSCEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to pass; to overpass, excel, or surpass; to surmount, exceed.

TRANSCENDENCY, S. [Lat.] excellency; supereminence of others in any good quality or perfection. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, Adj. excellent; supremely excellent; surpassing.

To **TRANSCRIBE**, V. A. [Lat.] to copy; to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIPT, S. [Lat.] any thing copied from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, S. the act of transcribing or copying.

TRANSCURSION, [transkúrshon] S. passage through; the act of running or passing from one place to another; ramble; extraordinary deviation.

TRANSFER, V. A. [Lat.] in Com-

merce, &c. is an act whereby a person surrenders his right, interest or property in any thing moveable or immoveable to another. It is chiefly used for the signing and making over shares in the stocks, or public funds, to such as purchase them of the proprietors.

TRANSFIGURATION, S. [Lat.] change of form or appearance; the state of a person or thing whose appearance is remarkably altered. Transformation.

To **TRANSFIGURE**, V. A. [Lat.] to transform; to change form or appearance.

TRANSFIGURED, Adj. having the form or appearance changed.

To **TRANSFIX**, V. A. [Lat.] to pierce through.

To **TRANSFORM**, V. A. [Lat.] to change the external form; to change into some other form. Neuterly, to be metamorphosed, or changed into another form.

TRANSFORMATION, S. the act of changing from one form into another. Metamorphosis.

To **TRANSFUSE**, [transfúze] V. A. [Lat.] to pour out of one vessel into another.

TRANSFUSION, [transfúshon] S. the act of pouring out of one vessel into another. Among Anatomists, the art of conveying the blood of one animal into another.

To **TRANSGRESS**, V. A. [Lat.] to pass over or beyond; to violate, or break. Neuterly, to offend.

TRANSGRESSION, [transgréshon] S. a breach or violation of a law or commandment; exceeding due bounds; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSIENT, Adj. [Lat.] soon past or passing; of short continuance; momentary; not lasting.

TRANSIENTLY, Adv. slightly; by the bye; in passage.

TRANSILVA'NIA, a province of Europe annexed to Hungary, and bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland; on the E. by Moldavia and Walachia; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which however are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themselves, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and allum. It has undergone various revolutions, but it now belongs to the House of Austria. The inhabitants are of several sorts of religions. It is about 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. Hermanstadt is the capital town.

TRANSIT, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star.

TRANSITION, S. [Lat.] removal, passage, change; the act of passing from one subject to another.

TRANSITIVE, Adj. [Lat.] having the power of passing. In Grammar, applied to

verbs which signify any action having an effect on some object.

TRANSITORY, Adj. [Fr.] continuing but for a short time.

To TRANSLATE, V.N. [Lat.] to transport or remove from one place or post to another; to transfer or convey; to change; to interpret, or give the sense of any book, or sentence in another language. To explain: used in a low colloquial sense.

TRANSLATION, S. is the act of transferring or removing a thing from one place to another; we say the *Translation* of a bishop, a council, a seat of justice &c. It is also used for the version of a book, or writing, out of one language into another. *SYNON.* *Translation* relates to the turning into modern languages; *version*, into ancient. The English Bible is a *translation*. The Latin and Greek Bibles are *versions*.

TRANSLUCID, or TRANSLUCENT, Adj. [Lat.] transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving passage to light.

TRANSMARINE, Adj. [Lat.] on the other side of the sea; coming from parts beyond the sea; ultramarine.

To TRANSMIGRATE, V. N. [Lat.] to pass from one country or place to another.

TRANSMIGRATION, S. is the removal or translation of a whole people from one country to another, by the power of a conqueror. Also, the passage of a soul out of one body into another.

TRANSMISSABLE, Adj. capable of being conveyed.

TRANSMISSION, [*transmissio*] S. the act of conveying from one place to another, or delivering from one place to another.

To TRANSMIT, V.A. [Lat.] to send or deliver down from one person, place, or age, to another.

TRANSMUTABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being changed from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTATION, S. [Lat.] the act of changing one nature or substance to another. Nature, Sir Isaac Newton observes, seems delighted with transmutations. Gross bodies and light, he suspects, may be mutually transmuted into each other; and adds, that all bodies receive their active force from the particles of light which enter their composition. Earth, by heat, becomes fire; and, by cold, is converted into earth again; dense bodies, by fermentation, are raised into various kinds of air; and that air, by fermentation, also, reverts into gross bodies. All bodies, beasts, fishes, insects, planets, &c. with all their various parts, grow and increase out of water, and aqueous and saline tinctures, and by putrefaction all of them return into water, or an aqueous liquor again. Farther water, exposed a while to the open air, puts on a tincture, which in process of

time, has a sediment and a spirit, and, before putrefaction, yields nourishment both for animals and vegetables. In Alchemy, it denotes the art of changing or exalting imperfect metals into gold or silver.

To TRANSMUTE, V. N. [Lat.] to change one substance or matter into another.

TRANSOM, S. [Lat.] in Building, a beam going across or athwart. The vane of the cross-staff.

TRANSPARENCY, S. [Lat.] that quality of a body which renders it easy to be seen through; clearness; translucence; diaphaneity.

TRANSPARENT, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be seen through; clear; pervious, or giving passage to light; translucent; pellucid; diaphanous.

TRANSPIRA'TION, S. emission of vapours. Entrance and discharge of air through the pores of the skin.

To TRANSPIRE, V. A. [Lat.] to emit in vapour. Neuterly, to be emitted in vapours; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLANT, V. A. [Lat.] to remove and plant in a new place. To remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, S. the act of removing from one place to another; removal.

To TRANSPORT, V.A. [Lat.] to carry, or convey by carriage, from one place to another; to carry into banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstacy.

TRANSPORT, S. a violent hurry of passion; ecstacy; a rapture, a rally; a ship employed to carry soldiers, ammunition, or warlike stores, from one place to another. Carriage; conveyance.

TRANSPORTABLE, Adj. capable of being moved from one place to another.

TRANSPORTATION, S. carriage from one place to another; banishment for crimes. Ecstacy violence of passion.

To TRANSPOSE, [*transpone*] V.A. [Fr.] to put each in the place of the other. To put out of place; to alter; to change.

TRANSPOSITION, [*transpositio*] S. the act of changing the order or place of things.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, [*transubstantiare*] V. A. [Fr.] to change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, [*transubstantiatio*] S. [Fr.] in Theology, is the conversion or change of the substance of the bread and wine in the Eucharist, into the body and blood of Jesus Christ, which the Romish church hold is wrought by the consecration of the priest.

To TRANSUDE, V. N. [Lat.] to pass through in vapour, or moisture; to perspire.

TRANSVERSE,

TRANSVERSE, Adj. [Lat.] in a cross direction.

TRAP, S. [Sax.] a snare set to catch thieves or vermin; an ambush; a stratagem to catch, or betray unawares; a play with a ball and sticks.

To **TRAP**, V. A. See **TO ENTRAP**.

TRAPPING, S. [derived, by Minshew, from *drop*, Fr. cloth] ornaments belonging to a saddle; dress; embellishment; external and trifling decoration.

TRAPES, S. an idle, fluttish, flatteringly weak.

TRAPEZIUM, S. in Geometry, is a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines.

TRASH, S. [Isl.] any thing worthless, or unwholesome; dross; dregs. A worthless person.

To **TRASH**, V. A. to lop, crop; to crush, or humble.

To **TRA'VAIL**, [pron. *trável*] V. N. [Fr.] to labour hard; to be in labour; to be in throes of child-birth.

TRA'VAIL, [pron. *trável*] S. hard labour; the anguish of child-birth.

To **TRA'VEL**, V. N. to make journies, applied both to sea and land, though we sometimes use it in opposition to *voyage*, a word in our language appropriated to the sea. To labour; to toil. To pass, go, move. To make journies of curiosity. Actively, to pass; to journey over.

TRAVELLER, S. one who goes a journey; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

To **TRA'VERSE**, V. A. [Fr.] to cross, or lay athwart; to thwart, or oppose; to oppose so as to annul; to cross, or wander over; to survey. Neuterly, to use a posture of opposition, in fencing.

TRAVERSE, or **TRANSVERSE**, Adj. [Lat.] in general, denotes something that goes athwart another; that is, crosses and cuts it obliquely. Hence, to *traverse* a piece of ordnance, among Gunners, signifies to turn or point it which way one pleases, upon the platform. In Navigation, it is a compound course, wherein several different successive courses and distances are known. In Law, it denotes the denial of some matter of fact alledged to be true in a declaration or pleadings.

TRA'VESTY, Adj. from the French *travestir*, to disguise one's self: hence *travesty* is applied to the disfiguring of an author, or the translating him into a style and manner different from his own; or the turning a serious subject into burlesque.

TRAUMATIC, S. [Gr.] a medicine used for the cure of wounds.

TRAUMATIC, Adj. [Gr.] belonging to the cure of wounds; vulnerary.

TRAY, S. [Swed.] a shallow wooden dish, in which meat or fish is carried.

TREA'CHEROUS, [trécherous] Adj. guilty

of deserting or betraying; perfidious; faithless.

TREA'CHEROUSLY, [trécherously] Adv. perfidiously; clandestinely; faithlessly.

TREA'CHERY, [trécherie] S. [Fr.] breach of faith; perfidy.

TRE'ACLE, [pron. *tréckl*] S. [Fr.] a medicine composed of many ingredients; the spume of sugar; molasses.

To **TREAD**, [pron. *tréd*] V. N. [preter *trod*, part. pass. *trodén*, Sax.] to set the foot; to trample, in scorn or malice; to walk with pomp. To copulate, applied to birds. Actively, to walk upon; to press under foot. To act as a cock with a hen.

TREAD, [tréd] S. a step with the foot; way, track, or path; the cock's part in an egg.

TREA'DLE, [trédli] S. the part of an engine worked with the feet; the sperm of a cock.

TREA'SON, [tréxzén] S. [Fr.] in general signifies betraying; but is more particularly used for the act or crime of infidelity to one's lawful sovereign. The lawyers divide it into high treason and petty treason. The first is an offence against the security of the king or kingdom, which is again divided into various branches. Petty treason is, where a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, or a secular or religious person kills his prelate or superior, to whom he owes faith and obedience; and aiders and abettors, as well as procurers, are within the act.

TRE'ASONABLE, [tréxzónable] Adj. traitorous; liable to be construed, or interpreted treason.

TREA'SURE, [pron. *trézbure*] S. [Fr.] wealth or riches hoarded up or accumulated.

To **TREA'SURE**, [trézbure] V. A. to hoard, accumulate, or amass.

TREA'SURER, [trézburer] S. is an officer to whom the treasure of a prince, or corporation, is committed to be kept, and duly disposed of. *Lord High Treasurer* is first commissioner of the Treasury, has under his charge and direction all the king's revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer. He holds his place during the king's pleasure, and is instituted by the delivery of a white staff to him; and has a check on all the officers employed in collecting the king's revenue. There is likewise the *Treasurer* of the king's household, of the king's navy, of the king's chamber, and of the wardrobe; most corporations have *Treasurers*; as has likewise every county.

TREA'SURY, [trézbury] S. a place in which riches or money are laid up or accumulated.

To **TREAT**, [tréat] V. A. [Fr.] to negotiate; to settle. To discourse on, used with *on* or *upon*; from *tracto*, Lat. To use. To manage, handle, carry on. To entertain freely. Neuterly, to discourse or discuss; from *traiter*, Fr. To carry on a treaty or negotiation; to come

to terms of accommodation. To entertain a person at a feast.

TREAT, [*treet*] S. an entertainment given.

TRE'ATISE, [*treeitise*] S. a set discourse or written tract on any subject.

TRE'ATMENT, [*treeitment*] S. [Fr.] usage; manner of usage, whether good or bad.

TRE'ATY, [*treeety*] S. [Fr.] is a covenant between two or more nations; or the several articles and conditions stipulated and agreed upon between sovereign powers.

TRE'BLE, Adj. [Lat.] threefold, triple. In Music, sharp, applied to sound.

To TRE'BLE, V. A. [Fr.] to multiply by three; to make thrice as much. Neuterly, to become threefold.

TRE'CASTLE, a village in Brecknockshire in S. Wales, 10 miles W. of Brecknock, and 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ from London, with six fairs; on April 5, May 21, Aug. 14, Oct. 14, Nov. 13, and Dec. 14, for sheep, cattle, hogs, and horses.

TREE, S. [Belg.] is the first and largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a single trunk, out of which spring forth branches and leaves. Figuratively, any thing branched out.

TRE'FOIL, or CLO'VER. S. [Fr.] is a plant greatly esteemed by the farmers, for the great improvement it makes upon land, the goodness of its hay, and the value of its feed.

TREFRH'W, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on May 12, September 3, and November 7, for cattle.

TREGANA'THA, or TREGAN'THA, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; on May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREGA'NNON, or TREGA'RRON, a town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursday, and a fair on March 15, 16, and 17, for horses, hogs, stockings, cloth, flannel, wool, and pedlars ware; seated on the river Tivey, is a corporation, and has a handsome church. It is 15 miles S. E. of Aberystwith, and 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. by N. of London.

TREG'ONY, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; on Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 25, September 1, and November 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, and 256 W. by S. of London.

TRE'LLIS, S. [Fr.] a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

TRE'LLISED, Adj. wrought in the manner of a lattice or grate.

To TRE'MBLE, V. N. [Fr.] to shake or shiver with fear or cold; to quiver.

TRE'MBLING, Adj. shaking or shivering with fear or cold; tottering, quivering, quavering.

TREME'NDOUS, Adj. [Lat.] affecting, with, or causing, fear or dread; horrible.

TRE'MOR, S. [Lat.] a state of shaking or trembling; quivering or vibrating motion.

TRE'MULOUS, Adj. [Lat.] quavering; shaking; vibratory; trembling; quivering; fearful.

TREN, S. a fish-spear.

To TRENCH, V. A. to cut; to cut or dig into pits or trenches.

TRENCH, S. [Fr.] a pit or ditch. In Fortification, earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approaches, or to guard a camp.

TRE'NCHANT, Adj. [Fr.] cutting; sharp.

TRE'NCHER, S. [Fr.] a piece of wood; an utensil; a table; food; a square cap worn by students at the universities.

To TRE'ND, V. N. to tend; to incline to any particular direction.

TRE'NDLE, S. [Sax.] any thing round.

TREPA'N, S. [Fr.] an instrument by which round pieces are cut out of the skull. A snare. This signification of the word is said by Skinner to derive its origin from TREPANI, a part of Sicily, where our ships being insidiously invited, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, were unjustly detained.

To TREPA'N, V. A. [Fr.] to perforate with the trepan; to catch; to ensnare.

TRE'PID, Adj. [Lat.] trembling; quavering for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, S. [Fr.] state of shaking or trembling; state of terror.

TREPIDITY, S. timidity; fearfulness.

To TRE'SPASS, V. N. [Fr.] to transgress or offend. Used with *against*, to enter a person's ground unlawfully.

TRE'SPASS, S. [Fr.] an offence or injury done another; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER, S. one that offends against the law; one that injures another; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SSES, S. [it has no singular. Fr.] locks or curls of hair hanging down loosely.

TRE'STLE, S. [Fr.] a moveable frame that supports any thing; a three legged stool.

TRET, S. [Lat.] in Commerce, is an allowance made for the waste or dirt, that may be mixed with any commodity, which is always four pounds in one hundred and four pounds weight.

TREVE'NY, or TREVE'NA, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on October 19, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREVES, or TRI'ERS, the electorate of a province in Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by Wetters; on the S. by the Palatinate of the Rhine; and Lorraine; and on the W. by Luxembourg. It is about one hundred miles in length, and the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains.

TRI

mountains and forests; and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the war with France. However, near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other parts. Treves is the capital, whose archbishop is an elector, and assumes the title of arch-chancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of an Emperor.

TRE'VET, S. [Sax.] any thing standing on three feet.

TREW, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and July 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREY, S. [Fr.] three; the three odds at cards and dice.

TRI'AD, S. [Fr.] three united.

TRI'AL, S. a test or examination; experience; an experiment; a temptation or test of virtue; the state of being tried. In Law, it is the examination of a cause, civil or criminal, according to the laws of the land, before a proper judge.

TRI'ANGLE, S. [Lat.] a figure with three sides and three corners.

TRI'ANGULAR, Adj. [Lat.] having three corners; in the form of a triangle.

TRIBE, S. [Lat.] in Antiquity, was a certain quantity or number of persons, when a division was made of a city or people into quarters or districts.

TRIBULA'TION, S. [Fr.] persecution, distress, vexation, trouble, affliction.

TRIBU'NAL, S. [Lat.] in general denotes the seat of a judge. The word is Latin, and takes its name from the seat where the Tribune of the Roman people was placed to administer justice.

TRIBUNE, S. among the antient Romans, was a magistrate chosen out of the commons to protect them against the oppressions of the great, and to defend the liberty of the people against the attempts of the senate and consuls.

TRI'UTARY, Adj. [Lat.] paying taxes or tribute; subject; subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRI'BUTE, S. [Lat.] is a tax or impost which one prince or state is obliged to pay to another, as a token of dependence, or in virtue of a treaty, and as a purchase of peace and subjection.

TRICE, S. [Johnson supposes it to be corrupted from *trait*, Fr.] a short time, or an instant.

TRICE'NNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to the term of thirty years.

TRICK, S. [Belg.] a sly fraud or artifice; a juggle; a list of cards.

To TRICK, V. A. [Fr.] to cheat, impose on, or defraud. To dress, adorn, or knot, from *trica*, low Lat. a knot of hair. To perform by slight of hand; to juggle. Neuterly, to live by deceit.

TRICKING, Adj. cheating; crafty; deceitful.

TRI

TRI'CKINGLY, Adv. in a cheating, fraudulent, and deceitful manner.

To TRI'CKLE, V. N. to run down in drops; to trill in a slender stream.

TRI'CKSTER, S. one who cheats or defrauds; a wily and deceitful person.

TRI'CKSY, Adj. pretty.

TRI'DENT, S. [Lat.] an attribute of Neptune; being a kind of sceptre, which the painters and poets put into the hands of that god, in form of a spear or fork, with three teeth; whence the word.

TRI'DING, S. [Sax.] the third part of a county.

TRIDING MOTE, S. a court-leet; the court held for a triding.

TRI'DUAN, Adj. [Lat.] lasting three days; every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL, Adj. [Lat.] lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRI'FID, Adj. [Lat.] cut or separated into three parts.

To TRI'FLE, V. N. [Belg.] to act or talk without any weight, dignity, or importance. To mock; to play the fool, followed by *with*. To be of no importance. Actively, to make of no importance. Obsolete.

TRI'FLE, S. a thing of no weight, value, or importance.

TRI'FORM, Adj. [Lat.] having three shapes or forms.

To TRIG, V. A. [Dan.] to stop a wheel; to set a mark to stand at in playing at ninepins, &c.

TRI'GAMY, S. [Gr.] the crime of having three husbands or wives.

TRI'GGER, [trig-er] S. [Fr.] a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on steep ground; the catch by which a musket is discharged.

TRI'GLYPHS, [triglyfs] S. in Architecture, are a sort of ornaments repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze.

TRI'GON, S. [Gr.] a triangle. In Astrology, it denotes the same with Trine; which see.

TRIGONO'METRY, S. the art of measuring triangles.

TRILA'TERAL, Adj. having three sides.

TRILL, S. [Ital.] a quaver, or tremulousness of music.

To TRILL, V. N. to quaver. Actively, to trickle, or fall down in drops.

TRI'LLION, S. [Fr.] ten hundreds of thousands of billions; or a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRIM, Adj. [Sax.] nice; well-dressed; smug.

To TRIM, V. A. [Sax.] to fit out, or adorn; to shave; to adjust; to balance a vessel. Neuterly, to fluctuate between two parties; to balance.

TRIM, S. dress. *Trim of a ship* is her best posture, proportion of ballast, hanging of her masts, &c. for sailing.

TRIMMER, S. one who changes sides; a turncoat

a turncoat; a piece of wood framed at a right angle to the joints, against the ways for chimneys, and well-holes of stairs.

TRIMMINGS, *S.* ornaments to set off clothes, &c.

TRIMNESS, *S.* neatness in dress; spruce-ness.

TRINE, *S.* in Astrology, is the aspect or situation of one star in regard to another, when they are distant 120 degrees: it is noted with this character Δ .

TRING, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 29, little used, and on September 29, for hiring servants. It is a small place, 27 miles W. of Hertford, and 31 W. N. W. of London.

TRINITARIANS, those who are orthodox, and believe in the Trinity: those who do not believe therein being called Antitrinitarians.

TRINITY, *S.* [Fr.] is the ineffable mystery of three persons in the Godhead.

TRINITY-HOUSE, *S.* a kind of college at Deptford, belonging to a company or corporation of seamen, who, by the king's charter, have power to take cognizance of those persons who destroy sea-marks; and to take care of other things belonging to navigation.

TRINITY-SUNDAY, *S.* the first Sunday after Whit-Sunday.

TRINKET, *S.* a toy; a gew-gaw; a play-thing.

TRINOCTIAL, [*trinókshial*] *Adj.* [Lat.] consisting, or having the continuance of three nights.

TRINOMIAL, *Adj.* [Lat.] having three names.

TRIOURS, *S.* in Law, are such persons as are chosen by the court to examine whether a challenge made to the whole panel of jurors, or any part of them, be just or not.

To TRIP, *V. A.* [Belg.] to supplant; to throw down by striking the feet from the ground with a sudden blow, used with *up*. To catch or detect. Neuterly, to fall by slipping the feet; to fail, err, or be deficient; to tumble; to run on tip-toe, or lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, *S.* a stroke by which a person's heels are kicked up; a stumble; a mistake or failure; a short voyage or journey; a jaunt.

TRIPARTITE, *Adj.* [Lat.] something divided into three parts, or made by three parties.

TRIPARTITION, *S.* the act of dividing by three.

TRIPE, *S.* [Fr.] the entrails of a bullock properly dressed.

TRIPE TALOUS, *Adj.* [Gr.] consisting of three leaves.

TRYPHONG, [*tríptbóng*] *S.* in Grammar, three vowels making but one sound.

TRIPLE, *Adj.* [Lat.] three-fold.

To TRIPLE, *V. A.* [Lat.] to make three-fold; to treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

TRIPLET, *S.* three of a kind; three verses ending in the same rhyme.

TRIPPLICATE, *Adj.* [Lat.] three-fold, or thrice as much. *Triplicate ratio*, is the ratio which cubes bear to one another. See *CUBE*.

TRIPLICATION, *S.* the act of making three-fold, or taking any quantity or number three times.

TRIPLICITY, *S.* [Fr.] the quality of being three-fold, or treble. Among Astronomers, a division of the signs according to the number of elements to each division. Consisting of three signs.

TRIPPLY, *Adv.* in a three-fold manner.

TRIPPOD, *S.* [Lat.] in Antiquity, is a famed sacred seat or stool, supported by three feet, whereon the priests and sibyls were placed to render oracles.

TRIPOLY, *S.* in Natural History, is the name of an earthy substance, much used by lapidaries to polish stones; it is produced in Germany, Saxony, and France.

TRIPPING, *Adj.* quick; nimble; stumbling; faltering. Figuratively, deviating from the rules of chastity.

TRIPUDIATION, *S.* [Lat.] the act of dancing.

TRIREME, *S.* [Lat.] a galley having three rows of oars on each side.

TRISYLLABLE, *S.* [Lat.] a word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *Adj.* [Lat.] worn out; stale; common; thread-bare.

TRITENESS, *S.* commonness; staleness.

TRITHEISTS, *S.* [Gr.] hereticks holding three distinct Godheads.

TRITON, *S.* [Fr.] in Poetry, a sea demigod, held by the ancients to be an officer or trumpeter of Neptune, attending on him, and carrying his orders from sea to sea. The poets represent him as half-man, half-fish, terminating in a dolphin's tail, bearing in one hand a sea-shell, which serves as a trumpet.

To TRITURATE, *V. A.* [Fr.] to pulverize; to reduce to a powder; to levigate.

TRITURATION, *S.* in Pharmacy, the act of reducing a solid body into powder; levigation; pulverization.

TRIVET, *S.* See *TREVER*.

TRIVIAL, *Adj.* [Lat.] worthless; trifling; of no weight or importance; vulgar, vile.

TRIVIALLY, *Adv.* in a mean, worthless, or trifling manner; vulgarly; inconsiderably; lightly.

TRIVIALNESS, *S.* meanness; worthlessness; triflingness; of no weight or importance.

TRIUMPH, [*tríumf*] *S.* [Lat.] in Roman Antiquity, was a public and solemn honour conferred by the Romans on a victor.

general, by allowing him a magnificent entry into the city.

To TRIUMPH, [*triumf*] V. N. [Lat.] to celebrate a victory with pomp or joy; to obtain a victory. *To triumph over*, to insult on account of some advantage gained.

TRIUMPHAL, [*triumfal*] Adj. [Lat.] belonging to a triumph.

TRIUMVIR, S. [Lat.] one of the three persons who govern absolutely, and with equal authority, in a state; chiefly applied to the Roman government.

TRIUMVIRATE, S. [Lat.] an absolute government administered by three persons, with equal authority; such was that of Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, at Rome.

TRIUNE, Adj. [Lat.] three and one at the same time.

TROCHÉE, [*trókee*] S. [Gr.] in Grammar, a foot in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of two syllables, the first long, and the second short.

TROCHLEA, [*trókleea*] S. one of the mechanical powers, commonly called a pulley.

TROCHUS, [*trókus*] S. [Gr.] a wheel; any thing round.

TRODE, preter. of TREAD.

TROGLODYTE, S. [Gr.] one who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, [*o* pron. long] V. A. [Belg.] to roll, or move circularly. Neuterly, to move or run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TRO'LLOP, S. a flatteringly loose woman. See TRULL.

TRO'NAGE, S. an ancient customary toll paid for weighing wool.

TROOP, S. [Fr.] a small body of horse or dragoons.

To TROOP, V. A. to flock or gather together; to march off, or run away.

TROOP'ER, S. a dragoon; a soldier that fights on horseback.

TROPE, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, is a figure, whereby a word is removed from its first and natural signification, and applied with advantage to another thing which it does not originally mean; as, *God is my rock*.

TROPHY, [*trófj*] S. [Lat.] among the ancients, was a pile or heap of arms of a vanquished enemy, raised by the conqueror on the most eminent part of the field of battle. *Trophy-money* denotes a duty paid annually by house-keepers, or their landlords, for defraying the expence of the military furniture of the militia.

TROPICS, S. [Gr.] in Astronomy and Geography, are two circles supposed to be drawn on each side of the equinoctial, and parallel thereto. That on the north side of the equator is called the tropic of Cancer, and the southern tropic has the name of Capricorn. The tropics passing through the beginning of those signs: they are distant from the equinoctial 23° 29'.

TROPICAL, Adj. rhetorically changed from its original meaning. Placed near, or belonging to, the Tropick.

TROPOLO'GICAL, Adj. [Gr.] belonging to tropology.

TROPO'LOGY, S. [Gr.] a discourse delivered in tropes or figures.

TRO'SSERS, S. [Fr.] used by Shakespeare for breeches, or hose.

To TROT, V. N. [Fr.] to move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast.

TROT, S. the jolting high pace of a horse. In low language, a sorry old woman.

TROTH, S. [*tróuth*, old Eng.] truth; faith; fidelity.

TRO'TTER, S. one who trots; the foot of a sheep.

To TROU'BLE, [pron. *trúbl*] V. A. [Fr.] to disturb, perplex; to afflict, grieve, distress, or make uneasy; to sue for a debt.

TROU'BLE, [*trúbl*] S. [Fr.] perplexity; distress; affliction; uneasiness; molestation; vexation.

TROU'BLESOME, [*trúblsome*] Adj. causing molestation; vexatious; afflictive; uneasy; tiresome; burdensome; teasing.

TRO'VER, S. [Fr.] in Law, is an action that lies against one, who, having found another's goods, refuses to deliver them upon demand.

TROUGH, [pron. *tróff*] S. [Sax.] any vessel of greater length than breadth, having the upper side open. *Trough of a sea*, among mariners, the hollow between two waves.

To TROUL, V. N. [Belg.] to move or utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, V. A. [Fr.] to punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, or TROUSERS, [*tróuzers*] S. [Erie] the long loose breeches worn by sailors.

TROUT, S. the name of several species of salmon. Used familiarly to signify an honest, or perhaps a silly fellow.

To TROW, [*tró*] V. N. [Dan.] to think, or imagine; to conceive.

TROW, Adv. truly.

TROW'BRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for milliners goods. It is seated on a hill, and is a town remarkable for clothiers. It is 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of London.

TROW'EL, [*ow* pron. as in *bow*] S. [Fr.] a tool used by masons and bricklayers for spreading mortar.

TROY-WEIGHT, S. a weight of 12 ounces to the pound, used in weighing gold, bread, drugs, &c.

TRU'ANT, S. [Belg.] one who wanders about idly, and neglects his duty and business; an idler. *To play the truant*, is to be absent from school without leave.

TRUCE, S. [low Lat.] denotes a suspension of arms, or a cessation of hostilities between

tween two armies, in order to settle articles of peace, bury the dead, or the like.

TRUCIDATION, S. [Lat.] carnage; butchery; slaughter.

To TRUCK, V. N. [Fr.] to give one commodity or thing in exchange for another; to barter; to swop.

TRUCK, S. exchange. Wooden wheels for carriages of cannon.

TRUCKLE, S. a little running wheel.

To TRUCKLE, V. N. to submit, or yield; to creep, or buckle to.

TRUCULENT, Adj. stern, fierce, or cruel.

To TRUDGE, V. N. [Ital.] to travel or jog on heavily.

TRUE, Adj. [Sax.] agreeing with fact, or the nature of things. Genuine, opposed to counterfeit. Faithful, exact, honest, veracious, rightful.

TRUEPENNY, S. a familiar expression for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, S. [Fr.] is a kind of a subterranean vegetable production, not unlike mushrooms, being a genus of fungi, which grow under the surface of the earth.

TRULL, S. [Ital.] a low mean prostitute; a vagrant whore.

TRULY, Adv. faithfully; sincerely.

TRUMP, S. [Belg.] a trumpet. A card of the same sort of that which is turned up, which will win any card of another sort, and is therefore derived from, and used formerly to be written, *triumph*. To put to the trumps, is, to reduce to great extremities, or to be put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, V. A. to win with a trump card. To trump up, to devise, forge, cheat.

TRUMPKEY, S. useless and ostentatious shew; paltry stuff; falsehood; empty talk; trifles.

TRUMPET, S. [Fr. and Belg.] a musical instrument, the most noble of all the portable ones of the kind. *Marine trumpet*, is a musical instrument with one string, which being struck with a hair bow, sounds like a trumpet. *Speaking trumpet*, is a long large tube, made of tin, perfectly straight, and with a very large aperture, and carries the voice to a very great distance. Figuratively, one who sounds a trumpet.

TRUMPETER, S. one who blows or sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. A fish.

TRUNCATED, Adj. [Lat.] cut short at the point; deprived of a limb; maimed.

TRUNCHEON, S. [Fr.] a short staff or cudgel; a staff born by a general officer; a thick short worm bred in the maws of horses.

To TRUNDLE, V. N. [Sax.] to roll; to bowl along.

TRUNK, S. [Fr.] denotes the stump or body of a tree, between its branches and the ground. In Anatomy, it is the busto of a human body, exclusive of the head and limbs. It is also the main body of an artery or vein. Also, a chest covered with leather. A wooden

pipe to convey water. The proboscis of an elephant.

TRUNNIONS, S. [Fr.] the knobs of a gun, by which it is supported on its carriage.

TRURO, a town in Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Midlent-Wednesday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, November 19, and December 18, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and a few hops. It is one of the chief towns in the county, and is seated on a branch of Fal-mouth-haven, which is here divided into two streams, and almost surrounds the place. It is large, handsome, and well inhabited, sends two members to parliament, and has the benefit of the coinage of tin. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has one church, and about 600 houses; the streets are paved. It is 70 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 251 W. by S. of London.

TRUSION, [trúxon] S. [Lat.] the act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, S. [Fr.] a bundle, or certain quantity of hay or straw. Among Florists, it signifies many flowers growing together on the head of a stalk. Also, the bandage or ligature, wherewith to keep the parts, in those who have hernias or ruptures.

To TRUSS, V. A. [Fr.] to pack up close together; to fit a fowl for the spit.

TRUST, S. [Run.] confidence; reliance on another; confident opinion of any event; credit; something committed to a person's charge.

To TRUST, V. A. to place confidence in; to believe; to let a person have a commodity without present money; to commit to a person's care. Neuterly, to be confident of something future; to rely upon; to expect, followed by *to*.

TRUSTEE, S. one to whom any thing is made over or bequeathed for the use and benefit of another; a guardian.

TRUSTINES, S. faithfulness; fidelity; honesty.

TRUSTY, Adj. fit to be relied on, or confided in; honest; faithful; stout; strong.

TRUTH, S. [Sax.] is a term used in opposition to falsehood, and applied to propositions which answer, or accord, to the nature or reality of the thing, whereof something is affirmed or denied. *Moral truth* consists in speaking things according to the persuasion of our minds. *Metaphysical or transcendental truth*, is nothing but the real existence of things conformable to the ideas which we have annexed to their names.

To TRY, V. A. [Fr.] to examine or make an experiment of; to experience; to elly; to examine as a judge; to bring before a court of justice; to bring to a decision, followed by *out*; to bring to the test; to attempt. Neuterly, to endeavour.

TRYAL, S. See TRIAL.

TUB, S. [Belg.] is a large open vessel

T U M

TUB. In Commerce, it is an indeterminate quantity of measure: thus, a tub of tea contains about 60lb. and a tub of camphor from 50 to 80 pounds.

TUBE, S. [Lat.] in general denotes a pipe, conduit, or canal; a cylinder hollow within, either of lead, iron, wood, glass, or other matter, for the air, or some other fluid, to have a free passage or conveyance through. It is sometimes used for a telescope, or, more properly, for that part thereof, into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used.

TUBERCLE, S. [Lat.] a small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. In Botany, it is a kind of a round turgid root, in form of a knob or turnip. The plants which produce such roots, are hence denominated *tuberosi*, or *tuberous plants*.

TUBEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of knots, branches or branches.

TUBEROSITY, S. [Lat.] knottiness; a protuberance of some parts of the body.

TUBULAR, Adj. [Lat.] long and hollow; resembling a pipe.

TUBULE, S. a small pipe, or fistular body.

TUCK, S. [Belg.] a long narrow sword; a kind of net with a narrow mesh.

To TUCK, V. N. [Teut.] used with *up*, to crush together, or hinder from spreading; to turn and fasten cloaths up; to make them shorter. Used with *in*, to force the bed cloaths between the bed and bedstead, to keep out the air.

TUCKER, S. a border of linen or lace on the bosom of a shirt; a fuller of cloth.

TUDDINGTON, or TO'DDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a small market on Thursdays, almost disused. It has five fairs, April 25, first Monday of June, Sept. 4, Nov. 2, and Dec. 6, all for cattle. It is 39 miles from London.

TUESDAY, S. [Sax.] is the third day of the week. It has its name from *Tuefco*, an god of the Saxons, worshipped on this day; supposed to be the Mars of the Romans.

TUFT, S. [Fr.] a bunch of feathers; the tail of a bird; a thicket of trees, or the leafy part of them; a lock of hair.

To TUG, V. A. [Sax.] to pull with continued violence or strength; to pluck. Neuterly, to pull hard; to labour; to struggle.

TUG, S. the act of pulling with the utmost and continued effort.

TUITION, [tuifkon] S. [Lat.] the care of a guardian or tutor.

TU'LIP, S. [Lat.] a beautiful well-known flower, of various colours.

To TUMBLE, V. N. [Belg.] to fall suddenly on the ground; to fall down; to fall in great quantities, tumultuously; to play or to roll about by putting the body into different positions; to roll about. Actively, to turn over; to throw about by way of examination; to throw down by chance or violence.

TUMBLE, S. a fall.

T U N

TU'MBLER, S. one who puts his body into different postures, and performs feats of activity; a species of pigeon; a drinking-vessel.

TU'MBREL, S. [Fr.] a dung-cart; a ducking-stool.

TUMEFACTION, S. [Lat.] a swelling. **To TU'MEFY, V. A.** [Lat.] to swell; to make to swell.

TU'MID, Adj. [Lat.] swollen; puffed up. Affectedly lofty, applied to style.

TU'MOR, S. [Lat.] a disease in which the parts lose their natural state by a great increase of their size; a swelling, or swell; Figuratively, affected pomp or greatness.

TUMULATION, S. the act of entombing, burying, or interring.

TU'MULT, S. [Lat.] a turbulent and clamorous concourse of people; a riot; rabble; a confused hurry; uproar; bustle.

TUMULTUOUS, Adj. [Fr.] gathering in a confused and noisy manner; turbulent; disorderly; riotous; seditious.

TUN, S. [Belg.] originally signifies a large vessel, or cask, of an oblong form, and biggest in the middle. Also, a vessel for liquid measure, containing 222 gallons, or two hogshheads. Also, a weight of 2000lb. Also, a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a ton. Also, 40 solid feet of round timber; and 53 of square.

To TUN, V. A. to put into casks; to barrel.

TU'NABLE, Adj. capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious; musical.

TU'NBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, July 5, and October 29, for bullocks, horses and toys. It is a large well-built place, and noted for its mineral springs, which are five miles S. E. of the town; but in the same parish. The time of drinking the waters is in June, July and August. The town is 35 miles N. W. of Rye, and 30 S. E. by S. of London.

TUNE, S. [Belg.] in Music, is that property of sounds whereby they come under the relation of acute and grave to one another. Sound; harmony, concert of parts. *To be in tune*, is to be in a state proper for use, exercise, or any particular purpose.

To TUNE, V. A. to put in a state wherein concords may be sounded; to sing harmoniously. In low language, to beat. Neuterly, to form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL, Adj. musical; harmonious.

TU'NIC, S. [Lat.] a kind of waistcoat or under garment, worn by the Romans. Also, a vest, a sort of sleeveless coat.

TU'NICLE, S. [Lat.] a thin membranous coat or skin covering any part of the body; a little coat; integument.

TU'NIS, a Kingdom of Africa; bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the

kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Esab; being 300 miles in length, from E. to W. and 250 in breadth, from N. to S. This country was formerly a monarchy, and is now a republic, under the protection of the Turks, who pay a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The form of government is aristocratic; that is, by a council, whose president is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The principal religion is Mahometanism, but the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves.

TU'NNAGE, S. the contents of a vessel measured by the tun; a tax laid on a tun burthen of merchandize.

TU'NNEL, S. the passage for smoke in a chimney; a pipe with a conical or globular head, with which liquor is poured into a cask, or bottle; a net to catch birds.

TUP, S. a ram.

To TUP, V. N. to butt like a ram. Actively, to copulate.

TU'RBAN, TU'RBAND or TU'RBANT, S. [Turk.] the cover of linen, &c. worn on the head by the Turks.

TU'RBARY, S. in Law, ground where turfs are digged. *Common of turbarry* is a right of digging of turf on the lord's waste.

TU'RBID, Adj. [Lat.] thick or muddy.

TU'RBINATED, Adj. [Lat.] twisted, spiral. In Botany, of a conical figure.

TU'RBITH MI'NERAL, S. among Chemists, a yellow precipitate of mercury.

TU'RBOT, S. [Belg.] a delicious sea-fish.

TU'RBULENCE, or TU'RBULENCY, S. [Lat.] a tumult, or confusion; the quality of not being easily governed.

TU'RBULENT, Adj. [Lat.] boisterous; tumultuous; not to be governed.

TU'RCOISE, or TU'RQUOIS, S. [Fr.] in Natural History, is an ore of copper, erroneously ranked among gems.

TURD, S. [Sax.] dung; excrement.

TURF, S. [Sax.] the green surface of the ground; a blackish sulphureous earth, used as fuel. *A gentleman of the turf*, is one who is fond of racing or courting.

TURGE'SCENCE, TURGES'CENCY, S. the act of swelling, or the state of being swollen.

TURIN, an ancient, populous, strong, handsome, flourishing city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the sovereign resides, with an archbishop's see, a strong citadel, and an university. It is one of the handsomest places in Italy, but the air is unhealthy in the autumn and in winter, on account of the thick fogs. The houses are handsome, and all built of the same height. Turin is well fortified, and is charmingly seated at the foot of a mountain, 62 miles N. W. of Genoa, 72 S. W. of Milan, and 280 N. W. of Rome.

TU'RGID, TU'RGENT, Adj. [Lat.] swelling; bloated; vainly pompous.

TURKEY, S. a well known fowl.

TURKY, a very large empire, extended to part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and is

thought to be the greatest in the world. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length, from E. to W. and 1750 from N. to S. Turkey in Europe is divided by the mountains of Cassagn into N. and S. The N. part comprehends Walachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Rumania or Rumelia. The S. part contains ancient Greece, in which are seven large provinces called Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Ionia, Levia, the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Asia comprehends five large parts, namely, Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, Suristan, and Syria. Some reckon Arabia and Armenia, but these parts have little dependence on the Grand Signior. In Africa they possess Egypt, and small part of Abyssinia in Barbary; there are also other countries in Asia and Europe, which they are not masters of alone, but conjointly with other princes, and Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. The Grand Signior is absolute master of all the goods and possession of his subjects, inasmuch that they are no better than slaves; but he seldom extends this power to those that live a private life. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janizaries. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the Jews; for they believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews affirmed Moses to be.

TU'RMERICK, S. an Indian root, which makes a yellow dye.

TU'RMOIL, S. trouble; harassing uneasiness; affliction; tumult.

To TU'RMOIL, V. A. to harass with tumult or commotion; to keep unequiet.

To TURN, V. A. [Lat.] to put into circular motion, or move round; to change sides, or put that uppermost which was undermost; to change place, posture, form, or party; to bring the inside outward; to form, or transform; to translate; to change with respect to affection, inclination, or regard. *To turn the stomach*, to cause nausea. *To make giddy*, followed by head, direct to or from any point or purpose. *To apply*, followed by to. *To turn one's back*, to fly; to disregard. Followed by upon, reverse or alter. Used with about, to return or consider. *To turn away*, to dismiss or card. *To turn back*, to return to the place who gave, sent, or sold; to double the contrary way. Used with off, to dismiss; to sign; to deflect. Used with off, to advance an age beyond; to exceed. Used with on, to transfer; to throw off a ladder. *Newtury*, move round; to change the picture quickly so as to face, used with upon. *To change*, or alter. *To grow sour*, applied to liquors.

TURN, S. the act of turning; turning; the act of coming back to the same place; a winding path; a walk to and fro; change; alteration; occasion; an act of kindness; malice; time at which any thing is to

turn, or wherein persons punctually succeed each other; convenience; form, art, shape, or manner; bent; inclination; the manner in which the words of a sentence are expressed. *By turns*, signifies, alternately, or one after another.

TURNOAT, [*tárnkót*] S. one who forsakes his party or principles for those which are opposite; a renegade; a trimmer.

TURNER, S. [Fr.] one who turns vessels, or utensils, in wood or metal; one who sells turnery wares.

TURNERS-HILL, a place in Sussex, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and October 16, for pedlars ware.

TURNING, S. a winding; a deviation to the right or left from a main road or street; figure; meander.

TURNIP, S. an esculent root.

TURNKEY, S. the door-keeper of a gaol.

TURNPIKE, S. is a gate set up a cross a road, and kept by an officer, for the purpose of taking toll of travellers, waggoners, coaches, &c. for mending the roads.

TURPENTINE, S. [Lat.] a transparent resin, flowing either naturally, or by incision, from several uncultivated trees, as the larch, pine, &c.

TO TURPIFY, V. A. [Lat.] to defile; to make base.

TURPITUDE, S. [Lat.] essential deformity of thoughts, words, or actions; inherent vileness; baseness; filthiness.

TURREL, S. a tool used by cooper.

TURRET, S. [Lat.] a small eminence raised above the body of a building; a little tower.

TURTLE, S. [Fr.] a sea-tortoise, well known for its delicious food. A dove, famed for its kind disposition and chastity.

TUSCAN ORDER, S. in Architecture, so called, because invented in Tuscany. It is the simplest, and most massive of the five orders.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmezan; on the S. by the Mediterranean sea; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W. by the sea, the territory of Lucca, and the territory of Genoa; being about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The present Sovereign is brother to the reigning emperor of Germany.

TUSH! Interject. a word used to express contempt.

TUSK, S. [old Fr.] the fangs or long teeth of a boar, &c.

TO TUSTLE, V. A. to bustle or strive; to tumble or ruffle.

TUT, Interj. a word used to command silence, and express contempt.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Feb. 14, Aug. 15, and Dec. 1, for a few horned cattle; it is seated 20 miles E. of Stafford, and 128 N. E. of London.

TU'TELAGE, S. [Lat.] protection; guardianship; the time during which an infant is under guardians.

TU'TELAR, or **TU'TELARY**, Adj. [Lat.] having the guardianship, or particular defence and protection of any person or thing.

TU'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who has the care of another's learning.

TO TU'TOR, V. A. to instruct; to teach.

TU'TORAGE, S. the authority or government of a tutor.

TU'TRESS, S. a female instructor; a governess; directress.

TUTTY, S. a recrement of mixed metals, in which lapis calaminaris, or zinc in its metalline form, is an ingredient.

TU'XFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on September 25, for horses and hogs, and on May 12, for cattle, hogs, sheep, and millenary ware. It is 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. by W. of London.

TUZ, S. a lock or tuft of hair.

TWAIN, Adj. [Sax.] two.

TO TWANG, V. N. to sound with a quick sharp noise. Actively, to make a sound sharply.

TWANG, S. a disagreeable sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TO TWANK, V. N. to make to sound.

TWAS, contracted from *It was*.

TO TWA'TILE, V. A. [Teut.] to prate.

TO TWEAG, or **TWEAK**, [*twæeg*, or *twæek*] V. A. [Teut.] to pinch or squeeze between the fingers.

TWEAGUE, or **TWEAK**, [*twæeg*, or *twæek*] S. perplexity; ludicrous distress.

TWE'EDDALE, a shire in Scotland, called also the county of Peebles; bounded on the N. by Lothian; on the E. by Mers, and Tiviotdale; on the S. by Annandale; and on the W. by Clydsdale. The principal town is Peebles, 23 miles S. of Edinburgh.

TO TWEEDLE, V. A. to handle lightly.

TWE'EZERS, S. [Fr.] nippers or pincers, used in pulling off hairs.

TWELFTH, Adj. [Sax.] the second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH-DAY, S. the festival of Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so called as being the twelfth day, exclusive, from the nativity, or Christmas-day.

TWELVE, Adj. [Sax.] two and ten.

TWE'LVE-MONTH, S. the space of a year, according to the calendar months.

TWENTIETH, Adj. [Sax.] the next in order to the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty.

TWENTY, Adj. [Sax.] twice ten; a proverbial or indefinite number.

TWIBILL, S. [Sax.] an iron tool used by pavions.

TWICE, Adj. [Belg.] two times; doubly.

TWIG, S. [Sax.] a small shoot of a branch.

TWILIGHT, [*twiilit*] S. [Bel.] is that light, whether in the morning before sun-rise, or in the evening after sun-set, supposed to begin and end when the least stars that can be seen

seen by the naked eye cease, or begin to appear.
An obscure light; an uncertain view.

TWIN, S. [Sax.] a child born at the same time and birth with another.

To **TWINE**, V. A. [Sax.] to wind thread round any substance; to encircle; to twist so as to unite or form into one body. Neuterly, to wind, or form windings; to convolve; to unite by interposition of parts.

TWINE, S. a twisted thread; a twist; an embrace formed by twisting round any part; cord; string.

To **TWINGE**, [Teut.] V. A. to torment with a sudden and short pain; to pinch; to tweak.

TWINGE, S. a short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch; a tweak.

To **TWINKLE**, V. N. [Sax.] to sparkle, or shine with intermitted light; to open and shut the eye alternately.

TWINKLE, S. a sparkling intermitting light; the motion of the eye.

To **TWIRL**, V. A. [from *whirl*] to turn or force round.

TWIRL, S. circular motion, rotation. Twist; convolution.

To **TWIST**, V. A. [Belg.] to form by turning round; to form by complication; to wreath or encircle by something; to contort, to writh; to weave or form by turning round, so that the parts shall unite together; to insinuate; to incircle.

TWIST, S. the act of turning round several things so as to unite them; any thing made by winding two things together; a cord; a writh; contortion.

To **TWIT**, V. A. [Sax.] to reproach, or mention to a person by way of sneer; to flout; to hit in the teeth.

TWITTINGLY, Adv. sneeringly; reproachfully.

To **TWITCH**, V. A. [Sax.] to pull or pluck with a quick motion; to snatch.

TWITCH, S. a quick or sudden pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

To **TWITTER**, V. N. to make a sharp, intermitting, and tremulous noise; to be affected with a strong or sudden inclination, followed by *toward*.

TWITTER, S. any motion or disorder of passion, as violent laughing, or fretting.

TWITTLETWATTLE, S. tattle; gabble. A very low word.

TWIXT, a contraction of **BETWIXT**.

TWO, [pron. *tū*] Adj. [Sax.] a number composed of one added to one. This word is often used in composition.

TWO'FOLD, [*tūfold*] Adj. double the number, or twice the quantity.

TWO'HANDED, [*tūbanded*] Adj. large; bulky; enormous for magnitude.

TWY'FORD, a village in Berkshire, five miles E. of Reading, and 14 W. of London, with one fair, on July 26, for horses, other cattle, and toys.

To **TYE**, V. A. See **TIE**.

TYE, S. a knot; a bond or obligation.

TYKE, S. a dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.

TY'MBAL, S. a kind of kettle-drum.

TYMBORE'LLA, S. a ducking stool.

TY'MPAN, S. a tymbal or drum. Among Anatomists, the drum of the ear, a thin, dry, transparent, nervous membrane of most exquisite sense, and the instrument of hearing.

TY'MPANUM, S. [Gr.] a drum. Among Mechanics, a sort of wheel placed on an axis, on the top of which are levers, for the more easy turning the axis about to raise the weight.

TY'MPANY, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, is a flatulent tumour or swelling of the belly, very hard, equable, and permanent, whereby the skin is stretched so tight, that when struck, it gives a sound like that of a drum.

TY'NY, Adj. [written likewise *tiny*] small.

TYPE, S. [Gr.] is a copy, model, image, or resemblance. Among Divines, it is a symbol, sign, or figure of something to come. Among Printers, it is a printing letter.

TYPHODES, [*ty'fodes*] S. [Gr.] a continual burning fever, proceeding from an inflammation of the bowels.

TYPHOMA'NIA, [*ty'fománia*] S. [Gr.] a delirium, or phrenzy, with a lethargy.

TYP'HON, [*ty'fon*] S. [Gr.] a hurricane; a violent whirlwind; a fiery meteor.

TYPICAL, Adj. representing by some symbol or hieroglyphic.

TYPICALLY, Adv. in a typical manner.

To **TYPIFY**, V. A. to express by some symbol, action, hieroglyphic.

TYPO'GRAPHER, [*ty'pog'rafer*] S. [Gr.] a printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL, [*ty'pog'rafikal*] Adj. [Gr.] belonging to typography, or the art of printing: emblematical; figurative.

TYPO'GRAPHY, [*ty'pog'rafi*] S. [Gr.] the art of printing.

TYRA'NNIC, or **TYRA'NNICAL**, Adj. [Gr.] cruel; oppressive; imperious; acting like a tyrant; despotic.

TYRA'NNICIDE, S. [Lat.] the act of killing a tyrant.

To **TY'RANNISE**, V. N. [Fr.] to govern or act in an imperious and rigorous manner, like a tyrant.

TY'RANNY, S. [Lat.] acting without regard to the laws, rights, or properties of the people; outrageous cruelty and oppression; rigorous command; severity; inclemency.

TY'RANT, S. [Gr.] among the Ancients, denoted simply a king or monarch. But the ill use made of it by several of that character, altered the import of the word, and *Tyrant* now carries the idea of an unjust and cruel prince.

TY'RANNOUS, Adj. tyrannical; despotic; arbitrarily severe.

TYRI'ASIS, S. the leprosy.

TY'RO, S. [Lat.] a novice; one in his rudiments a young scholar.

VAG

U

U, The twentieth letter of the English Alphabet. The sound is short in *but, curb, fun, run, cub*. In some words it is rather acute than long; as in *brute, flut, acute*, &c. It is generally long in polysyllables; as in *union, usage, secure, curious*, &c. but in some words it is oblique; as in *nature, venture*, &c.

V, the consonant, has its sound uniform, and is never acute. It is placed before all the vowels; as in *vary, venal, vice, vow, culture*. Though the letters *u* and *v* had always two sounds, they had only the form of *v* till the beginning of the fourth century, when the other form was introduced, it being inconvenient to express two sounds by the same letter. The letters *u* and *v* seem to have a similar sound, but are widely different; as may be observed in the words *knife* and *knives, life* and *lives, belief* and *believe*, &c. In Numerals, **V** stands for five, and with a dash thus, **V̄**, for 5000.

VACANCY, *S.* [See **VACANT**] an empty space; vacuity; a chasm; times of idleness, or emptiness of thought; leisure or relaxation; a post or employment unsupplied.

VACANT, *Adj.* [Lat.] empty; having nothing in it; free from crowds, obstacles, or incumbrance; having no possessor or incumbent; at leisure, or disengaged; void of thought.

To **VACATE**, *V. A.* [Lat.] to make void or vacant; to defeat or annul.

VACATED, *Adj.* made void or vacant; defeated; annulled.

VACATION, *S.* [Lat.] in Common Law, all that time which passes between term and term. Among Civilians, the time from the death of the last incumbent till the Benefice is supplied by another. Leisure or freedom from trouble, business, or perplexity.

VACCARY, [*vākary*] *S.* [Lat.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture.

To **VACILLATE**, *V. N.* [Lat.] to reel; to shake; to totter; to stagger.

VACILLATION, or **VACILLATION**, *S.* the act of staggering or shaking; irresolution; inconstancy; fluctuation.

VACUITY, *S.* [Lat.] the state of being unoccupied by body; space void of matter; want of substance; inanity.

VACUOUS, *Adj.* [Lat.] empty, void.

VACUUM, *S.* [Lat.] space not occupied by matter.

To **VADE**, *V. N.* [Lat.] to decay; to fade; to vanish; to pass away. Obsolete.

VAFROUS, *Adj.* [Lat.] subtle; crafty; sharp; cunning; knavish.

VAGABOND, *Adj.* [Fr.] wandering

VAL

about, or having no settled habitation; vagrant.

VAGABOND, *S.* a person that wanders about, and has no settled habitation.

VAGARY, *S.* [Lat.] a wild freak or frolick; caprice.

VAGRANCY, *S.* a state of wandering; unsettled course of life.

VAGRANT, *Adj.* [Fr.] wandering; vagabond; having no fixed place of residence.

VAGRANT, *S.* one that has no settled place of abode; a stroller; a sturdy beggar; one that moves from place to place, without any visible way of living; a vagabond; a wanderer.

VAGUE, [*vāg*] *Adj.* [Lat.] wandering; vagrant or vagabond; having no settled place; unfixed; unsettled, or undetermined; indefinite.

VAIL, *S.* [*voile*, Fr. This word is at present written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat. and the verb in the same manner, from *velo*, Lat. yet as the old manner of writing shews it might have been borrowed originally from the Fr. it may still be continued] a curtain or cover thrown over any thing to conceal it; a part of a dress by which the face is covered. Used in the plural, to signify profits that accrue to officers and servants, exclusive of salary or wages.

To **VAIL**, *V. A.* [Fr.] to cover. To lower, let fall, or pull off, by way of compliment. "The ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet in salutations." Neuterly, to shew respect by yielding or submitting. To fall; to let sink for fear, &c. See **VEIL**.

VAIN, *Adj.* [Lat.] without effect; having no substance or reality; proud of little things; ostentatious; idle or worthless; false. In *vain*, to no purpose or end; without effect. When used in composition, it implies ostentatious.

VAINLY, *Adv.* uselessly; to no purpose; proudly; arrogantly.

VAINNESS, *S.* emptiness; uselessness; pride; falsehood.

VAIVODE, *S.* a prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE, *S.* [according to Skinner, from **VALENCIA**, whence they were brought] the drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

VALE, *S.* [Lat.] a low ground lying between two hills; a valley; a dale. In the plural, the same as vails; which see.

VALEDICTION, *S.* the speech made at parting; a bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE, *S.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day.

VALENTINIANS, *S.* a sect of heretics, so called from Valentinus their founder, in the 11th century, and a branch of the Gnostics.

VA'LET, *S.* [Fr.] a waiting servant,

V A N

Valet de chambre, one who waits on a nobleman or gentleman in his bedchamber, and dresses and undresses him.

VA'LETUDE, S. [Lat.] a good state of health.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, S. a sickly person; one who fancies himself ill.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, or VALETU'DINARY, Adj. [Lat.] sickly; weakly; infirm in health.

VALETU'DINARY, S. an infirmary or hospital for the sick.

VA'LIANT, Adj. [Fr.] brave; stout; courageous; intrepid.

VA'LIANTLY, Adv. bravely; courageously.

VA'LIANTNESS, S. bravery; courage; stoutness; intrepidity; valour.

VA'RID, Adj. [Lat.] strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent, applied to things. Conclusive, weighty, having force, prevalent, applied to argument.

To VA'RIDATE, V. A. [Fr.] to make good, enforce, or render effectual.

VA'RIDITY, S. [Lat.] force; power; strength; certainty.

VA'LLY, S. [Lat.] low grounds lying between hills. See VALE.

VA'LOUR, S. [Lat.] courage; bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness; intrepidity.

VA'LOUROUS, Adj. [Fr.] brave; valiant; courageous; stout; intrepid.

VA'LOUROUSNESS, S. bravery; courage; intrepidity.

VA'LUABLE, Adj. of great price or worth; precious; deserving esteem or regard; estimable.

VA'LUABLENESS, S. price or worth; esteem.

VALUA'TION, S. [Fr.] price or value put upon a thing; appraisement.

VA'LUE, S. [Fr.] price; worth; price equal to the worth of a thing; esteem; rate. *SYNON.* *Value* rises from the intrinsic goodness of things; *worth* from the estimation of them.

To VA'LUE, V. A. [Fr.] to rate at a certain price; to have in high esteem; to appraise or estimate; to be worth.

VALVE, S. [Lat.] a folding door; any thing that opens and shuts over the mouth of a vessel. In Anatomy, a membrane which opens certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its returning.

VAMP, S. the upper leather of a shoe.

To VAMP, V. A. to piece an old thing with something new; to repair any thing old or decayed, in order to make it pass for new.

VAN, S. [Fr.] the front or first line of an army; any thing spread wide, by which a wind is raised; a fan; a wing.

To VAN, V. A. [Fr.] to winnow corn.

VA'NCOURIER, [*vaunkurier*] S. [Fr.] a harbinger; a precursor.

V A R

VANE, S. [Belg.] a plate hung on a pin so as to turn with the wind; a weathercock. *Vanes*, among Mariners, are the sights made to slide upon such instruments as are used for taking observations at sea.

VA'N-GUARD, S. [Fr.] the front or first line of an army; the van.

To VA'NI9H, V. N. [Lat.] to disappear; to come to nought; to be lost.

VA'NITY, S. [Lat.] emptiness; insanity; uncertainty; fruitless desire or endeavour; falsehood; vain pursuit; an object of petty pride; ostentation.

To VA'NQUISH, V. A. [Fr.] to conquer, subdue; confute, overcome.

VA'NTAGE, S. gain; superiority; opportunity.

VA'PID, Adj. [Lat.] dead or flat; applied to liquors; palled; spiritless; mankind.

VAPIDITY, or VA'PIDNESS, S. [Lat.] deadness; flatness; mankindness.

VAPORA'RY, S. [Lat.] a stove of hot-house; a stew or bagnio. Among physicians, a decoction of herbs poured hot into a vessel, so that the patient sitting over it may receive the fumes.

VAPORATION, S. the act of emitting fumes or vapours.

VAPORIFEROUS, Adj. [Fr.] producing or causing vapours.

VA'POROUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of vapours; fummy; full of vain imaginations; windy; flatulent.

VA'POUR, S. [Lat.] the small particles of a fluid, which, being separated by heat, ascend into the air; a wind; a steam; a fume; a vain imagination. In the plural, a disease caused by flatulencies, disordered or hypochondriacal affections in women, synonymous to the spleen in men.

To VA'POUR, V. N. to fly off in fumes. Figuratively, to bully or brag.

VARIABLE, Adj. [Lat.] changing; not long the same; inconstant; fickle; mutable.

VARIABLENESS, S. changeableness; levity; inconstancy; mutability.

VARIANCE, S. [from VARY] difference; discord; dissension; disagreement. In Law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a plea.

VARIATION, S. [Lat.] change; difference; mutation. *Variation* of the compass, deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north. *SYNON.* Secret changes in the same subject, make *variation*; a multitude of different objects forms *variety*. Thus we say, *variation* of time; *variety* of colours.

VARICOUS, Adj. [Lat.] diseased with dilatation.

To VARIEGATE, V. A. [Lat.] to stain with different colours; to diversify.

VARIEGATED, Adj. streaked or diversified with different colours. *VAR.*

V A V

VE H

VARIATION, S. the quality of being beautified or diversified with several colours.

VARIETY, S. [Lat.] change; intermixture of different things; difference; variation; diversity; variousness.

VARIFORM, Adj. [Lat.] of divers shapes or forms.

VARIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] different; changeable; unlike each other; marked with different colours; numerous; manifold.

VARIOUSLY, Adv. differently.

VARIOUSNESS, S. diversity; changeableness.

VARLET, S. [old Fr.] anciently a servant, but at present used as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a worthless person; a scoundrel; a rascal.

VARNISH, S. [Lat.] matter laid on wood, metal, &c. to make them shine. Figuratively, a cover or palliation of a crime, &c.

To **VARNISH**, V. A. to cover with something shining; to conceal a defect with something ornamental or rhetorical; to palistate.

To **VARY**, V. A. [Lat.] to change; to make of different kinds; to diversify. Neuterly, to be changeable; to appear in different forms; to be different from each other; to alter; to deviate; to shift colours; to be at variance.

VASCULAR, Adj. full of vessels.

VASCULIFEROUS, Adj. in Botany, plants which have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.

VASE, [vaze] S. [Lat.] a vessel: generally applied to one designed for show rather than use.

VASSAL, S. [Fr.] one holding by the will of a superior; a subject or dependant; a servant subject to the will of another.

VASSALLAGE, S. [Fr.] the state of being subject to the will of another; dependence; subjection.

VAST, Adj. [Lat.] great or large; generally applied to any thing enormously great.

VASTLY, Adv. largely; greatly.

VASTNESS, S. excessive largeness, greatness, or hugeness; immensity.

VAT, or **FAT**, [Belg.] a vessel for holding wine, beer, &c. in the time of their preparation.

VATICIDE, S. a murderer of poets.

To **VATICINATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to prophesy; to foretel.

VATICINATION, S. the act of prophesying, divining, and foretelling.

VAVASOUR, S. anciently a person next in rank to a baron; one subject to a superior lord, but has others holding under him.

VAULT, S. a continued arch; a cellar, so called, because arched generally on the top; a cave; cavern; a repository for the dead under a church. A leap.

To **VAULT**, V. A. [Fr.] to arch, or shape like an arch; to cover with an arch. Neuterly, to leap, jump, or shew postures.

To **VAUNT**, V. A. [Fr.] to boast; to display in an ostentatious manner; to brag; to swagger.

VAUNT, S. a brag or boast.

VAUNTINGLY, Adv. boastingly; braggingly.

VAUNTINGNESS, S. boasting; bragging; vain-glory.

UBEROUSITY, or **UBERTY**, S. [Lat.] fertility; plenty; store; abundance; affluence.

UBEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] plentiful; fruitful; fertile.

UBICATION, or **UBIETY**, S. [Lat.] residence or situation in a place.

UBIQUITARIAN, S. [Lat.] one who holds that Christ's body is every where present.

UBIQUITARY, Adj. omnipresent.

UBIQUITY, S. [Fr.] omnipresence.

U'BLEY, a village in Somersetshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Bristol, with one fair, on October 4, for cattle, hogs, and cheese.

U'CKFIELD, a village in Suffex, 8 miles N. of Lewes, with two fairs, on May 14, and August 29, for cattle and pedlars ware.

U'DDER, S. [Sax.] the dug of a cow or other large beast.

VEAL, [veal] S. [old Fr.] the flesh of a calf.

VE'CTION, or **VE'CTITATION**, S. the act of carrying, or being carried.

To **VEER**, V. N. [Fr.] to turn about. Actively, to let out; to turn; to change.

VE'GETABLE, S. [low Lat.] an organised body, consisting of various parts, taking in its nourishment usually by a root, and increasing its dimensions by growth; a plant.

VE'GETABLE, Adj. having the nature of a plant.

To **VE'GETATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to grow; to shoot out.

VEGETATION, S. growth; increase of bulk, parts and dimensions applied to trees, plants, shrubs, &c.

VE'GETATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] producing growth, or causing to grow.

VEGETE, Adj. [Lat.] vigorous; active; spiritely.

VE'HEMENCE, or **VE'HEMENCY**, S. [Lat.] violence; ardour; vigour.

VE'HEMENT, Adj. [Lat.] violent; eager; fervent; forcible; ardent.

VE'HICLE, S. [Lat.] that in which any thing is carried, conveyed, or used as a

V E N

ments of washing down any thing to be swallowed.

To **VEIL**, V. A. [Lat. See **VAIL**] to cover the face with any thing; to cover or hide.

VEIL, S. [Lat.] a cover used to conceal the face; a cover, or disguise.

VEIN, S. [Lat.] a vessel which conveys the blood from the arteries back to the heart; a hollow, or cavity; the course of metal or mineral in a mine; tendency, or turn of mind; the time when any inclination is strongest; humour, or temper; current; streak, variegation, as the *veins* of marble.

VELLEITY, S. [Lat.] the lowest degree of desire.

To **VE'LLICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to twitch; to pluck; to stimulate.

VELLICATION, S. a twitching. Plurally, among physicians, certain convulsions that affect the fibres of the muscles.

VELLUM, S. [Lat.] the skin of a calf dressed for writing; the finest sort of parchment.

VELOCITY, S. [Lat.] speed; quickness of motion; swiftness.

VE'LVET, S. [Ital.] a kind of silk manufacture with a short pile.

VE'NAL, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being bought; to be purchased; mercenary; prostitute; contained in the veins.

VENA'LITY, S. [Lat.] a disposition that renders a person ready to flatter, or agree to any thing for gain; prostitution; mercenariness.

VENATION, S. [Lat.] the exercise or practice of hunting.

To **VEND**, V. A. [Lat.] to sell, or offer to sale.

VENDE'E, S. in Law, the person to whom any thing is sold.

VE'NDER, S. in Law, a seller.

VE'NDIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] saleable; marketable.

VENDITION, S. the act of selling or disposing of any commodity; a sale.

VENEE'RING, S. among joiners, the laying thin slices of wood over others of less value; a kind of inlaying, or marquetry.

VENENIFEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bearing poison.

VE'NEMOUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of poison; poisonous.

VE'NERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] to be regarded with awe or reverence.

To **VE'NERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to treat or regard with awe; to reverence.

VENERATION, S. great respect; reverence.

VENEREAL, Adj. [Lat.] relating to love; caught by love-embraces. Consisting of copper.

VE'NERY, S. [Fr.] hunting; lasciviousness; lustfulness.

V E N

VENESE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of letting blood.

To **VENGE**, V. A. [Fr.] to punish; to avenge. Seldom used.

VENGEANCE, S. [Fr.] punishment or penal retribution; avengement. *To do with a vengeance*, is to do with vehemence. *What a vengeance*, emphatically implies, *What?*

VENIABLE, or **VE'NIAL**, Adj. [Lat.] pardonable; permitted, or allowed; excusable.

VE'NICE, the republic of, a country of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomasco, the Cremasco, the Polegnodi-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadurino, Friuli, and Istria. The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratick, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. It generally consists of 2500; and they are accounted great politicians, good negotiators, and secret even to a scruple. They also make a magnificent appearance, suitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make use of gold and silver balls, which are put in a vessel, and serve for balloting. The office of the Doge is to give audience to all ambassadors; to marry the Adriatick sea in the name of the republick, on Holy-Thursdai; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he is not to open any letter addressed to the republick, or that comes from the republick; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without permission of the states; he is not to chuse an assistant; and he is never to resign his dignity. In short, he is a prisoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private person. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Persians. The Protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are neither hated nor persecuted, as in other Popish countries. The head of the clergy is the Patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the senate. In times of peace, the Venetians generally keep an army of 16,000 regular troops, and 10,000 militia. On the sea they have always a small fleet, composed of a few men of war, frigates, and galleys, which convey the ships designed for the Levant, and cover the harbour of Corfu. There are also six galleys, with a few galliots or brigantines, to oppose the corsairs which cruise on their coasts.

casts. In the time of war they raise as many troops as they have occasion for, and are fond of taking Germans into their pay.

VE/NICE, a city of Italy, and one of the most rich, celebrated, and considerable places in the world, and the capital of a republic of the same name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate, and an university. It stands on 72 little islands in the sea, according to common account. The houses are built upon piles, and properly speaking, there is no street in the city, for the houses are all erected on the sides of canals. There are above 500 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. There are in Venice 53 public squares, small and great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's place, and is the greatest ornament to the city. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the Doge, fronting St. Mark's place. Besides these large buildings, there are 115 towers, of surprising height and structure; 64 marble statues, and 23 of bronze, all master-pieces of workmanship. The arsenal of Venice is the finest, and best furnished in Europe. In this city are 70 churches, 39 monasteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front encrusted with jasper and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160000; and they have a flourishing trade in silk-manufactories, bone lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. It is 72 miles E. by N. of Mantua, 115 N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 225 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

VE/NISON, [*vénizon*] S. [Fr.] the flesh of deer; game, or beasts of chase.

VE/NOM, S. [Fr.] poison.

VE/NOMOUS, Adj. poisonous; mischievous; malignant.

VE/NOUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of veins.

VENT, S. [Fr.] a small aperture or hole, by which any vapour transpires; passage from secrecy to public notice; passage; discharge. Sale.

To **VENT**, V. A. [Fr.] to let out at a small hole or aperture; to give way to, or free from restraint; to utter; to publish; to sell; to carry to sale.

VE/NTER, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, any cavity of the body, but particularly the abdomen. In Law, a womb, or mother.

To **VE/NTILATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to fan with the wind; to winnow; to examine or discuss any controverted point.

VENTILA/TION, S. fanning, or gathering wind; winnowing corn; refrigeration.

VENTILA/TOR, S. an instrument invented by the rev. Dr. Hale to extract foul, and supply fresh, air.

VENTO/SITY, S. [Lat.] windiness.

VE/NTRICLE, S. [Lat.] the stomach; any small cavity, particularly those of the heart.

VENTRI/LOQUIST, S. [Lat.] one who speaks in such a manner that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VE/NTURE, S. [Fr.] hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger; hap; chance; a stake. *At a venture*, is at hazard; without consideration or premeditation.

To **VE/NTURE**, V. N. to dare; to hazard. Used with *as* or *upon*, to engage in an attempt without any prospect or certainty of security. Actively, to expose to hazard; to hazard or risque.

VE/NTUROUS, Adj. fearless; daring; bold; apt to run hazards.

VE/NUS, S. the goddess of love and beauty. The evening star. In Chemistry, copper metal. In Heraldry, the green colour in the arms of sovereign princes.

VERA/CITY, S. [Lat.] truth; consistency of words with facts; or consistency of deeds with words.

VERB, S. [Lat.] a part of speech signifying existence, with action or passion.

VE/RBAL, Adj. [Lat.] spoken, opposed to written; oral; consulting only in words; literal; or having word for word.

VERBA/LITY, S. mere bare words.

VERBA/TIM, Adv. [Lat.] word for word.

To **VE/RBERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to beat or strike.

VERBERA/TION, S. the act of beating or striking; blows; beating.

VERBO/SE, Adj. [Lat.] abounding or tedious with words; prolix; wordy.

VERBO/SITY, S. [Fr.] exuberance of words; much prattle.

VE/RDANT, Adj. [Lat.] green.

VE/RDEGREASE, or **VE/RDEGRIS**, S. [Fr.] a green poisonous substance made of the rust of copper or brass, used by painters as a green colour.

VERDE/LLO, S. a touchstone for trying gold, or other metals.

VE/RDERER, or **VE/RDEROR**, S. a judicial officer of the king's forest.

VE/RDICT, S. [Lat.] the determination of a jury on any cause; a decision; judgment; opinion.

VE/R-

VER

VES

VERDURE, S. [Fr.] green colour.

VERECUND, Adj. [Lat.] modest; bashful.

VERGE, S. [Lat.] a rod, or something in that form, carried before a person in office. The brink, edge, or utmost border; from *vergo*, Lat. In Law, the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward, and the coroner of the king's house.

To **VERGE**, V. N. [Lat.] to tend or bend downwards, used with *towards*.

VERGER, S. a tipstaff to a judge; an officer who carries a rod tipped with silver before a bishop, dean, &c.

VERTICAL, Adj. [Lat.] speaking truth.

To **VERIFICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to prove a thing to be true.

VERIFICATION, S. the act of proving a thing, or making good an assertion.

To **VERIFY**, V. N. [Fr.] to prove true, or justify.

VERILY, Adv. in truth; indeed; assuredly; certainly.

VERISIMILITY, or **VERISIMILITUDE**, S. [Lat.] probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

VERITY, S. [Lat.] truth; consonance to the reality of things.

VERJUICE, S. [Fr.] the juice of unripe grapes, or crab apples.

VERMICE/LLI, S. [Ital.] long slender pieces, like small worms, made with flour, eggs, cheese, sugar, and saffron, and used in loops.

VERMICULAR, Adj. [Lat.] acting like a worm; continued from one part of the body to the other.

VERMICULATED, Adj. [Lat.] inlaid; wrought with chequer work, or pieces of various colours.

VERMICULATION, S. the breeding worms. Continuation of motion from one part to another. In Physic, a griping of the guts occasioned by worms.

VERMICULOUS, Adj. full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, Adj. shaped like a worm.

VERMIFUGE, S. [Lat.] a medicine that destroys, or expels, worms.

VERMILION, S. a lively, brisk, red colour.

VERMINE, S. [Lat.] is a collective name including all kinds of little animals or insects which are hurtful or troublesome to men, beasts, fruits, &c. as worms, flies, lice, fleas, caterpillars, rats, mice, &c.

VERMIPAROUS, Adj. breeding vermin.

VERMIVOROUS, Adj. devouring or feeding on worms.

VERNACULAR, Adj. [Lat.] of one's own country; natural; native.

VERNAL, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to

the spring. *Vernal equinox*, in Astronomy, is the time when the Sun enters the equinoctial line in the spring, about the 21st of March, making the nights and days of an equal length.

VERNILITY, S. [Lat.] servile, flattering behaviour.

VE/RREL, or **FE/RRULE**, S. [Fr.] a ferrule; a little brass, or iron ring, fixed round the end of a cane, or handle of a tool.

VERSATILE, Adj. [Lat.] changeable; variable; mutable; that may be turned round; easily applied to a new task.

VERSE, S. [Lat.] a line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables; a section, or a paragraph of a book; poetry.

To be **VE/RSED**, V. N. [Lat.] to be skilled in, or acquainted with.

VERSIFICATION, S. [Fr.] the art or practice of making verses.

VERSI/IFIER, S. [Fr.] one that makes verses; a paltry rhimer.

To **VER/SIFY**, V. N. [Fr.] to make verses. Actively, to relate in verse.

VE/RSION, [*ver/bin*] S. [Lat.] change; translation; change of direction.

VERSUT/LOQUENS, Adj. [Lat.] speaking subtilly.

VERT, S. [Fr.] any thing that bears a green leaf. In Heraldry, a green colour.

VE/RTEBRÆ, S. [Lat.] the back-bone, consisting of 24 pieces.

VE/RTEX, S. [Lat.] the zenith, or point over the head; the top of any thing.

VERTICAL, Adj. [Fr.] placed in the zenith, or over the head; placed perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICI/LLATE, Adj. [Lat.] in Botany, plants, whose flowers are intermixed with small leaves, growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of the stalks.

VERTI/CITY, S. [Lat.] rotation; circumvolution; the power of turning.

VERTI/GINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] giddy; rotatory.

VE/RTIGO, S. [Lat.] giddiness, or a disease wherein objects, though fixed, appear to turn round, attended with a fear of falling, and dimness of sight; a dizziness.

VERY, Adj. [Lat.] true; real; the same, or identical. Adverbially, in a great degree.

VE/SICA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, a bladder; any membranous substance in which a fluid is contained.

VESI/CATORY, S. [Lat.] a medicine which raises blisters in the skin.

VE/SICLE, [*vesikl*] S. [Lat.] a little bladder.

VE/SPER, S. [Lat.] the evening star; the evening.

VE/SPERS, S. [Lat.] in the Roman church, evening prayers.

VES.

VIC

VESPERTILIO, S. a name of the bat, as it appears only in the evening.

VE'SSEL, S. [Fr.] any thing in which liquors, or other things, are put; those parts of an animal body which contain the fluids; any vehicle by which things are conveyed on the water.

VEST, S. [Lat.] a garment.

To **VEST**, V. A. [Lat.] to dress; to make possessor of; to put into possession.

VE'STAL, S. [Lat.] a virgin consecrated to *Vesta*. Figuratively, a pure virgin.

VE'STIBULE, S. [Lat.] the porch, or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGATION, S. [Lat.] the act of tracing, seeking, or searching after.

VE'STIGE, S. [Lat.] a footstep or mark by which any thing may be traced.

VE'STMENT, S. [Lat.] a garment.

VE'STRY, S. [Lat.] a room in a church wherein the minister puts on his surplice, or stays till it is time to perform his function; an assembly of the heads of the parish. *Vestry Clerk* is an officer who keeps the accounts of the parish.

VE'STURE, S. [Lat.] a garment or robe; dress.

VETCH, S. [Lat.] chick-peas, a kind of pulse; tares.

VETERAN, Adj. [Lat.] long practised in war; long experienced.

VETERAN, S. an old soldier; one long experienced or practised in any thing.

To **VEX**, V. A. [Lat.] to make uneasy or angry; to torment; to harass; to disturb.

VE'XATION, S. the act of troubling, or state of being troubled; the cause of trouble or uneasiness.

U'FFCULME, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. W. of Wellington, with a market on Wednesday, and 3 fairs, on Wednesday before Good-Friday, July 6, and August 12, for cattle.

U'GLINESS, S. deformity; the quality of being disagreeable to the sight, or void of beauty; turpitude, moral depravity.

U'GLY, Adj. deformed; offensive to the sight; void of beauty.

VIAL, S. [Gr.] a small bottle.

V'AND, S. [Fr.] food; meat dressed.

VIA'TICUM, S. [Lat.] provision for a journey. In the Romish church, the last rites performed to fit a person for death.

To **VIBRATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to brandish, or move to and fro with a quick motion; to make to quiver. Neuterly, to play up and down, or to and fro, alternately; to quiver, to swing.

VIBRATION, S. the act of moving to and fro, or upwards and downwards alternately.

VICAR, S. [Lat.] one who possesses an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one

VIE

who performs the duty of another.

VI'CARAGE, S. [Lat.] the cure or benefice of a vicar.

VICA'RIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] deputed; delegated; acting by commission.

VICE, S. [Lat.] an action contrary to the laws of virtue; a fault; the fool, or punchinello, of old shows; a kind of small iron press, used in holding any thing fast, and moving by screws, from *viji*, Belg. Gripe; grasp. *Vice*, in composition, is derived from the Latin, and signifies one who acts instead of a superior, or is the second in command; as, *Vice Chancellor*, one who governs an university under the Chancellor.

VICEGE'RENT, S. a deputy; a lieutenant.

VICE-ROY, S. one who governs in place of a king with regal authority.

VICI'NITY, S. [Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood.

VI'CIOUS, [*visibious*] Adj. committing actions contrary to virtue; addicted to vice.

VI'CIOUSNESS, [*visibiousness*] S. wickedness; faultiness.

VICI'SSITUDE, S. [Lat.] regular change, wherein things return in succession; revolution.

VIC'TIM, S. [Lat.] a sacrifice; something slain in sacrifice; something destroyed.

VIC'TOR, S. [Lat.] It is observed that this word is generally followed by *over*, or *at*, and rarely by *of* a conqueror; one who gains the advantage in any contest.

VICIO'RIOUS, Adj. [Fr.] having obtained conquest, or the advantage; producing or betokening conquest.

VI'CTORY, S. [Lat.] conquest; success in any contest; triumph.

VI'CTRESS, S. a female who conquers.

To **VI'CTUAL**, [*vitil*] V. A. to furnish with provisions.

VI'CTUALS, [*vitilz*] S. [Fr.] meat; food; sustenance.

VI'CTUALLER, [*vitler*] S. [Fr.] a publican; one who furnishes or provides provisions; a ship that carries provisions for a fleet.

VI'DAME, S. in France, the judge of a bishop's secular jurisdiction.

VIDE'LICET, Adv. [Lat.] to wit; that is: usually written contractedly thus, *viz.*

VIDU'ITY, S. [Lat.] widowhood; the state of a woman who has buried her husband.

To **VIE**, V. A. [the etymology is uncertain] to shew or practise in opposition or competition. Neuterly, to contest for superiority. To emulate, followed by *with*.

To **VIEW**, [*vev*] V. A. [Fr.] to survey, or look on by way of examination or curiosity; to look at; to see.

VIEW, [*vw*] S. a prospect; sight; survey;

VIN

survey; the reach of sight; appearance or shew; exhibition, or display to the mind; intension or design; prospect of interest. **SYNON.** *View* and *prospect*, in my opinion, differ in this; that the former implies a sight more extensive than the latter.

VIGIL, S. [Lat.] a watch, or devotions paid to saints while other persons are generally at rest; the fast kept before a holiday.

VIGILANCE, S. [Lat.] forbearance of sleep; watchfulness.

VIGILANT, Adj. [Lat.] watchful; circumspect; attentive.

VIGOROUS, Adj. [Lat.] full of strength and life; stout; lively; strong; energetic.

VIGOUR, S. [Lat.] strength, force, or power of body or mind; energy.

VILE, Adj. [Lat.] base; mean; despicable; wicked; fordid; worthless. **SYNON.** Uselessness, and little or no value, make a thing *vile*. Defect, and loss of merit, render it *bad*. A *vile* man is contemptible; a *bad* man is condemnable. In speaking of useful things, as stuffs, linen, &c. the word *vile* rises on that of *bad*.

VILENESS, S. [Lat.] meanness; baseness; wickedness.

To **VILIFY**, V. A. to debase; to defame, or endeavour to make contemptible.

VILL, S. [Lat.] a village; or a small collection of house. Little in use.

VILLA, S. [Lat.] a country seat.

VILLAGE, S. [Fr.] a small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

VILLAGER, S. an inhabitant of a village.

VILLAIN, S. [Fr.] a bondman, or servant; one who holds of another by base tenure; a wicked and base wretch.

VILLANOUS, Adj. base; vile; wicked; sorry: used sometimes to heighten the idea of any thing low and base.

VILLANY, S. wickedness; baseness; depravity.

VILLANAGE, S. the state of a villain; base servitude. Infamy; baseness.

VILLOUS, Adj. [Lat.] rough; shaggy.

VIMINEOUS, Adj. made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, Adj. [Lat.] conquerable; that may be overcome.

VINCTURE, S. a binding.

VINCULUM, S. Lat. in Mathematics, is a character in form of a line or stroke, drawn over a factor, divisor, or dividend, when compounded of several letters or quantities, to connect them, and shew they are to be multiplied, or divided, &c. together by the other term. Thus $d + a \times b - c$, shews that d is to be multiplied into $a + b - c$.

To **VINDICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to justify from any charge or accusation ef-

VIR

fectually; to revenge; to avenge.

VINDICATION, S. [Fr.] defence; apology; justification; assertion.

VINDICATIVE, or **VINDICTIVE**, Adj. given to revenge; revengeful.

VINDICATOR, S. one who justifies from a charge or accusation; a defender; an assertor.

VINDICTIVENESS, S. revengefulness.

VINE, S. [Lat.] the plant which bears the grape.

VINEGAR, S. [Fr.] wine, or other liquors growing sour; any thing sour.

VINEYARD, S. [Sax.] ground planted with vines.

VINNET, S. a kind of border or flower, used by printers at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c.

VINOUS, Adj. [Lat.] having the qualities of, or resembling, wine.

VINTAGE, S. [Fr.] the season for making wine; the produce of wine for the year.

VINTNER, S. [Lat.] one who sells wine; a tavern-keeper.

VIOL, S. a stringed instrument of music.

VIOLACEOUS, Adj. resembling violets.

To **VIOLATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to injure or hurt; to infringe; to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish; to deflower.

VIOLATION, S. infringement, or injury of something sacred; a rape; the act of deflowering.

VIOLATOR, S. [Fr.] one who infringes or injures something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, S. [Lat.] force; unjust application of strength; an assault; murder; vehemence; outrage; injury; ravishment.

VIOLENT, Adj. [Lat.] forcible; acting with force or great strength; produced by force; not natural; not voluntary; murderous.

VIOLENTLY, Adv. forcibly; vehemently.

VIOLET, S. [Fr.] a plant bearing a sweet scented flower.

VIOLET, Adj. purple.

VIOLIN, S. [Fr.] a fiddle; a musical instrument well known.

VIOLONCELLO, S. a small bass violin, just half as big as a common bass violin in length, &c. and used to play a bass upon with a common bass violin or viol.

VIPER, S. [Lat.] a poisonous reptile of the serpent kind; any thing mischievous.

VIPEROUS, Adj. belonging to a viper.

VIRAGO, S. [Lat.] a female warrior; a masculine woman.

VIRENT, Adj. [Lat.] green; not faded.

VIRGE, S. [Lat.] a dean's mace.

VIRGIN, S. [Lat.] a maid; a woman who has had no carnal commerce with man; any thing not used or soiled.

VIRGIN,

VIR

VIRGIN, Adj. maidenly; belonging to a virgin.

VIRGINAL, S. [generally pronounced in the plural] a musical instrument, so called because used by young ladies.

VIRGINIA, S. a British colony of North America, first discovered by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, and had its name from our Virgin Queen. It is very happily situated, with the river Potomack on the N. E. separating it from Maryland and the Atlantic ocean on the E. Carolina on the S. and the Apalachian mountains on the W. which divide it from that vast tract called Louisiana. On the W. side of Chesapeake-bay, it extends from lat. 36 deg. 13 min. to 39 deg. 30 min. N. but on the E. side only from Cape Charles in lat. 37 deg. 13 min. to 28 deg. N. Its breadth, so far as planted, is about 100 miles; but to the westward it has no boundary. The N. and W. winds here are either very sharp and piercing, or stormy; and the S. and S. E. hazy or sultry. Snow falls in great quantities, but seldom lies above two days; and the same may be said of the frost, the winters in this country being generally dry and clear. The spring is earlier than ours; May and June are very pleasant, July and August sultry, but September has prodigious rains. The land produces rice, hemp, Indian corn, flax, silk, cotton, and wild grapes; but the staple commodity of Virginia is tobacco, to which the planters postpone every thing else. Virginia contains 54 parishes and churches, 30 or 40 of which have ministers, with chapels of ease in those of larger extent: the maintenance of each minister is settled at 1600 pounds of tobacco per annum, besides perquisites. At Middle-plantation, or Williamsburgh, there is a college.

VIRGINITY, S. [Lat.] the state of a woman that has not known man; maidenhead.

VIRIDITY, S. [Lat.] greenness.

VIRILE, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or becoming a man.

VIRILITY, S. manhood; power of procreation.

VIRTUAL, Adj. [Fr.] having the efficacy, though not the sensible or material part.

VIRTUALLY, Adv. in effect, though not formally.

VIRTUE, S. [Lat.] a habit of acting agreeable to the rules of morality, which improves and perfects the possessor; moral goodness; moral excellence; a medicinal quality or efficacy; power; excellence; the third order of angels in the celestial hierarchy. Cardinal virtues, among Moralists, are, prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.

VIRTUOSO, S. [Ital.] a man skilled

VIS

in antique and natural curiosities, painting, statuary, and architecture; a person employed in quaint and curious, rather than useful studies.

VIRTUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] morally good; chaste; efficacious; having medicinal qualities.

VIRULENCE, or **VIRULENCY**, S. [from **VIRULENT**] acrimony of temper; malignity; bitterness; mental poison.

VIRULENT, Adj. [Lat.] poisonous; venomous. Poisoned in mind; bitter; malignant.

VISAGE, [*vizage*] S. [Fr.] the countenance, face, or look.

VISCERA, S. the entrails or bowels.

VISCERAL, or **VISCEROUS**, Adj. belonging to the bowels.

To **VISCERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to embowel, or take out the bowels.

VISCID, Adj. [Lat.] glutinous; tenacious.

VISCO'SITY, or **VISCIDITY**, S. clamminess; a gluish or sticking quality; glutinousness, tenacity; ripeness; glutinous substance.

VISCOUNT, [*viscount*] S. [Fr.] an order or dignity next to an earl: it was an ancient title (*viz.* sheriff), but a modern one as a dignity, being never mentioned as such before the reign of Henry VI.

VISCOUNTESS, [*viscountess*] S. the wife of a viscount.

VISCOUS, Adj. [Lat.] sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

VISIBILITY, [*visibility*] S. [Lat.] the quality of being seen; conspicuousness.

VISIBLE, [*visibil*] Adj. to be perceived by the eye. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

VISIBLY, [*visibly*] Adv. [Lat.] in such a manner as to be seen and perceived.

VISION, [*vizion*] S. [Lat.] sight; the act or faculty of seeing; a supernatural appearance; spectre; phantom. **SYNON.** *Vision* passes inwardly in the mind, and is supposed to be only an action of the imagination; an *apparition* strikes the senses outwardly, and is supposed to be an external object.

VISIONARY, [*vizionary*] Adj. imaginary; affected by phantoms, or imaginary impressions.

To **VISIT**, [*vizit*] V. A. [Lat.] to go to see. In Scripture, to send good or evil in reward or punishment. To take a survey or inspection of, as a bishop.

VISIT, [*vizit*] S. [Fr.] the act of going to see another.

VISITATION, [*vizitábon*] S. [Fr.] the act of visiting; object of visits; the survey or inspection performed by a bishop in his diocese, to examine into the state of the church; any calamity afflicting a nation; communication of divine love.

V I Z

VISITOR, [*vizitor*] S. [Fr.] one appointed to visit a monastery or religious house.

VISOR, [though written likewise *visard*, *visar*, *vizard*, and *vizor*; Johnson prefers *visor*, because both nearest to *visus*, Lat. and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word; *visiere*, Fr.] a mask used to disfigure or disguise.

VISTA, S. [Ital.] a view; or prospect through a wood, &c. an avenue.

VISUAL, [*vizual*] Adj. [Fr.] used in fight; belonging or conducive to fight.

VITAL, Adj. [Lat.] contributing to, necessary to, containing life, or being the seat of life; essential.

VITALITY, S. [Lat.] the property or power of subsisting in life.

VITALS, S. [without a singular] parts necessary or essential to life.

To **VITIATE**, [*visitate*] V. A. [Lat.] to corrupt, debase, or spoil.

VITIATION, [*visitiatio*] S. the act of debasing, spoiling, or deflowering; depravation; corruption.

To **VITILIGATE**, V. N. [Lat.] to detract; to cavil; to contend in law.

VITIOUS, Adj. See VICIOUS.

VITREOUS, Adj. [Lat.] glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

VITRIFICATION, S. the act of turning any thing to glass by the force of fire.

To **VITRIFY**, V. A. [Lat.] to turn to glass. Neuterly, to become glass.

VITRIOL, S. [Lat.] a kind of mineral salt.

VITULINE, Adj. [Lat.] of, or belonging to a calf.

VITUPERATION, S. blame; censure.

VIVACIOUS, [*vivacious*] Adj. [Lat.] long lived; sprightly; active; gay; lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, [*vivaciousness*] or **VIVACITY**, S. [Fr.] sprightliness; liveliness; briskness; longevity.

VIVENCY, S. manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

VIVES, S. [Fr.] a disease in horses.

VIVID, Adj. [Lat.] lively; quick; striking; sprightly; active; vigorous.

VIVIDNESS, S. liveliness; briskness; vigour.

To **VIVIFICATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to quicken or give life.

VIVIFICATION, S. the act of enlivening or quickening.

To **VIVIFY**, V. A. [Fr.] to quicken or enliven; to animate.

VIVIPAROUS, Adj. [Lat.] bringing forth its young alive; opposed to oviparous.

VIXEN, S. [Skinner derives it from *Bitin*, and that from *Bitchin*, a snarling bitch] a woman who is both subtle and abusive; a froward child.

VIZ. [the contraction of *videlicet*] to wit.

U M B

VIZARD, S. See VISOR.

VIZIER, S. [properly *vazier*] the prime minister of the Turkish empire.

UKRAIN, a large country of Europe; bounded on the N. by Poland and Moscow; on the S. by Little Tartary, and the country of the Ockzakow-Tartars; and on the W. by Moldavia. This country is crossed by the river Nieper, or Boristhenes, which divides it into two parts. It is inhabited by the refuse of several nations, who came from the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, among whom are Poles, Russians, Hungarians, Turks, and Tartars, who, however, pretend to be Christians. They are usually Cossacks, are noted for their cruelties, and there is no sort of crime they are not ready to commit: however, these Cossacks are distinguished into two sorts, the Zaporavians, and the Donskians, which last have always been tributary to the Russian empire.

ULCER, S. [Lat.] in surgery, is a solution of the soft parts of the animal, together with the skin, produced by some internal cause, as an inflammation, abscess, or acrimonious humour, a sore of some continuance; not a new wound.

To **ULCERATE**, V. A. [Lat.] to affect with sores or ulcers.

ULCERATION, S. [Lat.] breaking out in sores or ulcers; ulcer; sore.

ULCEROUS, Adj. [Lat.] belonging to, or full of sores or ulcers.

ULIGINOUS, [*uliginosus*] Adj. [Lat.] slimy; muddy.

ULLAGE, S. in gauging, is so much of a cask, or other vessel, as it wants of being full.

ULPHO, a village in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Monday before Easter, and July 5, for cloth and yarn.

ULTIMATE, Adj. [Lat.] intended to an end; last in a train of consequences; final; last.

ULTRAMARINE, Adj. [Lat.] from beyond sea; being beyond sea; foreign; transmarine.

ULTRAMARINE, S. among Painters, the finest sort of blue colour, produced from the calcination of *lapis lazuli*.

ULTRONEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] spontaneous; voluntary.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancashire with a market on Mondays, and two fairs on Holy-Thurday, and the first Thursday after October 23, for pedlars ware. The country people call it Oustrey, and it is 18 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 10 N. N. W. of London.

ULULATION, S. howling like a dog or wolf.

UMBELS, S. among Botanists, are round tufts or heads of certain plants thick together, and all of the same height.

U N A

U'MBER, or **U'MBRE**, S. is a kind of dry dusky-coloured earth, which, diluted with water, serves to make a dark brown colour, called a hair-colour.

UMBI'LICAL, Adj. [Lat.] pertaining to the navel.

U'MBRAGE, S. [Lat.] a shade, a skreen of trees; a shadow; resentment, offence, suspicious of offence.

UMBRA'GEOUS, Adj. [Fr.] shady; yielding shade.

UMBRE'LLA, S. [Lat.] a skreen from the sun or rain; a fan; a shade.

U'MPIRAGE, S. the power of deciding a controversy; the power of an umpire; arbitration.

U'MPIRE, S. [derived by Minshew and Skinner from *un pere*, a father, Fr.] an arbitrator, or one chosen to decide a dispute.

UN, in composition, implies negation, contrariety, and dissolution, or the not being so and so, together with the destroying of something already done. Before Adjectives, it signifies not, or a negation of their quality; and before verbs, it implies, that something is denied or destroyed which has been done or said before. This particle is borrowed from the Goths and Saxons, who used it in the same sense; and is almost placed at will before an adjective or verb. All the instances of this kind of composition it is thought unnecessary to insert; but we have collected a number sufficient to explain it.

UNABA'SHED, Adj. not confounded; not athamed.

UNABLE, Adj. wanting ability; incapable; weak; impotent.

UNABSO'LVED, Adj. not freed; not acquitted.

UNACCE'PTABLE, Adj. unpleasing; disagreeable; not welcome.

UNACCE'PTED, Adj. not received.

UNACCOU'NTABLE, Adj. inexplicable; unreasonable; not to be accounted for; irregular; not to be controlled; not subject.

UNACCOU'NTABLENESS, S. unreasonableness; intricacy.

UNACCU'STOMED, Adj. not used; not habituated; unusual.

UNACQUAINTED, Adj. ignorant; not knowing.

UNA'CTIVE, Adj. idle; sluggish; without employment; not brisk; not busy; having no efficacy.

UNADVISED, Adj. rash; without thinking or deliberating; imprudent; indiscreet.

UNAFFE'CTED, Adj. free from affectation; real; natural; open; candid; sincere; not mentally touched.

UNAFFE'CTING, Adj. not interesting; not touching the passions; not pathetic.

U N B

UNA'LIENTABLE, Adj. not to be made over to another; not transferrable.

UNALTERABLE, Adj. fixed; settled; not to be altered; unchangeable; immutable.

UNA'MIABLE, Adj. disagreeable; not to be desired or coveted.

UNANIMITY, [*eunanimity*] S. [Lat.] concord; agreement; conformity, or union of sentiments.

UNA'NIMOUS, [*eunanimous*] Adj. of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

UNANSWERABLE, Adj. that cannot be denied, or answered; not to be refuted.

UNAPPE'ASED, [*unappeezed*] Adj. not pacified.

UNAPPRO'ACHABLE, Adj. not to be come near; inaccessible.

UNA'RMED, Adj. naked; without defence, or armour; disarmed.

UNA'SKED, Adj. not required; not sought.

UNASSI'STED, Adj. without help.

UNATTAI'NABLE, Adj. not to be come at, or obtained.

UNATTE'MPTED, Adj. never tried at; never endeavoured; not assayed.

UNATTE'NDED, Adj. having no attendants; unaccompanied.

UNAVOI'DABLE, Adj. not to be prevented, or shunned; inevitable.

UNAWA'RE, or **UNAWA'RES**, Adv. unexpected; not looked for; suddenly.

To **UNBA'R**, V. A. to remove the bolt of a door; to unbolt.

UNBECOMING, Adj. not consistent with decency and good manners; indecorous, indecent; unsuitable.

UNBELIE'VER, S. an infidel; one that denies the truth of the christian religion.

UNBELIE'VING, Adj. difficult to be convinced; incredulous; diffident; infidel; incredulous.

To **UNBE'ND**, V. A. to loosen or slacken; to relax; to remit; to ease; to refresh the mind. To *unbend a cable*, is, among mariners, to take it from the anchor.

UNBENE'VOLENT, Adj. inhuman; unfavourable; unfriendly; unkind.

UNBEWAI'LED, Adj. unlamented.

UNBI'ASSED, Adj. unprejudiced; impartial.

UNBI'DDEN, Adj. not desired; uninvited; spontaneous; uncommanded.

UNBLA'MEABLE, Adj. innocent; irreproachable; inculpable.

UNBLA'MEABLENESS, S. innocence; freedom from guilt.

To **UNBO'SOM**, V. N. to lay open one's mind; to disclose.

UND

UNBOU'NDED, Adj. unrestrained; having no bounds; unlimited; infinite; interminable.

UNCANO'NICAL, Adj. not agreeing with the canons of the church.

To **UNCA'SE**, V. A. to take out of a case; to skin; to flay.

UNCE'RTAIN, Adj. doubtful.

UNCE'RTAINTY, S. doubtfulness; contingency; something unknown.

UNCHA'NGEABLE, Adj. immutable.

UNCHA'RITABLE, Adj. void of charity.

UNCHA'STE, Adj. lewd, libidinous; not continent.

UN'CIAL, [*únfial*] S. is an epithet given by Antiquaries to certain large sized letters, anciently used in inscriptions and epitaphs.

UN'CLE, [*únkl*] S. the father's or mother's brother.

UNCLE'AN, [*unkléén*] Adj. foul; lecherous; polluted.

UNCO'MMON, Adj. not usual; not frequent.

UNCO'UTH, [*unkoótb*] Adj. odd; strange; unusual; unaccustomed.

UNCO'UTHNESS, [*unkoótbness*] S. oddness; strangeness.

UN'CTION, [*únkshon*] S. [Fr.] is the act of anointing, or rubbing with oil or other fatty matter. In matters of Religion, it is used for the characters conferred on sacred things, by anointing them with oil. The Hebrews anointed both their kings and high-priests at the ceremony of their inauguration. The unction of kings is supposed to be a ceremony introduced very late among Christian princes. In the ancient Christian church, unction always accompanied baptism and confirmation. Extreme unction, or anointing persons in the article of death, was also practised by the ancient christians, in compliance with the precept of St. James, Chap. v. 12, 14. And the Romish church have advanced it to the dignity of a sacrament.

UN'CTUOUS, Adj. [Fr.] fat; clammy; oily.

UNCU'LTVATED, Adj. untilled; not improved; unpolite; not civilized; not instructed.

UNCU'STOMED, Adj. not having paid the duties to the king.

UNDAU'NTED, Adj. not frightened; firm; resolute; intrepid.

UNDAU'NTEDNESS, S. intrepidity; courage.

UNDE'CAGON, S. a figure of eleven sides and angles.

U'NDER, Prep. [Sax.] in a state of subjection; beneath; below; in a less degree or quantity; with the shew or appearance of; in a state of oppression, depression, or protection; in a state of subordination.

UND

U'NDER, Adv. in a state of subjection. Less, opposed to *over* or *more*. Inferior; subordinate: in the last sense it is generally used in composition, as well as in those of *below* or *beneath*.

To **UNDERGO**, V. A. to suffer; to sustain.

UNDERHA'ND, Adv. in a secret and clandestine manner.

UNDERHA'ND, Adj. secret; sly; clandestine.

U'NDERLING, S. an inferior; a mean person.

To **UNDERM'INE**, V. A. to make hollow underneath; to circumvent; to supplant.

U'NDERMOST, Adj. lowest.

UNDERNE'ATH, [*undernétb*] Adv. below; beneath.

U'NDER-PLOT, S. in Dramatic Poetry, a by-plot, a subordinate intrigue; a clandestine scheme.

To **UNDER-RA'TE**, V. A. to undervalue; to set a price under the worth.

To **UNDERSE'LL**, V. A. to sell for less than the worth; to sell cheaper.

To **UNDERSTA'ND**, V. A. [preter *understood*. Sax.] to have a perfect knowledge, or proper idea of; to comprehend or conceive. Neuterly, to be informed.

UNDERSTA'NDING, S. that power of the mind by which we arrive at a proper idea or judgment of things; knowledge, judgment; correspondence; skill; communication.

To **UNDERTA'KE**, V. A. [pret. *undertook*, part. pass. *undertaken*] to attempt or engage in; to engage with, or attack. Neuterly, to assume any business or province; to venture; to promise, or warrant, after *dare*.

UNDERTA'KER, S. a manager of some great work; a person who provides the necessities for a trial.

UNDERTA'KING, S. a design formed; enterprize; attempt; engagement.

U'NDER-TRE'ASURER, S. an officer subordinate to the treasurer, who is to check up the king's treasure, and see it carried to the treasury.

To **UNDERVA'LU**, V. A. to value less than a thing is worth; to slight.

U'NDERWALD, a canton in Switzerland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S. by the mountains of Brunick, which part it from the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the canton of Lucern. Is is about 25 miles in length and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts. It has no towns nor bailiwicks, and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in the lake.

U N I

small lakes. They are all Roman Catholics; and the grand council is composed of 58 members.

UNDERWOOD, S. any wood that is not reckoned timber; coppice.

UNDERWOOD, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

To **UNDERWORK**, V. A. to work cheaper; to labour less than enough; to supplant.

To **UNDERWRITE**, V. A. to write under something else.

UNDERWRITER, S. in Commerce, one who undertakes to insure goods, ships, &c. for a stipulated premium.

UNDESIGNING, [*undesining*] Adj. well-meaning; honest; sincere; guiltless.

UNDISCIPLINED, Adj. not reduced to order; not trained; not taught; uninstructed.

To **UNDO**, V. A. [*preter undid*, part. pass. *undone*] to ruin; to destroy; to loose; to unravel; to change.

To **UNDULATE**, V. A. to make to roll like waves; to drive backward and forward. Neuterly, to play as waves in curls.

UNDULATION, S. [*Fr.*] a motion like that of waves.

UNDUTIFUL, or **UNDUTEOUS**, Adj. disobedient; rebellious; behaving with irreverence; not performing duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, S. disobedience; behaviour inconsistent with the respect we owe our superiors or parents.

UNEASINESS, [*uneasiness*] S. inconvenience; trouble; disquiet; perplexity.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, [*unexceptionable*] Adj. irreproachable; not liable to objection.

To **UNFOLD**, V. A. to expand; to spread; to display; to open; to explain; to tell; discover; reveal.

UNGAUN, Adj. awkward.

UNGO'DLY, Adj. negligent of God and his laws; impious; wicked; irreligious.

UNGUENT, S. [*Lat.*] ointment.

UNHAPPY, Adj. miserable; wretched; distressed; calamitous.

UNI, in composition is borrowed from the Latin, and implies one, or single; as *unicorn*, a beast with a single horn, from *unum* and *cornu*, Lac.

UNICORN, S. a beast that has only one horn; likewise a bird.

UNIFORM, Adj. [*Lat.*] regular; even; having all its forms alike.

UNIFORM, S. dress peculiar to the different corps of an army.

UNIFORMLY, Adv. regularly; after one manner.

UNIFORMITY, S. [*Lat.*] evenness; conformity; agreement in all its

U N I

parts; of the same shape and fashion.

U'NION, S. [*Lat.*] the act of joining two or more, so as to make them one; concord; conjunction. In an ecclesiastical sense, it denotes a combining or consolidating two churches into one. In a more eminent sense, it signifies the act whereby the two separate kingdoms, England and Scotland, were incorporated into one, under the title of the kingdom of Great Britain; which was effected in the year 1707.

U'NISON, S. a string that is in the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

U'NIT, S. one; that which has the first place of numbers in vulgar arithmetic.

UNITARIAN, S. a heretic who denies the unity of the godhead in three persons; a Socinian.

To **UNI'TE**, V. A. [*Lat.*] to join so as to make one; to make to agree; to join. Neuterly, to concur; to coalesce; to grow into one.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, are seven in all, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overijssel, Gropingen, and Friesland. They are no more than 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and their situation is very indifferent; for the soil is marly, and a great part covered with water and ice in the winter; inasmuch, that in the spring they are forced to drain off the water to dry the land. The air is gross and unhealthy on account of the exhalations. The water is generally bad, and their fires are commonly made of peat, which they dig out of the spongy land. The numerous canals which are cut to drain the land are very commodious for travelling from one place to another in boats, and in the winter they slide from one place to another with incredible swiftness, by means of skates, in which exercise the women are as skilful as the men. The thickness of the air, which is prejudicial to health, seems to contribute to fatten their cattle; and their milk, butter, and cheese, are excellent. The inhabitants are robust, laborious, patient, free, open, affable, and pleasant in conversation. They are all politicians, not excepting the women and servants: however, the boors, and especially the sailors, are very rude, clownish, and nasty. A Dutchman is naturally phlegmatic, and slow to anger; but when heated, is not easily appeased. The women are well made, handy, neat, even to an excess, but imperious, and jealous of their rights with regard to the management of affairs, inasmuch that when a husband abuses his wife, they can easily bring him to reason by shutting him up in a house of correction. The principal virtue of this nation is frugality; and they are contented with

with moderate meals at all times, and never make extravagant feasts. Very often a biscuit, with a bit of butter, cheese, or a herring, and a glass of beer or brandy, suffices them for a repast. The United Provinces are an allied body, the foundation of whose union was laid in 1579. It is a free republic, that acknowledges no other sovereign but God. This independence was acknowledged by other nations at the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Each of these seven provinces is a separate republic, who govern themselves by their own laws and customs, and the supreme government belongs to the seven provinces conjointly, and is administered by different councils. The chief of these is composed of their high mightinesses the States General, who are the deputies of each of the seven provinces, and who generally assemble at the Hague. It is lawful for each province to send one or more deputies, though they can give but one voice. This council does not always sit, and yet they change the president every week. The other councils are, the council of state, the board of accounts, the council of the grand admiralty, the council of Brabant, which assemble at the Hague, and the council of Flanders, which meet at Middleburg in Zealand. The highest office in this country is the stadtholder; for he is at the same time governor general of the Seven United Provinces, captain-general, and grand-admiral. This high office has been made hereditary in the family of Nassau. The forces of the United Provinces, in times of peace, are about 35,000 men, for guards and garrisons, and for their men of war. In time of war they may be about 50,000; but if occasion requires, they can raise 80,000. With regard to sea affairs, they have very good mariners of their own. In times of peace they usually had 30 men of war to serve as convoys, which were ready to raise their anchors at the first signal; but of late their naval force has been greatly neglected, and they have suffered their principal vessels almost to rot in their harbours. With regard to their merchantships, they have always great numbers, and are generally said to have had 25,000 large vessels, and 300,000 small ones of different kinds. The revenues of this republic are raised by taxes, duties, and excises, paid by all the inhabitants in general, inasmuch that there is not a dish of meat brought to the table, but what is said to be taxed ten times over. The duties upon merchandises bring in considerable sums; but these must be always in proportion to their trade. From these, and other resources, the Dutch are said to raise annually between two and 3,000,000 l. sterling in time of peace; and in the time of war they have generally a poll-tax, a land-tax, and hearth-money,

which considerably increase the revenue. With regard to their religion, there is no sect in the world but what is tolerated, inasmuch that there are said to be 72 in all; however, none but those of the established religion, which is the reformed, are permitted to be concerned in state-affairs.

U'NITY, S. the state of being but one; concord; conjunction; uniformity.

UNIVERSAL, Adj. [Lat.] general; catholic; extending to all; total; whole; comprising all particulars.

UNIVERSE, S. [Lat.] the whole system of created beings and things.

UNIVERSITY, S. [Lat.] a school, or collection of colleges, where all the liberal arts are taught.

UNI/VOCAL, Adj. [Lat.] having but one meaning; regular; certain; not equivocal.

To **UNKENNEL**, V. A. in Hunting, to drive or force from a hole or retreat.

To **UNLACE**, V. A. to undo a lace. To *unlace a coney*, in Carving, is to cut it up.

UNLAWFUL, Adj. contrary to law; illegal.

UNLESS, Conjunct. except; if not.

UNLUCKY, Adj. unfortunate; unhappy; ill-omened; slightly mischievous.

To **UNMOOR**, V. A. among Mariners, to weigh anchor, in order to put to sea.

UNPRECEDENTED, Adj. not justifiable by any example.

UNPROFITABLE, Adj. useless; without advantage.

UNRECLAIMED, Adj. not reformed; unturned. In Falconry, untamed; wild.

UNRIGHTEOUS, [unrighteous] Adj. wicked; sinful; bad; unjust.

UNSAVOURY, Adj. tasteless; fetid; disgusting; ill-tasted.

UNSEASONABLE, [unseasonable] Adj. not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; late; as, *an unreasonable time of night*.

UNSEEMLY, Adj. unbecoming; indecent.

UNSKILFUL, Adj. wanting art or knowledge.

UNSTEADY, [unsteady] Adj. inconstant; variable.

UNTHANKFUL, Adj. ungrateful.

To **UNTRUSS**, V. A. to ungird or untie. To *untruss a point*, signifies to unbutton the breeches, in order to ease the body.

UNWARY, Adj. imprudent; precipitant; incautious; heedless.

UNWHOLESOME, Adj. insalubrious; tainted; corrupted.

UNWORTHY, Adj. wanting merit; not adequate; unbecoming; mean.

VOCABULARY, S. [Lat.] a book containing a collection of words with their

their explications; a word-book; a lexicon.

VOCAL, Adj. [Lat.] having a voice; uttered or sounded by the voice.

VOCATION, S. [Lat.] a summons; a trade, employment; the secret calling of God to any particular office.

VOCATIVE, S. [Lat.] in Grammar, that case of a noun which we use when we call or speak to a person.

VOCIFERATION, S. [Lat.] clamour; outcry.

VOGUE, [*vog*] S. [Fr.] fashion; mode; or general custom.

VOICE, S. [Lat.] a sound produced in the throat and mouth of an animal, by which he communicates his ideas; a vote; suffrage; opinion. In Grammar, a circumstance in verbs, whereby they are distinguished into active, passive, &c.

VOID, Adj. [Fr.] empty, vacant; containing nothing; vain or ineffectual; null; vacuum; unsupplied, or having no possessor; destitute of substance; unreal.

VOID, S. an empty space; vacancy; vacuum.

To **VOID**, V. A. [Fr.] to quit or leave empty; to vacate; to emit or pour out; to annul or nullify.

VOIDER, S. a basket or trough in which meat and other things are carried from table.

VOITURE, S. [Fr.] carriage.

VO'LANT, Adj. [Lat.] flying or passing through the air; nimble.

VO'LATILE, Adj. [Lat.] flying or passing through the air; spirituous, or dissipating in the air; lively; fickle.

VOLE, S. [Fr.] in Gaming, a stake wherein a person plays alone, and undertakes to win all the tricks.

VOLCA'NO, S. [Lat.] a burning mountain.

VOLUTION, S. [Lat.] the act of willing; inclination; the power of choice exerted.

VOLLEY, S. [Fr.] a discharge or flight of shot; a burst; emission of many at a time.

VOLT, or **VOLTE**, S. in the Manege, is a round or circular tread; or a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLUBILITY, S. [Fr.] act of rolling; aptness to roll; activity of tongue; fluency of speech; mutability.

VO'UBLE, Adj. [Lat.] formed so as to roll easily; rolling. Fluent of speech. Nimble, active, applied to the tongue.

VOLUME, S. [Lat.] something rolled up; as much as is rolled or convolved at once; a book, alluding to the ancient method of rolling manuscripts on a staff, **SYNON.** A volume may contain many books. A book may make many volumes.

The binding, properly, distinguishes the volumes; and the division of the work, the books.

VOLU'MINOUS, Adj. consisting of many volumes; consisting of many convolutions or complications; copious, diffusive.

VO'LUNTARILY, Adv. willingly; freely; without compulsion; spontaneously.

VO'LUNTARINESS, S. willingness.

VO'LUNTARY, Adj. [Lat.] done by a motion of the will; free from compulsion; willing; acting by choice; spontaneous.

VO'LUNTARY, S. a volunteer; a piece of music played at will, without any settled rule; generally applied to the pieces played at church between the psalms and the first lesson.

VOLUNTE'ER, S. a soldier who enters of his own accord, or serves without pay.

VOLU'PTUOUS, Adj. [Lat.] given to excess of pleasure; sensual; luxurious.

VOLU'TE, S. [Fr.] a member of a column representing a spiral scroll.

VO'MICA, S. an encysted tumour in the lungs.

To **VO'MIT**, V. N. [Lat.] to discharge from the stomach by the mouth; to throw up with violence. Actively, to throw up from the stomach.

VORA'CIOUS, [*voráphicus*] Adj. [Lat.] greedy; ravenous; immoderately eager after food.

VORA'CITY, S. greediness; gluttony; ravenousness.

VO'RTEX, S. [Lat.] any thing whirled round. In meteorology, a whirl-wind, or a sudden and rapid motion of the air in circles; also an eddy, or whirlpool.

VO'TARY, S. [Lat.] one devoted, as by a vow, to any particular religion or opinion, &c. a votarist; one devoted to any person.

VOTE, S. [Lat.] a voice or suffrage.

To **VOTE**, V. A. to chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage; to give by vote or suffrage.

VO'TIVE, Adj. given by vow.

To **VOUCH**, V. A. [Norm.] to call to witness; to attest, maintain, or support. Neuterly, to bear witness, or give testimony.

VOU'CHER, S. one who gives witness to any thing; any thing used in evidence, or as a proof; a document.

To **VOUCHSAFE**, [usually pronounced *vonsáse*] to permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend. The first sense is seldom used. Neuterly, to deign; condescend, yield.

VOW, [the *ow* pron. as in *now*] S. [Lat.] any promise made to a divine power; a solemn promise generally relating to matrimony.

To **VOW**, V. A. [Lat.] to give or dedicate

dicate to a religious use by solemn promise. Neuterly, to make vows, or solemn promises, or declarations.

VOW'EL, S. [Fr.] a letter which forms a complete sound by itself.

VOY'AGE, S. [Fr.] any distance passed, or to be passed, by water; distinguished in English from any distance travelled by land, which is then called a *journey*; the practice of travelling.

UP, Adv. [Sax.] aloft, high, opposed to *down*; out of bed, or arisen from a seat; in a state of preferment, climbing, insurrection, of being erected or built; from younger to elder years. *Up and down*, here and there; dispersedly; backward and forward. *Up with* is used to express the raising any thing to strike with.

UP, Interject. is used to exhort a person to rise from a seat or bed; or to rouse him to action.

UP, Prep. from a lower to a higher part, opposed to *down*. This word is often used in composition, in almost all the senses produced in the adverb or preposition.

To UPBRAID, V. A. [Sax.] to charge with any thing disgraceful; to mention by way of reproach; to reproach with having received favours.

UPHA'VEN, a village in Wiltshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough, with one fair, on October 18, for horses, cows, and sheep.

To UPHO'LD, V. A. to elevate; to support or maintain; to favour.

UPHO'LLAND, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on July 15, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

UPHO'LSTERER, S. one who deals in household furniture.

UPLAND, S. a high ground.

UP'MOST, Adv. [an irregular superlative from UP] the highest.

UPO'N, Prep. [Sax.] on the top or outside; put over the body, as clothes, &c. in consequence of; by; after; in consideration of; in a state of view. Sometimes it denotes reliance, trust, or situation over or near.

UPO'TTERY, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on October 24, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

U'PPER, Adj. [comparative from UP] higher in place or power; superior.

U'PPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on March 7, and July 7, for horses, horned cattle, and coarse linen cloth. It is 90 miles N. by W. of London.

U'PRIGHT, [*uprī*] Adj. straight, perpendicular; erect; honest, without the least bias to the contrary; sincere; just.

U'PRIGHTNESS, [*uprītness*] S. straightness; perpendicular erection; honesty; sincerity; justness.

U'PROAR, S. [formerly written *uprōre*.

Belg.] a tumult; disturbance; confusion; riot; bustle.

U'PSHOT, S. the issue, end, or success of an undertaking.

U'PSIDE DOWN, an adverbial form of speech, signifying with total reversal; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy.

U'PSTART, S. one who has suddenly rose from meanness and obscurity to riches and opulence.

U'PTON, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday after Midlent, and on Thursday in Whitfun-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on July 10, on Thursday before September 21, for horses, sheep, and leather. It is 11 miles S. of Worcester, and 116 W. N. W. of London.

U'PWARD, or U'PWARDS, Adv. towards an higher place; towards heaven, or any source. More than, applied to quantity or number.

URA'NIA, S. [Gr.] one of the Nine Muses, said to preside over astronomy.

URBA'NITY, S. [Lat.] civility; politeness; elegance; courtesy; complaisance; facetiousness; merriment.

URBI'NO, the dutchy of, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church; bounded on the N. by the gulph of Venice; on the S. by Perugino and Umbria; on the E. by the mark or marche of Ancona; and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna; being about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of game, as well as fish; but the air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. Urbino is the capital town.

U'RCHIN, S. [Arm.] a hedge hog. Applied to a child, in slight anger or contempt.

U'RETERS, [*urētērs*] S. [Fr.] membranous vessels which convey the urine from the reins to the bladder.

URE'THRA, [*urēībra*] S. the canal or passage through which the urine is discharged from the bladder.

To URGE, V. A. [Lat.] to incite, to push; to provoke; to importune; to press; to enforce; to offer by way of objection.

UR'GENCY, S. pressing importunity; haste of business; necessity of being done.

U'RGENT, Adj. [Lat.] cogent; pressing; violent; importunate.

U'RI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank, whose inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwitz, and the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the Grisons and the canton of Glaris; on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy; and on the W. by the canton of Underwald, and part of Bern. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and full of dreadful mountains, among which is the celebrated

mount St. Gothard; however, there is a valley tolerably fertile. Altdorf is the principal town.

U'RM, [*urim*] S. [Heb. light.] Dr. Newton supposes this name given only to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers obtained by the priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in opposition to those of the heathen, which were generally ambiguous and enigmatical.

U'RNAL, [*urnal*] S. [Fr.] a glass vessel used by sick people to make water in.

URINE, [*urine*] S. [Lat.] the water which passes through the urethra from the bladder.

URN, S. [Lat.] any vessel having its mouth narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of the dead, after being burnt, were anciently deposited.

UROMANCY, [*uromancy*] S. a divining or guessing at the cause of a disease by urine.

URQUART, an ancient castle of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, seated on the N. side of Lochness.

URSA-MAJOR, S. in Astronomy, the Great Bear, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, commonly called Charles's Wain.

URSA-MINOR, S. in Astronomy, the Lesser Bear, a northern constellation, consisting of seven stars.

Us, the oblique case of WE.

USAGE, [*usage*] S. [Fr.] treatment; practice long continued; manners; custom.

USANCE, [*urance*] S. [Fr.] use; interest paid for the use of Money. In Commerce, applied to the time generally given for the payment of a bill of exchange, which differs in different countries.

USE, [*use*] S. [Lat.] the act of employing any thing to any particular purpose; quality which makes a thing proper for any purpose; need, or occasion; practice, habit; advantage; convenience, or help; usage; a custom; usury; money paid for interest.

To USE, [*etze*] V. A. [Lat.] to employ to any particular purpose; to accustom; to treat; to practise. Neuterly, to be wont; to be accustomed.

USEFUL, [*useful*] Adj. convenient, profitable, or conducive to any end.

USEFULNESS, [*usefulness*] S. profitability; convenience; the quality of assisting in any end.

USHER, S. [Fr.] one who is employed in introducing strangers, or in preparing the way before any great person; a harbiner; a person employed by the head-master of a school to teach for him.

To USHER, V. A. to introduce.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, with market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Monday after Trinity, and October 12, for

horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware. It is 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 141 W. by N. of London.

USQUEBA'UGH, [*ushebaw*] S. a compounded distilled spirit, drawn from aromatics.

U'STION, [pron. as spelt] S. in Surgery, the act of burning.

To U'STULATE, V. A. to burn or fear.

U'SUAL, [*usual*] Adj. [Fr.] common; customary; frequent.

USUFU'CT, [*usufruct*] S. the temporary use or enjoyment of any thing, without power to alienate.

U'SURER, [*usurer*] S. [Lat.] one who lends money out at interest, vulgarly applied to one who takes exorbitant interest.

To USU'RP, [*uszurp*] V. A. [Lat.] to seize or take possession of by force, and contrary to right; to possess without right.

USURPA'TION, [*uszurpation*] S. the act of wrongfully taking or possessing what belongs to another.

U'SURY, [*usury*] S. [Lat.] money paid for interest; demand of exorbitant interest.

U'TENSIL, [*utenfil*] S. [Fr.] an instrument used in an house, kitchen, or trade.

U'TERUS, [*uterus*] S. [Lat.] the womb.

UTILITY, [*utility*] S. [Lat.] usefulness; profit; advantage; convenience.

U'TMOST, Adj. [Sax.] extreme; in the highest degree. Used substantively for the most that can be conceived or done.

U'TOXETER, [pron. *Uxeter*] a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs; on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and sheep; and on September 19, for strong black colts and horned cattle. It is 14 miles E. of Stafford, and 134½ N. N. W. of London.

U'TRECHT, a handsome, pleasant, and celebrated town of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is large, well fortified, a square town, and about 3 miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. Here the peace was concluded in 1713, between France, England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and Holland; and here the union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 20 miles E. of Amsterdam, 27 N. E. of Rotterdam, and 35 W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

U'TRECHT, one of the United Provinces in the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by the Zueder-zee, and part of Holland; on the E. by Veluwe and Guelderland; on the S. by the Rhine, which separates it from Betau; and on the W. by Holland.

The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; besides, the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant; the length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20.

U'TTER, Adj. [Sax.] situated on the outside; out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; entire; complete.

To **U'TTER**, V. A. to speak, pronounce, or express by the voice; to disclose; to sell or expose to sale; to disperse.

U'TTERANCE, S. the manner or power of speaking; extremity.

U'TTERMOST, Adj. the highest degree; most remote.

U'VEA, [*euvea*] S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, is the third, or outermost coat of the eye.

VULCA'NO, S. [Ital.] a burning mountain that emits flame, smoke, and ashes; volcano.

VU'LGAR, S. the common people.

VU'LGATE, S. is a very antient Latin translation of the Bible, and the only one the church of Rome acknowledge authentic. It was translated almost word for word from the Greek Septuagint.

VU'LNERABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of receiving wounds.

VU'LTURE, S. a large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

U'VULA, [*euula*] S. is a round, soft, spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, perpendicularly over the glottis. Its use is to break the force of the cold air, and prevent its entering too precipitately into the lungs.

U'XBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on July 31, and October 10, for horses. It is 15 miles W. of London.

UXORIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] submissively fond of a wife.

W.

W Is the twenty-first letter of our Alphabet, and is compounded, as its name implies, of two V's. The Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans had it not; and it is almost peculiar to the northern nations the Teutons, Saxons, Britons, &c. It is not used by the Italians, French, Spaniards, or Portuguese, except in proper names, and other terms borrowed from languages in which it is originally used, and even then it is sounded like single v. This letter is of an ambiguous nature, being a consonant at the beginning of words, and a vowel at the end. It may stand before all the vowels except *u*, as in *wager*, *well*, *wife*, *worship*; and follows the vowels *a*, *e*, *o*, and unites with them into a kind of double vowel, or diphthong, as in *law*, *crew*, *cow*, &c. It

also goes before *r*, and follows *s* and *th*, as in *wrong*, *swift*, *thwart*; it likewise goes before *b*, tho' in reality it is sounded after it, as in *wby*, *wbert*, *wben*, *wbat*, &c. In some words it is obscure, as in *flow*, *shadow*, *widow*; and in others it is silent, as in *wrong*, *write*, &c.

To **WA'BLE**, V. N. to shake, or move from side to side. A very low word.

WAD, S. [Sax.] a bundle of straw thrust close together. Black lead of which pencils, &c. are made.

WADEBRIDGE, See **WAREBRIDGE**.

To **WADE**, V. N. [Lat.] to walk through waters; to pass with difficulty and labour.

To **WA'DDLE**, V. N. [Belg.] to walk unevenly; to shake from side to side in walking, like a duck.

WA'DDING, S. [Hl.] a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, used for stuffing the sides of men's coats, and between the two coverings of cloaks. In Gunnery, the paper, flax, &c. rammed into a gun to keep the bullet from rolling out, and close to the powder.

WA'D-HOOK, in Gunnery, is a rod with an iron screw at the end to draw the wadding, when the loading is to be drawn out of a gun.

WA'DHURST, a village in Suffex, 14 miles E. of East-Grinstead, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WA'DLEY, a village in Berkshire, a mile and a half N. E. of Farringdon, with one fair on April 5, for horses and cows.

WA'FER, S. [Belg.] a thin cake; dried paste used in closing letters. Among Romanists, consecrated bread in the eucharist.

To **WAF**, V. A. [perhaps from **WAVE**] to carry through the air or on the water; to beckon. Neuterly, to float.

WAF, S. a floating body; the motion of a streamer, &c. given as a signal, or mean of information.

To **WAG**, V. A. [Sax.] to move or shake lightly. Neuterly, to move or go to be in quick or ludicrous motion.

WAG, S. [Sax.] any one archly merry; ludicrously mischievous.

To **WAGE**, V. A. [Teut.] to attempt. To set to hire. To hire for pay. To make or carry on, followed by *war*.

WA'GER, S. a bet; or any thing deposited as a stake.

WA'GES, S. [seldom used in the singular. Teut.] money paid for service. Singularly, pledge, gage, security.

WA'GGERY, [*wag-gery*] S. mischievous merriment; wantonness; ludicrous mischievousness.

WA'GGISH, [*wag-ish*] Adj. knowingly or mischievously merry; frolicksome.

W A K

To **WA'GGLE**, V. N. [Teut.] to move from one side to another; to waddle.

WA'GGON, S. [Sax.] a heavy carriage going on four wheels; a wain.

WA'GGONER, S. [Belg.] one that drives a waggon.

WAIFS, S. in Law, goods, a thief being pursued, leaves behind, and are forfeited to the king, or lord of the manor; also strays, or straid cattle claimed by nobody, which become the property of the lord of the manor.

To **WAIL**, V. N. [Ital.] to moan; to lament; to bewail. Neuterly, to express sorrow; to grieve audibly.

WAILING, S. lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

WAIN, S. a contraction of **WA'GGON**; which see.

WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Saturday in May, for cattle of all sorts; on July 5, and August 24, chiefly for pleasure; and on October 24, for rams and other sheep; a well compacted town, with an excellent free-school, 15 miles N. E. of Boston, and 134 N. by E. of London.

WAINSCOT, S. [Teut.] the wooden covering laid over a wall within a house.

To **WAINSCOT**, V. A. to line or cover walls with boards; to line.

WAIR, S. a piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

WAIST, S. [Brit.] the smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs; the middle deck or floor of a ship between poop and prow.

To **WAIT**, V. A. [Belg.] to expect, stay for; to attend; to attend as a consequence of something. Neuterly, to expect, or stand in expectation of. Used with *on* or *upon*, to attend as a servant. To stay till a person comes, used with *for*.

WAIT, S. an ambush. A musician called for attending on processions in a town.

WAITER, S. an attendant; a piece of plate, or wood, on which glasses, &c. are placed.

To **WAKE**, V. A. [Sax.] to rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to bring again to life. Neuterly, to watch; to be roused from sleep or supineness.

WAKE, S. the feast kept in commemoration of the dedication of a church, so called because formerly kept by watching all night; vigils.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and two fairs, on July 4, and 5, for horses and hardware, and on November 11, and 12, for horses and horned cattle. It is an ancient town, seated on the river Colder, 28 miles S. W. of York, and 187 N. W. by E. of London.

W A L

WA'KEFUL, Adj. not inclinable to sleep.

WA'KE-GOOSE, or **WA'YZ-GOOSE**, [*i. e.* a stubble-goose] S. a feast or entertainment given by some tradesmen, particularly printers, to their journeymen and servants, about the latter end of August or beginning of September, before they light candles for the winter. This custom is certainly very ancient; and might possibly be derived from those little drunken festivals called wakes; and as the *stubble-goose*, which the Saxon word *wayz* signifies, is, about that time, in its greatest perfection; the goose was, very likely, a necessary part of the entertainment, as it still continues to be, and has been for time immemorial.

To **W'AKEN**, V. N. to cease from sleep. Actively, to rouse from sleep or supineness; to produce.

WA'LDEN, or **WA'LDON**, commonly called **SAFFRON WALDEN**, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Midlent-Saturday, for horses, and on November 1, for cows. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. A great deal of malt is made here. It is 27½ miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 43 N. by E. of London.

W'ALDERSHARE, a village in Kent, 5 miles S. of Sandwich, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

WALE, S. [Sax.] a rising part in the surface of cloth.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England; comprehending 12 counties, namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales. This country is for the most part mountainous, and yet its produce is sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons, who are now called Welch, and continue to preserve their own language. The western part is bounded by St. George's channel, and the Irish sea; on the S. by Bristol channel; on the N. by the Irish sea; and on the E. by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes, 58 market towns, and above 300,000 people. The air is clear and sharp, but the cattle are small, and provisions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; and for fowls, they use wood, coals, and turfs. They have several creeks, and harbours for ships, but the most remarkable is Milford-haven; because 1000 vessels may

W A L

W A N

may safely ride in it at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Usk, Conway, Clwyde, and Twy. The principal towns must be sought for under the names of the counties.

*** The reader is desired to remember, that in the subsequent words, when the *wa* is followed by two consonants, the *a* is pronounced broad, like *au*; as, *waulk*, *waul*, *wauld*, *waunter*, *waurn*, *waurn*, *waurn*, *waurn*, *waurn*.

WA'LHAM-GREEN, a village between London and Fulham, in Middlesex, has a fair, on June 24, for toys, &c.

To WALK, [*wauk*] V. N. [Sax.] to move by leisurely steps, by placing the feet alternately before each other; to be in motion; to act in sleep; to come or go; to act on any occasion, or in any particular manner; to range; to move about; to move off. Actively, to pass through on foot; to lead out for the sake of exercise or air.

WALK, S. the act of moving on foot; gait, step, or manner of moving; the distance to which a person goes on foot; an avenue set with trees; a way, or road; the slowest or least raised pace of a horse.

WALL, S. [Brit.] a pile of brick or stone regularly cemented with mortar; the sides of a building; works built for defence; To take the wall, is to take the upper place. To give the wall, is to yield, or acknowledge one's inferiority.

To WALL, V. A. to inclose or defend by a wall.

WA'LETT, S. [Sax.] a bag in which a traveller carries his necessities; a knapsack; a budget; a protuberance or swelling.

WALL-E'YED, Adj. having white eyes.

WA'LLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, on the river Thames, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Tuesday before Easter, for pleasure, June 24, for horses, September 29, for hiring servants, and December 17, for fat hogs. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, has a free-school, and a handsome market-house. It is 14 miles N. of Reading, and 46 W. of London.

To WA'LLOP, V. N. [Sax.] to boil.

To WA'LLOW, [*wau*] V. N. [Sax.] to move in a heavy or clumsy manner; to welter; to roll in mire, or any thing filthy; to live in a state of filth or gross vice.

WA'LNUT, [*wau*] S. [Belg.] a large nut well known.

WA'USALL, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on February 24, Whit-Tuesday, for horses and cattle, and Tuesday before October 10, for horses, cattle, cheese and onions. It is

15 miles S. of Stafford, and 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. London.

WA'LSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is seated upon a level not far from the sea, and is a pretty handsome place, 7 miles E. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London.

WA'LSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Ascension-day, for lean cattle, horses, and petty chapmen. It is 14 miles from Norwich, and 123 from London.

WA'LSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horses and pedlars ware. It is 22 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. of London.

WA'LTHAM on the WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on September 19, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and goods of all sorts. It is 19 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. by W. of London.

W'ALTHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the second Friday in May, for horses and toys, on July 24, for cheese and toys, and the first Friday after October 10, for hares, stockings, and toys. It is 8 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 73 W. by S. of London.

WA'LTHAM A'BEEY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25 and 26, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from London.

WA'LTHAM SA LA'WRENCE, a village in Berkshire, 5 miles S. W. of Maidenhead, with one fair on August 29, for horses and cattle.

WA'LTON, in Essex, has a fair, on July 2, for toys.

WA'LTON on THAMES, a village in Surry, 8 miles W. of Kingston, with one fair on Wednesday in Easter-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

To WA'MBLE, [*wau*] V. N. [Belg.] to roll with sickness, or squeamishness, applied to the stomach.

WAN, Adj. [Sax.] pale; sickly; having a languid look.

WA'NBOROUGH, a village in Surry, 3 miles W. of Guildford, with one fair, on September 4, for horses, cattle and sheep.

WAND, S. [Dan.] a small stick or twig; a long rod; a staff of office.

To WA'NDER, V. N. [Sax.] to move to move or go about without any certain course or settlement; to deviate; to wander; to go astray. Actively, to move without any certain course.

WA'NDERING, S. uncertain progression; aberration; mistaken way; uncertainty.

W A R

WA'NDSWORTH, a village in Surry, between Battersea and Putney, has a fair on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Whitfun-week, for horses and toys.

To WANE, V. N. [See WAN, Sax.] to decrease, or grow less, applied to the moon. To decline; to sink; to diminish.

WANE, S. [See WAN] the decrease of the moon; decline; diminution; declension.

WANNESS, S. paleness; languor.

To WANT, V. A. [Sax.] to be without, or stand in need of, something fit or necessary; to be defective, or fall short; to wish for, or desire; to lack. Neuterly, to be defective in any particular; to fail; to be missed; not to be had; to be improperly absent.

WANT, S. need or necessity; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty; indigence; penury.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the first Saturday in March, July 18, and September 17, for horses, cows, calves, hogs, cheese, and hops. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 60 W. of London.

WANTON, Adj. [Minshew and Junius derive it from *want* and *one*, i. e. a man or woman that wants one of the other sex] lascivious; libidinous; lustful; gay; frolicsome; loose; sportive; airy; superfluous or luxuriant; licentious; dissolute; unrestrained; luxuriant.

To WAN'TON, V. N. to behave in a lascivious, or gay manner; to revel; to frolic; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WAPENTAKE, S. [Sax.] a hundred, so called from a meeting, wherein a hundred men, who were under their earlderman, assembled, and touched his or each other's *weapons*, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.

WAR, [waur] S. [Sax.] the exercise of violence under sovereign command against such as withstand, or oppose. Poetically, the instruments of war; an army; forces; the profession of a soldier; act or state of opposition; hostility.

To WAR, V. A. to oppose an armed enemy by the command of a sovereign; used with *on*, or *upon*, *against*, or *with*. Neuterly, to be in a state of hostility.

To WA'BLE, V. A. [Teut.] to quaver in singing; to modulate; to sing out like birds.

WARBORN, or WA'REBORN, a village in Kent, six miles S. of Ashford, with one fair, on October 2, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

WARD, used at the end of words in composition, implies the tendency or direction of any motion, and is derived from *ward*, Sax. or *weirh*, Goth.

W A R

To WARD, V. A. [Sax.] to guard or watch; to defend, or protect, followed by *from*. To turn aside any thing hurtful. The first sense is seldom used. Neuterly, to act with a weapon upon the defensive; to be vigilant; to keep guard.

WARD, S. the district or division of a town; from *warda*, low Lat. Confinement. An apartment in an hospital or prison. The parts of a lock which hinder its being unlocked by any but the proper key. An orphan under guardianship. The state of a person under a guardian. The act of guarding. Guard by a weapon in fencing. Garrison. Fortrefs.

WARDEN, S. [Belg.] a keeper; a guardian; a chief officer. *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, is the governor of these havens, having the authority of an admiral, and issuing writs in his own name. *Warden of the Mint*, an officer who receives the bullion, pays for it, and has the superintendence of the other officers.

WARDER, S. one who keeps watch; a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Warders of the Tower of London*, a detachment of the yeomen of the guard, who wait at the gates to take an account of persons coming into the Tower, and to attend state prisoners.

WARDMOTE, S. [Sax.] a meeting; a court held in every ward in the city of London, for choosing officers, and doing other business of the ward.

WARDROBE, S. [Fr.] a room where cloaths are kept.

WARE, preter of WEAR, more frequently written WORE.

WARE, S. [Belg.] something exposed to be sold.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on the last Tuesday in April, and the Tuesday before September 21, for horses, and other cattle. It is particularly noted for the New River, which begins to be cut not far from thence, and brings water to London for the service of that city. It is 21 miles N. of London.

WAREBRIDGE, or WA'DE BRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, whose market is on Saturday. It has three fairs, on May 12, June 22, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops; and is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. by S. of London.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 7, July 5, and September 11, for hogs and cheese. It was a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three; it also had a wall and a castle; but has suffered so much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the shadow of what it was, and its harbour is choaked up; however,

however, it still sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E. of Dorchester, and 115 W. by S. of London.

WARFARE, S. [Sax.] a state of enmity; a state of war and opposition; military service or life.

WARILY, Adv. prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

WARINESS, S. prudence; circumspection; cautiousness; timorousness; scrupulousness.

WARK, used at the end of words, signifies building or work.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles S. E. of Alnwick, seated on the river Cocker, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock. It has two fairs, on April 25, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for hats, shoes, dinnens, woollen-cloth, a few pedlars wares; and on November 22, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for horned cattle, shoes, hats, and pedlars ware.

WARLIKE, Adj. [Sax.] belonging to the military art; martial; valiant; stout.

WARLOCK, or **WARLUCK**, S. [Sax.] a witch; a wizard.

WARM, Adj. [Goth.] heated in a small degree. Figuratively, zealous, ardent, violent, furious, passionate, fanciful, enthusiastic, busy in action.

To **WARM**, V. A. [Sax.] to heat gently; to free from cold; to make vehement; to affect with any passion; to heat mentally.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 11, August 10, and October 28, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and cheese. It is 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 97½ W. by S. of London.

WARMNESS, S. [Teut.] heat; passion; fervour of mind.

WARMTH, S. gentle heat. Figuratively, zeal, or ardour.

To **WARN**, V. A. [Belg.] to caution against any ill or danger; to give notice of some future ill; to admonish, or put in mind of something to be performed, or forborn.

WARNHAM, a village in Suffex, two miles N. W. of Horsham, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

WAR'NING, S. notice given beforehand of some evil or danger, or of the consequence of any action.

WARP, S. [Sax.] the thread which crosses the woof in weaving.

To **WARP**, V. N. [Belg.] to change its form or position by weather or time; to turn awry. Actively, to contract or shrink; to turn aside from the true direction, or from justice. Among Mariners, to haul a ship to a particular place, by a rope fastened to an anchor, against the tide or wind.

To **WARRANT**, V. N. [Fr.] to sup-

port, maintain, or attest; to give authority to; to justify; to exempt; to secure; to privilege; to declare upon surety.

WARRANT, S. a writ conferring some right or authority, or giving an officer of justice the power of detaining or arresting; a commission by which a person is justified; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, Adj. that may be justified or maintained; defensible; justifiable.

WARRANTRY, or **WARRANTY**, S. in Law, a covenant entered into by the seller to make good the bargain against all persons and demands; authority, justificatory mandate; security.

WARREN, S. [Belg.] a kind of park, or inclosure for rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, &c.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 18, and November 30, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth. It is 33 miles N. N. W. of Newcastle under Line, and 182 N. N. W. of London.

WARRIOR, S. a soldier; a military man.

WARSE, Adj. [Sax.] worse.

WARSAW, a large and populous town of Poland, and capital of Mazovia, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains a magnificent palace, where the king usually resides; besides which, there is another, which goes by the name of Casimir. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the suburbs of Cracow and Praga, both very well built. It is looked upon as the capital of Poland, because it is the residence of the kings, the place where they are elected, and where the diets meet. It is seated at the end of large open fields, on the river Vistula, 160 miles S. E. of Dantzick, 112 N. by E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

WAR'SOP, a village in Nottinghamshire, four miles S. of Mansfield, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and November 17, for cattle and horses.

WART, S. [Sax.] a horny excrescence, or small protuberance, growing on the hands or other parts.

WARWICK, [pron. *Warrick*] the capital town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and on September 4, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock; nor is there any way to go to this place, but over a water. It was fortified with a wall, which is now in ruins; but it has still a strong and stately castle, the seat of Greville earl of Warwick. It is a large corporation.

corporation, contains two parish-churches, and in that of St. Mary's are several handsome tombs. The houses are well built, and the town principally consists of one regular built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate; the affizes and general quarter sessions are held here. It is adorned with a good free-school, and a market-house. It has also a noted hospital called St. James's, for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a-year, and the chaplain 50. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, sends two members to parliament, and is 39 miles N. E. of Gloucester, 10½ S. W. of Coventry, and 93 N. W. of London.

WARWICKSHIRE, [pron. *Warrickshire*] an English county, 47 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Worcestershire; on the S. by Oxford and Gloucestershires; on the E. by Northampton and Leicestershires; on the N. by Staffordshire. It contains 21,970 houses, 131,800 inhabitants, 158 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pastures, particularly in the S. part called the Vale of Red Horse. The commodities are much the same as in other counties; and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the shire town.

WARY, Adj. [Sax.] cautious, or taking care of doing any thing amiss; prudent; circumspect.

WAS, the preter of BE.

To **WASH**, V. A. [Belg.] to cleanse by rubbing with water, &c. to moisten; to colour by washing. Neuterly, to perform the act of cleansing with water, &c.

WASH, S. a marsh, a fen, a bog, a quagmire; a liquor used to beautify; a superficial stain or colour; the liquor given hogs, &c. the act of cleansing the linen of a family, by rubbing them when whetted; the linen washed at once; alluvion, any thing collected by water.

WASP, S. [Sax.] a stinging insect, something resembling a bee, but of a brighter yellow on the body.

WASPISH, Adj. easily provoked; peevish; malignant; irritable; fretful; humourfome; spiteful; venomous.

WASSSEL, or **WASSAIL**, S. [Sax.] a liquor made of roasted apples, sugar and ale; a drinking-bout.

To **WASTE**, V. A. [Belg.] to consume gradually, or diminish; to squander; to destroy or desolate; to spend without profit or advantage. Neuterly, to dwindle.

WASTE, Adj. destroyed or ruined; desolate or uncultivated; superfluous; lost for want of occupiers; worthless; of no use. *Waste book*, in Commerce, is that in which articles are entered promiscuously as they occur, without regard to debtor or creditor.

WASTE, S. wanton or luxurious consumption; loss; the act of squandering; desolate, uncultivated, or unoccupied ground; mischief; destruction.

WASTEFUL, Adj. destructive; ruinous; lavish; prodigal; desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

WATCH, S. [Sax.] forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleeping; attention; guard; a watchman, or person set as a guard; the office of a guard in the night; a period of the night; a machine shewing the time, and usually worn in the pocket.

To **WATCH**, V. A. [Sax.] to keep awake; to keep guard; to look with expectation, attention, and cautious observation, with intent to seize; to guard, or have in custody; to observe secretly, or in ambush, in order to prevent, detect, or betray; to tend, applied to cattle. Among Mariners, is the space of four hours, during which one half of the crew keep on the deck, and are then relieved by the other.

WATCHET, Adj. [Sax.] blue; or pale blue.

WATCHET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 25, for cattle. It is 16½ miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 158½ W. by S. of London.

WATCHFUL, Adj. vigilant; cautious; attentive.

WATER, [*waüter*] S. [Belg.] a fluid, volatile, and void of flavour or taste, consisting of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, sliding easily over one another's surfaces, and wetting the thing immersed into it; one of the four elements; the sea, opposed to land; urine; any fluid made of, or resembling water; the lustre of a diamond. *To bold water*, is used for being sound and tight.

To **WATER**, [*waüter*] V. A. to irrigate; to moisten; to supply with water; to diversify as with waves, applied to calendering. Neuterly, to shed moisture; to get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *The mouth waters*, implies that a person longs, or has a vehement desire for something.

WATER-COLOURS, S. Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; these they call *water-colours*.

WATERY, [*waütery*] Adj. aqueous; liquid; insipid; tasteless; vapid; wet; consisting of water; relating to water.

WATERLEIGH, a village in Gloucestershire, with one fair, on September 19, for cattle and horses.

WATFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Trinity Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cow, and sheep, and for hiring servants,

W A Y

Wants. It is 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14½ N. W. of London.

WATTLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day, for pleasure, and on October 10, for cattle and hogs. It is 45½ miles from London.

To **WATTLE**, V. A. [Sax.] to bind with, or form by plaiting twigs.

WATTLE, S. [from the verb] a hurdle; the barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below a cock's bill; from *wagbelen*, Belg. to shake.

WATTLESBURY, a village in Shropshire, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 29, and October 28, for toys and pleasure. It is 13 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 90½ N. N. E. of London.

WAVE, S. [Belg.] water rising in surges, or swellings, above the level of the surface; a billow; a line bending in and out alternately; unevenness; fluctuation; inequality.

To **WAVE**, V. N. to play loosely; to float; to be moved as a signal; to fluctuate. Actively, to raise into inequalities; to move loosely, or to and fro; to beckon; to put aside, or decline for the present; to wait, or remove any thing floating.

To **WAVER**, V. N. [Sax.] to play, or move loosely to and fro. Applied to the mind, to be unsettled, undetermined, or to fluctuate between different opinions.

To **WAWL**, V. N. [Sax.] to cry, howl, or make a loud cry expressive of distress; used in contempt.

WAX, S. [Sax.] the thick tenacious matter of which bees form their cells; any tenacious matter, such as is used in fastening letters, &c.

To **WAX**, V. A. to smear, rub, cover, or join with wax.

To **WAX**, V. N. [Sax.] to increase in bulk, height, or age; to grow; to pass into any state; to become.

WAY, S. [Sax.] a path which leads to any place. The length of a journey. Course. Advancement notwithstanding obstacles, used with *make*. Access. Passage, or room to pass. Sphere of observation. Method. Intermediate step. Retreat or submission, after *give*. Tendency to any meaning or act. Method or custom peculiar to a person. *By the way*, implies without necessary connection with what proceeds. *To go or come one's way*, or *ways*, is to come or go without further delay. No *way*, or *ways*, is sometimes used instead of *wise*. "No *ways* a match." *Swift*. **SYNON.** *Way* is much more extensive and general than *road*, and implies the passage from place to place, whe-

W E A

ther through the high *road* or not. *Road* is much more limited and particular, and means the beaten way of travellers from one city or town to another.

WAYFARING, Adj. travelling; being on a journey.

WAYHILL. See **WEYHILL**.

To **WAYLAY**, V. A. to watch in order to seize; to beset by ambush.

To **WAYMENT**, V. A. [Sax.] to lament or grieve. Used by *Spenser*.

WAYWARD, Adj. [Sax.] forward, or perverse; vexatious; morose, peevish.

WE, the plural of *I*, used when we mention or speak of one, or more persons, in conjunction with ourselves; borrowed from *we*, Sax. *weis*, Goth.

WEAK, [weak] Adj. [Sax.] void of strength or health; feeble; not strong; infirm, pliant; soft; not stiff; not powerful; unfortified; not potent. Scarce audible, or low, applied to sound. Wanting spirit, or caution, applied to the mind. Not supported by argument, or fortified by any works.

To **WEAKEN**, [weaken] V. A. to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble.

WEAKNESS, [weakness] S. infirmity; unhealthfulness; feebleness; defect; failing; want of strength, ability, judgment, resolution, support.

WEAKSIDE, [weakside] S. foible; deficiency; infirmity.

WEAL, [weal] S. [Sax.] happiness or prosperity; a state, republic, or public interest or policy.

WEAL, [weal] [Sax.] the mark left by a stripe.

WEALD, **WALD**, or **WALT**, in composition, signify a wood or grove, and are borrowed from *weald*, Sax.

WEALTH [wealth] S. [Sax.] riches, whether consisting in money or goods.

To **WEAN**, [ween] V. A. [Sax.] to keep a child from sucking that has been brought up by the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEAPON [wæpn or wæpn] S. [Sax.] an instrument by which another may be hurt, or one be defended.

To **WEAR**, [pron. *ware*] [Sax.] to waste or consume with use or time. To consume or spend tediously, used with *away*, and applied to time. To bear or carry appendant to the body. To exhibit in appearance. To affect by degrees. Used with *out*, to harass, fatigue, or destroy. Neuterly to be wasted with use or time; to pass by degrees; to be tediously spent.

WEAR, **WEIR**, or **WEER**, [pron. *way*] [Sax.] a dam to shut up or raise the water. From the verb, the act of wearing; the thing worn.

WEARINESS, [weariness] S. the quality of being tired, fatigued, or incommode; lassitude; fatigue; impatience; tediousness.

WEAR

WE'ARY, [*wæry*] Adj. [Belg.] tired; fatigued; wearisome; tiresome; impatient.

To WE'ARY, [*wæry*] V. A. to tire; to fatigue; to incommode; to harass; to make impatient.

WE'ASAND, S. [Sax.] the wind-pipe.

WE'ASENHAM, a village in Norfolk, with a fair, on January 25, for toys.

WEA'THER, [pron. *wæðer*] S. [Sax.] the state of the air with respect either to heat or cold, wet or dryness; tempest, storm.

To WEA'THER, [*wæðer*] V. A. to pass with difficulty; to expose to the air. Followed by *point*, to gain a point against the wind. To accomplish against opposition. Used with *wait*, to endure so as to surmount.

WEATHERBEATEN, [*wæðerbeeten*] Adj. harassed by, or seasoned to, hard weather.

WEATHERBY. See WETHERBY.

WEATHERCOCK, [*wæðercock*] S. an artificial cock, or plate set on a spire, which shews the point from whence the wind blows; any thing fickle or inconstant.

WEATHERGAGE, [*wæðergage*] S. any thing that shews the weather. At sea, a ship is said to have the *weathergauge* that is to the windward of another.

WEATHERWISE, [*wæðerwize*] Adj. skilled in foretelling the change of the weather. Substantively, a meteorologist.

To WEAVE, [*wæve*] V. A. [preter *wove* or *wæved*; part. passive, *woven*, or *wæved*. Sax.] to form any stuff in a loom with a shuttle; to unite or form, by inserting one part into another. Neuterly, to work with a shuttle at a loom.

WEAVER, [*wæver*] S. one who makes woollen or linen cloth.

WEB, S. [Sax.] texture; any thing woven; a tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other; a kind of film that hinders the sight; a cataract; a suffusion.

WE'FOOTED, Adj. having films between the toes, applied to water fowl.

WEBLY, See WOOLLEY.

To WED, V. A. [Sax.] to marry; to unite for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite indissolubly, or for a long continuance; to unite by love or fondness. Neuterly, to contract matrimony.

WE'DDING, S. the marriage ceremony; marriage; nuptials.

WEDGE, S. [Belg.] one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a body with a sharp edge, continually growing bigger, and used in cleaving timber. A mass of metal, any thing in form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, V. A. to fasten or force together with wedges; to stop or straiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges.

WE'DLOCK, S. [Sax.] matrimony; marriage; nuptials.

WE'DMORE, a village in Somersetshire,

5 miles S. of Axbridge, with one fair, on August 2, for cattle and sheep.

WEDNESDAY, [pron. *Wen'sday*] S. [Sax. from *Woden*, or *Odin*, an idol] the fourth day in the week.

WEE, Adj. [Belg.] little; small.

WEED, S. [Sax.] a noxious or rank herb growing spontaneously; a garment, cloak, or habit; from *wæda*, Sax. *wæad*, Belg.

To WEED, V. A. to clear from or remove noxious plants. Figuratively, to free from any thing noxious, or from an ill habit; to root out.

WEE'DY, Adj. abounding with weeds.

WEEK ST. MARY, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on September 19, and Wednesday three weeks before Christmas day, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

WEEK, S. [Belg.] the space of seven days.

WEE'K-DAY, S. any common day on which work is done, opposed to Sunday.

WEEL, S. [Sax.] a whirlpool; a snare for fish, made of willow twigs; perhaps from *WILLOW*.

To WEEN, V. N. [Sax.] to think, imagine, or fancy.

To WEEP, V. N. [preter and part. pass. *wept* or *weeped*. Sax.] to express sorrow by tears; to shed tears. Actively, to bewail or lament with tears; to bemoan; to shed moisture; or abound with wet.

WEE'PER, S. one who sheds tears; a mourner. A white border worn on the sleeve of a man's black coat for first mourning.

To WEET, V. N. [preter *wot* or *wote*. Sax.] to know or suppose; seldom used.

WEE'TON, a village in Lancashire, 12 miles W. of Preston, with one fair, on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, and small ware.

WEE'TWOOD-BANK, a place in Northumberland, one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick, with one fair, on Wednesday, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods.

WEE'VIL, S. [Teut.] a small black worm that destroys corn and meal; a grub.

WEFT, S. [Fr.] any thing straggling without an owner; the woof of cloth; from *westa*, Sax.

To WEIGH, [pron. *way*] V. A. [Belg.] to find the weight of a thing by balance, or scales; to equal in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight. Applied to an *anchor*, to take up. To examine or balance in the mind. Followed by *down*, to over-balance, or exceed in weight or importance. To overburden or depress, applied to difficulties. Neuterly, to contain in weight. To be looked on as important, or determine the judgment, followed by *with*.

WEIGHT, [pron. *wajt*] S. [Sax.] quantity found by balancing in scales; a mass.

by which other bodies are examined in scales; a ponderous or heavy mass; the quality by which bodies tend towards the center; pressure; burthen; importance, power, influence or efficacy. *SYNON.* *Weight* implies prevalence, though small; *influence* seems to have more force; *sway* is more absolute. Superiority of rank and reason gives the first. Attachment to persons contributes much to the second. The art of finding out and taking advantage of the weakness of men forms the latter.

WE'GHTON, a village in the E. riding of Yorkshire, 17 miles W. of Wetherby. See **WIGHTON**.

WE'GHTY, [pron. *waity*] Adj. heavy; ponderous; efficacious; momentous; important.

WELCHPO'OL, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and six fairs, on the second Monday in March, the first Monday before Easter, June 5, first Monday after St. Peter June 29, September 12, and November 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale; it is the largest and best built corporation in the county, and has a very good trade. The castle, now called Powis-Castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is 169 miles N. W. of London.

WE'LCOME, Adj. [Sax.] received with gladness, kindness, or care; pleasing, or conferring pleasure, by being present.

WE'LCOME, S. the ceremony paid to a visitant at his first appearance; kind reception.

To WE'LCOME, V. A. to receive with kindness.

To WELD, V. A. to beat one mass into another. *To wield*, is used by Spenser.

WE'LDON, a village in Northamptonshire, 8 miles N. W. of Oundle, with four fairs, on February 19, May 21, August 20, and Sep. 17, for brags, pewter, hats, linen, and woollen cloth; distant 84 miles from London. The market is on Wednesday.

WE'LFARE, S. happiness; success; prosperity.

WE'LKIN, S. [Sax.] the sky; the visible regions of the air.

WELL, S. [Sax.] a spring or fountain; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

WELL, Adj. in good health; happy; convenient; proper; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, Adv. [Sax.] in health; not ill; in a skilful, proper, sufficient, or good manner; favourably; pleasingly. *As well as*, used conjunctively, implies, *together with*. *Well nigh*, signifies nearly, or almost. This word is used in composition to express any thing right, proper, laudable, handsome, or free from defect.

WE'LLADAY, Interject. alas!

WELLBRED, Adj. polite; elegant of manners or behaviour.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, for horses and hogs; and on Whit-Wednesday, and October 29, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and cheese. It is a large well inhabited place, enjoys a good trade and is adorned with a handsome church, and a free-school. It is 69½ miles N. by W. from London.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on March 29, June 22, and November 17, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is 142 miles N. W. of London.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Thursday before Easter, and Holy-Thursdays, for cattle. It is 152 miles W. by S. of London.

WELLINGTON, a village in Sussex, 2 miles N. of Lewes, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware.

WELLOW, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Bath, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 17, for cattle. The market is on Thursday.

WELLS, a sea-port town in Norfolk, seated in the northern part of the county. It has no market or fair, but a large church, and a Quaker's meeting. This town has a considerable corn trade. It is 121 miles N. N. E. of London.

WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on May 30, June 24, October 10, October 14, November 17, and November 30, for horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The publick and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular a stately pile, whose frontispiece at the W. end is adorned with images and carving. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat; the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is a fine structure, supported by pillars. This city sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers. It is 120 miles W. of London.

WELT, S. a border, guard, or edging.
To WELTER, V. N. [Belg.] to roll in water, mire, blood, or any filth; to wallow.

WEM, S. [Sax.] a spot; a blemish; a scar.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 6, and Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle, horses,

for sheep, linen, and flax seed; on June 29, and November 22, for horned cattle, horses, linen-cloth, and hogs. It is 166½ miles N. W. of London.

WEN, S. [Sax.] a fleshy or callous excrescence growing on different parts of the body.

WENCH, S. [Sax.] a young woman: At present generally applied to a prostitute.

WENCHER, S. a fornicator; a whore-master.

To WEND, V. N. [Sax.] to go and pass to and from. Obsolete.

WENDOVER, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 2, for cattle. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 35 miles W. by N. of London.

WENLOCK, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on May 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep; July 5, for sheep; October 17, and December 4, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the road from Worcester to Shrewsbury, is a corporation; and sends two members to parliament. It is 146½ miles N. W. of London.

WE'OBLY, or WE'BLY, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday, for horned cattle and horses; and the Thursday three weeks after, for horned cattle, horses, and coarse linen-cloth. It is pretty well seated, is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. It is 143½ miles W. N. W. of London.

WERE, the plural of WAS, the preter-imperfect of BE; from *weren*, plural of *was*, the imperfect of *beon*, Sax. Likewise the imperfect singular and plural of the optative, potential, and subjunctive moods of the same verb.

WERTH, WEORTH, or WYRTH, in the names of places, signify farm, court, or village, and are derived from *wortbig*, Sax.

WEST, S. [Sax.] that point of the heavens where the sun sets when in the equinox.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on the first Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware. It is a pretty good place, sends two members to parliament, and the market is considerable for corn. It is 101½ miles W. of London.

WEST CO'WES, in Hampshire, whose fair is on Thursday in Whitsun-week, for toys.

WESTERN, Adj. being in the West, or towards the part where the sun sets.

WESTERHAM. See WESTHAM.

WESTFIELD, a village in Suffex, six miles W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on May 18, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WEST-HADDON, a village in North-

amptonshire, 6 miles N. E. of Daventry, with one fair, on May 2, for hats, hardware, and cloth.

WESTHA'M, a village in Suffex, 12 miles W. of Hastings, with one fair, on September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware,

WEST-HE'ATHLEY, a village in Suffex, whose fair is on Whitsun-Monday, for pedlars ware.

WEST-LOO'E, a corporation in Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, and has a fair on March 5, for cattle, &c. distant from London 231½ miles. See EAST-LOO'E.

WEST-MERSEY, in Essex, with a fair on Whitsun-Tuesday, for toys.

WESTMINSTER, a city now generally included in London; but under a distinct government, whose power has been lately regulated by act of parliament. The dean and chapter of Westminster appoint the high steward and high bailiff. The buildings within the liberty of Westminster have of late been exceedingly increased, so that now they contain the houses of all the prime nobility and gentry in the kingdom. In Westminster, properly so called, is the palace of Whitehall, the Parliament House, and Westminster Hall, where the supreme courts of justice for the kingdom are held. There is no bishop; but a dean and chapter belonging to the abbey, and which, with the liberty, sends two members to parliament. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; bounded on the N. W. by Cumberland; on the W. and S. by Lancashire; and on the E. by Yorkshire. It contains about 6500 houses, 39000 inhabitants, 26 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends four members to parliament. The air is very sharp and cold; but healthy to those whose constitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous county, two of whose ridges cross the county, and run towards the sea to the S. W. where a bay of it washes this county. There are some vallies fruitful in corn and pastures; and the hills serve to feed a great number of sheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winster, the Lavenet-beck, and the Blinkern-beck. There are also four noted meers or lakes, called Ulles-water, Broad-water, Horns-water, and Winnander-meer. The principal town is Appleby.

WESTON-ZOYLAND, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on September 9, for all sorts of cattle.

WESTPHA'LIA, one of the circles of Germany; bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony; on the S. by Esse, Westerswald, and the Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Sea. The air is cold; but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there

are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Rouer. It contains several sovereignties, &c. but has no capital. Münster is the most considerable town.

WE'STRAM, or WE'STERHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on September 19, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry. It is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. of London.

WET, Adj. [Sax.] moist; rainy; humid; having some moisture adhering.

WET, S. water; moisture; rain; humidity.

To WET, V. A. to humectate; to make moist; to plunge or soak in any liquor; to drench with drink.

WE'THER, S. [Sax.] a castrated ram.

WE'THERBY, or WE'A'THERBY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, August 5, and November 21, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Wharf, 11 miles W. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London.

WE'VELSFIELD, a village in Suffex, 12 miles S. of East Grinstead, with one fair, on July 29, for pedlars ware.

To WEX, V. A. to grow; to increase.

WEYHILL, or WAYHILL, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles W. of Andover, with the largest fair in England, on October 10, for sheep, leather, hops, cheese, and other things of less consequence. The fair lasts a week.

WEY'MOUTH. See MELCOMBE RE-
GIS.

WE'ZAND, S. the wind-pipe.

WHALE, S. [Sax.] a large fish which produces *sperma ceti*.

WHARF, S. [Swed.] a bank from which vessels are laden or unladen.

WHARFAGE, S. money paid for landing or shipping goods at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, S. the owner of a wharf; one employed in shipping and landing goods.

WHARWELL. See WHERWELL.

WHAT, Pron. [Sax.] that which; which part. Used to introduce a question, it asks the nature of a thing.

WHEAT, [wheet] S. [Sax.] the grain of which bread is generally made.

WHE'ATEAR, [wheeteer] S. a small bird, esteemed delicate food.

WHE'ATEN, [wheeteen] Adj. made of wheat.

To WHEE'DLE, V. A. to entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, S. [Sax.] a circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage with wheels; an instrument of spinning; an instrument on which criminals are

tormented; rotation, revolution; a compass about.

To WHEEL, V. N. to move on wheels, or turn on a center; to turn; to revolve; to fetch a compass. Actively, to put into a circular course.

WHEELBARROW, S. a carriage driven forward by two handles, and having but a single wheel.

WHEELWRIGHT, [wheeler] S. one who makes wheels.

To WHEEZE, V. N. [Sax.] to breathe with noise.

To WHELM, V. A. [Sax.] to cover with something which cannot be thrown off; to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it; to turn the open side of a vessel downwards.

WHELP, S. [Belg.] the young of a dog, or beast of prey; a puppy. A son or young man, in contempt.

To WHELP, V. N. to bring forth young; applied to beasts of prey.

WHEN, Adv. at that or which time; after the time that. Used interrogatively, at what time? *When as*, signifies at the time that.

WHENCE, Adv. [formed from *WHERE*, in the same manner as *hence* from *here*] from what place or person; from which premises; from what source. Sometimes *from* is used with it, but very improperly.

WHERE, Adv. at which or what place; at the place in which. *Any where* signifies at any place.

WHEREA'S, Adv. when; on the contrary; notwithstanding.

WHEREBY, Adv. by which.

WHEREOF, Adv. of which.

WHEREUPON, Adv. on which.

To WHERRET, V. A. [corrupted from *ferret*] to hurry, to trouble, or tease. To give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, S. [from *FERRY*; of *farra*, Sax.] a light small boat used on rivers.

WHERWEL, or WHARWELL, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles E. of Andover, with one fair, on September 14, for sheep and bullocks.

To WHET, V. A. [Sax.] to sharpen any instrument by rubbing it on a hone, &c. To give an edge, or make angry.

WHET, S. the act of giving an edge; any thing that promotes appetite or hunger.

WHE'THER, Adv. [Sax.] used in a disjunctive proposition or question, to set out part of the sentence in opposition to the other, and to affirm or deny, even though the other part do not hold good.

WHE'THER, Pron. which of the two.

WHE'TSTONE, S. a stone on which any thing is sharpened by rubbing.

WHEY, S. [Belg.] the thin ferrous part of milk, separated from the curds. It is frequently used of any thing white or thin.

WHICH

WHICH, Pron. [Sax.] a word used in narratives to express things named before, in order to avoid the repetition of the same things: formerly applied to persons likewise, as may be seen by the first sentence in the Lord's Prayer in English, "*Our Father which art in Heaven,*" but at present disused in that sense. This word is likewise used as a demonstrative and interrogative. It sometimes has *subje* in the genitive case.

WHIFF, S. [Brit.] a blast, or puff of wind.

To **WHIFFLE**, V. N. to move as if driven to and fro by the wind; to play on the fife.

WHIFFLER, S. one that blows strongly; one that plays on the fife; a mere trifler; a pitiful, mean, sorry fellow; a young freeman who attends the companies of London on the Lord-mayor's day.

WHIG, S. [Sax.] whey. A party formerly opposite to the Court. Burnet takes the true original of this word to be owing to the *Wig-gomores*, or carriers in Scotland, who were contractedly called *wiggis*, receiving their names from *wiggam*, a word they used in driving their horses.

WHIGGISM, S. the tenets and practices of the Whigs.

WHILE, S. [formerly written *qubile*, from *ruell*, Goth.] time; a space of time.

WHILE, **WHILES**, or **WHILST**, Adv. during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

WHILOM, Adv. [Sax.] some time ago; formerly; once; of old.

WHIM, S. a freak, caprice, or odd fancy; a conceit.

To **WHIMPER**, V. N. [Teut.] to cry without making any loud noise.

WHIMSICAL, [*wbimzikal*] Adj. capricious; oddly fanciful; fantastical; freakish.

WHIMSY, [*wbimzy*] S. an odd fancy or caprice.

To **WHINE**, V. N. [Sax.] to lament in a low voice; to complain affectedly; to draw out any sound; to make a plaintive noise.

WHINE, S. a plaintive noise.

To **WHINNY**, V. N. to make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHINYARD, S. a sword, in contempt.

To **WHIP**, V. A. [Sax.] to strike with any thing tough and flexible like a thong, cord, or twig; to sew slightly; to lash with sarcasm; to drive or correct with lashes; to take any thing suddenly or nimbly. Neuterly, to move nimbly.

WHIPHAND, S. the advantage over another.

WHIPSTER, S. a nimble fellow. A repeating insignificant fellow; an upstart; a sharper.

To **WHIRL**, V. A. [Sax.] to turn round rapidly. Neuterly, to run round swiftly.

WHIRL, S. a quick and violent circular

motion; gyration; rapid circumvolution; quick rotation; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHIRLPIT, or **WHIRLPOOL**, S. [Sax.] a place in the water where it moves circularly, and draws every thing that comes near it into its center; a weel.

WHIRLWIND, S. a stormy wind moving circularly.

WHISK, S. [Teut.] a small hand-befom or brush; a part of a woman's dress covering the bosom.

To **WHISK**, V. A. [Teut.] to clean with a whisk; to move nimbly.

WHISKER, S. the hair growing on the upper lip so long as to be curled; the mustachio.

WHISKING, Adj. great; swinging. "*A whisking lie.*"

To **WHISPER**, V. N. [Belg.] to speak so low to a person as not to be heard by another. Actively, to speak to in a low voice; to susurrate; to prompt secretly.

WHISPER, S. a low soft voice; susurration.

WHIST, Adj. interject. and verb. When used as a verb, it implies, are silent; when used as an adjective, still, or silent; and when as an interjection, be still or attentive.

WHIST, S. a game at cards, so called from its requiring silence, and deep attention.

To **WHISTLE**, V. N. [Sax.] to form a kind of musical sound by contracting the lips together, so as to leave a small round aperture between them; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill. Actively, to call by a whistle.

WHISTLE, S. sound made by the modulation of the mouth. A small wind instrument. A sound made by a small wind instrument. The mouth. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. The noise of winds.

WHIT, S. [Sax.] a point, or jot; the least perceptible quantity; a tittle.

WHITBY, a sea-port town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It has a custom-house, and near 100 vessels belonging to the place. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, of which there are some ruins still remaining. It is 247 miles N. of London.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 23, June 20, and July 7, for toys; and October 19, for sheep. It is a poor place, though it is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 58 miles W. by S. of London.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 28, for sheep, horned cattle, horses, hogs, flaxen and hempen cloth, and some woollen cloth. It is 161 miles N. W. of London.

WHIT-

WHITDOWN, a village in Somerset-shires with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses.

WHITE, Adj. [Sax.] having such an appearance as is formed from a mixture of coloured rays of light; snowy; pale; having the colour of fear; pure, or unspotted; innocent. Grey with age.

To **WHITE**, or **WHITEN**, V. A. to make white, or like snow in colour.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on August 1, for merchandize and toys. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade in pit-coal and salt. It is 303 miles N. W. of London.

WHITEMEAT, S. food made of milk.

WHITENESS, S. purity; cleanness; paleness.

WHITEPOT, S. a kind of food.

WHITE-SMITH, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle and horses, and on July 3, for horned cattle.

WHITWASH, S. a wash to make the skin fair.

WHITGIFT, in Yorkfshire, has a fair, on July 22, for pedlary.

WHITHER, Adv. [Sax.] used interrogatively, to what place? Used relatively, to which place? To what place, absolutely. To what degree.

WHITING, S. a small sea-fish. A soft chalk.

WHITLEATHER, S. a tough sort of leather dressed with allum.

WHITLOW, [wîl-lô] S. [from *bruit*, Sax. and *loep*, Isl. a wolf; Skinner.] A swelling with a white head, arising either between the two skins, or the *periosteum* and the bone. The first is called mild; and the last malignant.

WHITSTER, S. a whitener or blancher of linen.

WHITSUNTIDE, S. [white and Sunday] So called, because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. The feast of Pentecost.

WHITTINGHAM, a village in Northumberland, with a fair on September 4, for black cattle, horses, sheep, and mercantile goods.

WHITLESEA. See **WITLESKA**.

WHITTLE, S. [Sax.] a knife; a white dress for a woman.

To **WHIZ**, V. N. [from the sound] to make a loud humming or dismal noise like hot iron put into water, or a ball flying in the air.

WHO, [pron *hoo*] Pron. [Sax.] a word used to imply relation, substituted in the room of a proper name, and always applied to persons. In the oblique cases, it makes *whom*; but *whose* is often used in the genitive of this word, as well as of *which*. It is generally used in asking a question, is the same in both

numbers, and when used in the oblique cases is placed before a verb. "He is the man *whom* I saw." From "*whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth." Shak. "He was the man to *whom* I gave it." In questions, it is set sometimes before the prepositions by which it is governed: "*Whom* did you go with?" Mr. Locke seems to have used *who* in the oblique case, improperly for *whom*: "We are much at a loss *who* civil power belongs to." Locke.

WHOE'VER, [boes-er] Pron. any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, Adj. [Belg.] all; containing every one; uninjured or unimpaired; free of any wound or disease.

WHOLE, S. all the parts of which a thing is composed; the totality.

WHO'LESALE, S. sold in large quantities, or in the lump.

WHO'LESOME, Adj. [Belg.] sound. Orthodox, or agreeable to Scripture, applied to doctrine. Contributing to or preserving health; salutary; kindly. "I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer." Shak. The last sense is obsolete.

WHO'LLY, Adv. intirely; completely; totally.

WHOM, [pron. *both*] the oblique cases of *who*, both in the singular and plural numbers.

WHOOOP, S. See **HOOR**.

WHORE, [bôre] S. [Sax.] a woman who grants unchaste favours to men; a strumpet; a harlot; a prostitute; a fornicatress; an adulteress.

To **WHORE**, [bôre] V. N. to converse unchastely with the other sex.

WHO'REDOM, [bôredôm] S. the act of conversing unchastely with the other sex.

WHOSE, [booz] the genitive of *Who* or *Which*.

WHO'SO, or **WHOSOE'VER**, [hois, or boes-er] Pron. any, without restriction.

WHURT, S. a bilberry.

WHY, Adv. [Sax.] for what reason? used interrogatively. For which reason, or what reason? used relatively; and sometimes used emphatically.

WI, in the compositions of names, signifies holy; thus, *Wibert* signifies one eminent for holiness, from *wi*, holy, and *bairt*, Gothic illustrious or spendid.

WIC, or **WICH**, in the names of places, signifies either a village, castle, or bay made by the winding banks of a river; from *wi*, Sax.

WICK, S. [Sax.] the substance round which is applied the tallow of a torch or a candle.

WICK, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Caithness, seated on the German Ocean, 15 miles S. of Dunburgh.

WICKED, Adj. [Sax.] living in habitual contrary to the laws of God; given to vice; [Sax.]

legions; cursed, baneful, pernicious, unjust, profligate.

WICKER, Adj. [Belg.] made of small twigs.

WICKET, S. [Brit.] a small door in a gate, or hole in a door; a small gate.

WICKHAM, a village in Hampshire, with a fair, on May 20, for horses.

WICKS, a village in Essex, with a fair on August 11, for toys.

WICKWARE, or WICKWEAR, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 5, and July 2, for oxen and horses. It is a mayor-town, and well seated. It is 111½ W. miles of London.

WIDE, Adj. [Sax.] broad; having a great space included between the sides. Figuratively, remote, far from the point.

WIDE, Adv. at a distance; with great extent.

To WIDEN, V. A. to increase extent from the sides; to extend. Neuterly, to grow wide.

WIDENESS, S. extension in breadth.

WIDOW, [widō] S. [Sax.] a woman whose husband is dead.

To WIDOW, [widō] V. A. to deprive of a husband; to rob or strip of any thing dear or good; to endow with a widow-right.

WIDOWER, [widōer] S. one who has lost his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, [widōhood] S. [from widow and had, or bood, Sax.] the state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

WIDTH, S. breadth; or extension from one side to the other. SYNON. *Width* seems more applicable to things small in themselves; *wideness*, to those that are large. Thus we say, the *width* of paper and of cloth; but the *wideness* of a ditch and a field.

To WIELD, [pron. *weeld*] V. A. [Sax.] to manage, or use without obstruction, as being not too heavy.

WIERY, Adj. [See WIRY] made of wire; drawn into wire. Wet, or moist; from *wir*, Sax. a pool.

WIFE, [plural *wives*] S. [Sax.] a woman that has a husband; a married woman.

WIG, used in the end of names, signifies hair, or hero; from *wiga*, Sax.

WIG, S. [contracted from *PERIWIG*, or *PERUKE*] a covering made of hair for the head; a kind of cake, called likewise a bun.

WIGAN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and October 13, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth; and on June 27, for horses and horned cattle. It is a well-built corporation, sends two members to Parliament, and has or had a manufactory of weaving rugs, coverlids, and ticking for beds. It is particularly noted for its coal-pits, which produce Cannel coal, that will burn like a candle. It is 195 miles N.W. of London.

WIGHT, [wit] S. [Sax.] a man, a being, a person. Obsolete.

WIGHT, [Wit] Isle of, part of the county of Southampton, and separated from it by a narrow channel, is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It consists of good arable and pasture grounds, hills and valleys, woods and champain, and is equal to any part of England of the same dimensions, either in the fruitfulness of the soil, or pleasantness of situation. The chief town is Newport.

WIGHT, in the composition of names, is borrowed from the Saxons, and signifies strong, nimble, or lusty.

WIGHTON, [Witon] a small town in the East-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 15, for horses and sheep. It is seated at the spring head of the river Skelfler, 16 miles W. by S. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London.

WIGMORE, a village in Herefordshire, 7 miles N. W. of Ludlow, with two fairs, on April 15, and July 25, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.

WIGTON, a little town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on March 25, for merchandize and toys. It is seated among the moors, 12 miles S. W. of Carlisle, and 305 N. N. W. of London.

WIGTOWN, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway; seated at the mouth of the river Cree, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on a bay of the Irish channel, and has nothing remarkable besides its harbour. The shire of Wigtown sends one member to parliament.

WILD, Adj. [Sax.] not tame; furious or fierce; savage, uncivilized; licentious. Propagated by nature, opposed to cultivated. Desert, opposed to inhabited. Without art or elegance. Merely imaginary. Ungovernable. Turbulent. Inconstant. Strange.

WILD, S. a desert, or tract not cultivated or inhabited.

To WILDER, V. A. to lose or puzzle in a pathless or intricate place.

WILDERNESS, S. a desert or place uninhabited, or uncultivated. Milton uses this word for *wildness*. "The paths and bow'rs, our joint hands—will keep from *wilder-ness*." *Par. Lost*. In Scripture, it is applied to any tract but thinly inhabited. In Gardening, a grove of trees, or shrubs, planted in walks, meadows, labyrinths, &c.

WILDFIRE, S. a composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, but hard to be extinguished.

WILDGOOSE-CHASE, S. a fruitless pursuit.

WILDNESS, S. the state of a desert and uncultivated place; rudeness; fierceness or discomposure, applied to the looks of a person; levity of behaviour; irregularity; inordinate vivacity; alienation of mind.

WILE, S. [Sax.] a deceit, stratagem, a cunning or sly trick; a fraud; artful practice.

WILFUL,

WILFUL, Adj. [from *will* and *full*] stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; not hearkening to reason or persuasion; done or suffered by design.

WILFULNESS, S. stubbornness; contumacy; perverseness; obstinacy.

WILL, S. [Sax.] that active power which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or forbearing to consider it, determining it to do or forbear any action, or prefer one before another; choice; command; inclination; desire; determination; discretion; disposition. An instrument by which a person disposes of his property after death. Compounded with *good*, it signifies favour, kindness, or right intention; but compounded with *ill*, malice.

WILL with a *wisp*, or **JACK** with a *lanthorn*, a fiery meteor, or exhalation of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. They generally appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn.

To **WILL**. V. A. [Sax.] to bend our souls to the having or doing what appears to be good; to command in a positive manner; to direct; to order. It is commonly used as an auxiliary verb to express the future tense, and is distinguished from *shall*, which generally implies a command in the second or third persons, but *will* only foretells or hints that something is about to happen which depends on a person's free choice. Again, *shall*, in the first person, simply expresses a future action or event, but *will* promises or threatens.

WILLI, and **VILLI**, in the composition of names, signifies many, and is borrowed from the Saxons. Thus, *Willelmus*, *William*, from *willi*, many, and *welsh*, a helmet, or defence for the head, signifies a protector, or defender of many.

WILLIAM I. (surnamed the Bastard, or the Conqueror) was the seventh duke of Normandy from Rollo the first duke, who made an attempt upon England in the reign of king Alfred. His father duke Robert, brother to duke Richard the third, was never married; but being charmed with the graceful mien of a young woman, named Arlotta (whence 'tis said came the word *barlot*) a skinner's daughter, as he saw her dancing with other country girls, he took her for his mistress, and by her had this William. Duke Robert, about seven years after, taking it in his head to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, before his departure caused the states of Normandy to acknowledge his young son for his successor; and, dying in his journey, William accordingly succeeded him in 1035, being then about nine years of age. He met with a great deal of trouble during his minority, from several pretenders to the dukedom, as well as from the king of France, who wanted to get it into his own hands; but by his vigour and conduct, and the wis-

dom of those in the administration, he got the better of all his enemies, and established himself firmly in the possession of the sovereign authority. And now, in all probability, he might have passed the rest of his days in peace, if his ambition had not put him upon making new acquisitions. His having an eye to the crown of England, it is very likely, was what brought him over hither to make a visit to king Edward, his cousin, who had no children, and who then, 'tis generally thought, promised him to make a will in his favour. However, from this time he began to look upon himself as having a claim, such as it was, to be Edward's successor; and seemed resolved, if all other methods failed, to accomplish his design by force of arms. How he did this, see the life of HAROLD, and his success in the memorable battle of Hastings, by which he in a manner did his business at once. The first thing he did after the battle of Hastings, was to lay siege to Dever, in order to secure his retreat in case of necessity, and to have a place from whence he might easily send for supplies from Normandy. The conformation it was in made it soon surrender; which being ordered to be more strongly fortified, and spent some days there to forward the work, he marched with his victorious army for London. In this march it was that, as some tell us, he was met by the Kentish men, with each a green bough in his hand, so that they seemed like a moving wood, which at first somewhat surprized him; but he soon found the meaning of it, and that they were only come to offer their submission, and to demand the preservation of their ancient rights; which, 'tis said, he granted. But this story is looked upon, by the most judicious writers, to be a downright forgery. In the mean time the city of London was in the utmost confusion, some being for one thing and some for another; nor could they by any means agree in their opinions. Among other projects, some were for placing Edgar Atheling on the throne, and the earls Edwin and Morcar, who had retired to London after the battle of Hastings, were at the head of this party. But all they could do was to prevail on the citizens to shut up their gates against William, till they could get on some resolution. The duke by this time was come to Southwark, and there encamped, and lay some days, expecting the voluntary submission of London; but, on the contrary, Edwin and Morcar took this opportunity to spirit up the citizens to make a sally upon the Normans; which they did, but it was only repulsed. This made the duke sensible, it was necessary to take more vigorous measures, and, as a siege, which might have lasted a great while, would have been very inconvenient in his present circumstances, he resolved to lay hold of the conformation

city was then in, to subdue them by terror rather than by force. To this end he posted himself at Wallingford, and sent out detachments to plunder the counties near London, to frighten the citizens, and to cut them off from provisions; and, at the same time, burnt Southwark to the ground. The two earls above-mentioned still laboured hard for Edgar, and the majority of the people were on their side; but their measures were broken by the clergy then in London, and the two archbishops at their head, who were for submitting to the duke, and had formed a strong party among the citizens for that purpose: so that Edwin and Morcar, finding they could not prevail, retired into the North; and immediately after, the two archbishops, with the bishop of Winchester, and Edgar himself, went over to the duke, who was then at Berkhamstead; and their example was soon followed by a great many persons of distinction. But the Londoners being still unresolved, the duke drew nearer the city, as if with a design to besiege it: upon which the magistrates, despairing of being able to defend it in the midst of the present confusion, went out and met him, and presented him with the keys of the gates. And then, after holding a consultation with the prelates and nobles, who had before submitted, they waited on him in a body, and made him an offer of the crown. He pretended at first to hesitate, as if he had forgot what he came about, and desired time to consult with his friends; whose advice, he might easily be foreseen, being agreeable to his wishes, he told the English lords and magistrates of London, that he was ready to yield to their request: and so accepted the crown as their gift; and this is certain, that though he has the title of Conqueror given him, he never openly pretended to hold the crown by right of conquest. Though this was but a forced election, and without the consent of the rest of the nation, yet William was crowned at London on Christmas-day, having first caused a fort to be built, which he garrisoned with Normans, because he still suspected the citizens. The ceremony was performed by Aldred, archbishop of York, and Huse Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, under a suspension from Rome, and William had not yet a mind to displease the pope. The archbishop addressing himself to the English, asked them, Whether they would give the duke of Normandy for their king? The bishop of Constance put the same question to the Normans; by which it is evident, that it was William's design to settle here. They both having consented with loud acclamations, the archbishop placed the duke on the throne, and administered him the oath usually taken by the Saxons; which in substance was, "To protect the church and its ministers, to go-

vern the nation with equity, to enact just laws, and cause them to be duly observed, and to forbid all rapines and unjust judgments." What was most surprising, and saved William a world of trouble, which in all appearance he had still to go through, was, that as soon as ever it was known that he had been crowned at London, he was immediately without any opposition acknowledged for king throughout the whole nation. So wonderfully did every thing concur to bring about this great revolution! King William, a few days after his coronation, retired from London to Barking, where multitudes came and submitted to him, and among the rest Edwin and Morcar. He received them in a most favourable manner, assured them of his protection, and in their presence gave prince Edgar large possessions, who was so beloved by the English, that he was generally called England's Darling. Soon after, he laid the foundation of a church and monastery in the place where Harold was slain, and ordered that the monastery, when finished, should be called Battle-abbey. In the beginning of his government he used great moderation towards the English, and expressed a tender regard for them; and the three first months of his reign passed to their great satisfaction. But this short time of tranquillity and mutual confidence was followed by jealousy, mistrust, and severity on the king's side, and frequent revolts and commotions on the people's; in which, whether the king was most to blame or the people, cannot easily be determined, by reason of the partiality of writers on each side, according as they stood affected. This, however, is certain, that the English were ill treated by this king, that he shewed great partiality to the Normans, and ruled the natives with a despotic sway, exercising many acts of severity upon them, and treating them, to all intents and purposes, as a conquered people. It is certain also, that there were many revolts, and attempts to shake off the Norman yoke; but they all proved ineffectual, and served only for a handle to yet greater acts of severity, as will appear from a brief recital of facts. The beginning of the year 1067 king William, without any other visible reason than to display his new grandeur among his old subjects, went over to Normandy, taking with him such English lords as he most suspected, to prevent any thing being done to his prejudice in his absence; for which reason also he placed strong garrisons of Normans in all the castles. His brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osbern were intrusted with the government of the kingdom; and these sticking at no methods to enrich themselves, exceedingly oppressed the English, and proceeded in such a manner, that one would almost think they had orders for what they did, that the people

might be stirred up to revolt, and so there might be some plausible pretence to treat them with the more severity, by taking away their estates, and other methods, by which the king might have it in his power the better to reward his Normans. Be this as it will, the Kentish men at this time attempted to recover their liberty, and called to their assistance Eustace earl of Boloign, who, failing in his project of surprising Dover-castle, retired to his ships, and left the Kentish men to the mercy of the regents. Edric Forester, an English lord, also took up arms in Herefordshire, and cruelly treated all the Normans that fell into his hands. This hastened the king's return to England, who, instead of punishing the regents, approved of their conduct, to the no small discontent and mortification of the English. The king was naturally covetous, and greedy to hoard up money: his great armament had run him vastly in debt; and he now thought it high time to reward those who had assisted him in his expedition, according to their expectation. For these reasons he, in 1068, revived the tax formerly called Danegeld, which was levied upon the poor English with all imaginable rigour. And now insurrections and revolts followed in abundance. The inhabitants of Exeter refusing to take the oath to the king, and to admit a Norman garrison, William was preparing to besiege it in form; and the citizens had no other course to take but to implore his mercy. At the earnest intreaties of the clergy he pardoned them, how much soever in his own mind he was against it: and, to keep them in order for the future, he caused a castle to be built in the city, and garrisoned with Normans. The late tax not being sufficient for the purposes before mentioned, the king had recourse to other expedients which greatly increased the discontents of the English. He sent commissioners into all parts, to enquire who had sided with Harold, and to confiscate their estates. Edwin and Morcar, provoked at this treatment of the English, revolted, and having raised an army, were reinforced by Blethwin, king of Wales, with a good number of troops. But the king marching with all expedition against them, with a great superiority of forces, broke all their measures; upon which the two earls submitted, and were pardoned. But this act of seeming clemency to the leaders in the rebellion lost all its effect, by his severely punishing others who were less guilty: nay, he caused several who had no hand in the revolt to be shut up in prison; which spread a terror through the nation; as did also his building castles in divers places, which, it was easy to perceive, were designed to over-awe the English. There were, indeed, as may well be supposed, great animosities between them and the Normans; the latter

behaving towards the English much as the Danes formerly did, and being countenanced in their insults by the king, whilst the complaints of the English were not at all regarded. The consequence was, that many murders were committed on both sides, and an edict was published purely in favour of the Normans. Morcar and several other lords, mistrusting the sincerity of the king's behaviour towards them, retired into Scotland, and prevailed upon prince Edgar to go along with them, with his mother and sisters. The king of Scotland received them all with due respect, and married Margaret, Edgar's eldest sister, from whom descended Matilda, grandmother of king Henry II. in whom the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united. Though king William was pleased at these lords leaving the kingdom, where they had so great an influence, yet perceiving hereby how the English stood affected, he proceeded to greater acts of severity, resolving by humbling them to secure himself from their resentment. With this view, it is said, he forbade them to have any lights in their houses after eight o'clock at night, ordering a bell to be rung at that hour, which was called the Curfew, from *couver feu*, i. e. cover fire; at the sound of which they were obliged, under severe penalties, to put out their fires and candles. It must be owned indeed, that this affair of the Curfew is not supported by any competent authority. But this is certain, that after the Northumberland malecontents had called in the Danes, whose general, Osborn, the king of Denmark's brother, king William bribed by large presents to go off, he shewed no mercy towards the English; but after having, for a terror to the rest, ravaged the whole country between York and Durham, so as not to leave a house standing, he removed all the English from their posts, took away their estates, seized upon all the fiefs of the crown, and gave them to the Normans, from whom are descended many of the great families of this day in England. After this memorable period, we hear no more of Ealdormen or Thanes, Saxon terms, but of counts or earls, viscounts, baronets, vavalors, &c. from the Norman or French tongue; and from this time it may be said, that England became Norman. The clergy expected great things from the king, and therefore were the most forward to submit to him after the battle of Hastings; but they were disappointed: for William now put the church-lands upon the same foot with the rest, obliging them to furnish a certain number of men for his wars, tho' by the charters of the Saxon kings they were exempted from all military service. He quartered his troops upon the monasteries, and obliged the monks to supply them with necessaries. He moreover seized upon the money and plate in the religious

religious houses, under pretence that the rebels had concealed their valuable effects there; and deposed several bishops and abbots that he did not like, putting Normans or other foreigners in their room. In 1071, a great number of malecontents betook themselves to the isle of Ely, strongly fortified it, and chose Hereward, one of the bravest soldiers in the kingdom, for their leader. The king was very much alarmed at this proceeding, and marching in all haste, blocked the rebels up in the isle. They were so well fortified that he could not come at them, and had so good a store of provisions, that a long time would be required to starve them out. And so having continued the siege, or blockade, for a great while to no purpose, he bethought himself of an expedient, which did his business effectually; which was to seize on the manors belonging to the monastery, which were without the limits of the isle. Upon this the abbot and monks, in order to recover their possessions, delivered up the isle, and all that were in it, into the hands of the king. Hereward alone escaped: as to the rest, some had their eyes put out, or their hands cut off, and others were thrown into divers prisons: among the rest Egelrick, bishop of Durham, who had been so bold as to excommunicate the king, was starved to death in prison. The king of Scotland had taken the opportunity of the troubles in England, to invade the northern counties, which he ravaged in a cruel manner. But as soon as the affair of Ely was over, king William marched against him. The Scotch king hereupon retired into Scotland, but William followed him thither. He not being willing to hazard a battle in his own country, offered to accommodate matters by a treaty; which William agreed to, and obliged the Scotch king to do him homage, which most probably was only for Cumberland, though some English writers say it was for all Scotland. In 1073, Philip king of France being jealous of the greatness of king William, on a sudden invaded Normandy without any declaration of war; upon which William went over with a great army, with which he retook Mans and the whole province of Maine; and Philip soon growing weary of the war, concluded a peace with king William. Prince Edgar, about this time, came to the king out of Scotland, implored his pardon, and submitted. The king received him very graciously, and gave him an allowance of a pound of silver a day. From this time he continued in obedience, and gave the king no further disturbance. Whilst William was in Normandy, pope Gregory VII. sent his nuncio to summon him to do him homage for his kingdom, pretending it to be a fief of the holy see. But William told the nuncio, that he held his crown of none but God and his

sword; and published an edict, forbidding all his subjects to own any pope but whom he first allowed of, and to receive any orders from Rome without his licence. During the king's absence, some disgusted Norman lords formed a conspiracy to depose him, and prevent his return, and drew earl Walthecoff, the only English lord the king retained in his favour, into the plot. But he soon repenting, went over and discovered it to the king before it came to any head, imploring at the same time his pardon, which the king readily granted. Notwithstanding which, soon after his return, the earl was apprehended, beheaded, and buried under the scaffold. And many of the innocent English, who were not at all concerned in the conspiracy, were severely punished, as well as the guilty Normans. King William now enjoyed some tranquillity, but in the year 1077 more work was cut out for him abroad. For his eldest son Robert, instigated by the king of France, rebelled against him in Normandy, and endeavoured to make himself master of that duchy. William went over, and his son persisted in his opposition, and in the heat of an engagement wounded him in the arm without knowing him, and dismounted him. But when he knew it was his father, he alighted, set him upon his own horse, and submitted entirely to his mercy. William brought him with him into England, and in the year 1080, sent him against the Scots, who had renewed their incursions. But this war also ended in a treaty between the two nations, and there was nothing remarkable in this expedition but Robert's founding the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; about which time also king William built the famous Tower of London, to be a check upon the citizens, whom he all along suspected. Soon after the peace with Scotland, William turned his arms against the Welsh, who had made some incursions into his dominions: upon which the Welsh princes submitted, and became his tributaries. Let us now see, in few words, how William managed his domestic affairs in time of peace. He did all he could to introduce the Norman language into England, caused the Saxon laws to be translated into Norman, and published his own laws in that tongue, and commanded it to be taught in all schools. The effect was, that in common use, a third language was by degrees introduced, which was neither English nor Norman, but a mixture of both. He erected new courts of justice, before unknown to the English, and very incommodious to them, and ordered all law proceedings there to be in the Norman tongue. He had an immense revenue; and that he might know what every man was to pay him out of his estate and effects, he ordered a general survey to be made, not only of his own lands, but of all the lands in England; as also what every

man was worth in money, stock of cattle, &c. all which were set down in a book call'd *Doom's-day Book*, which to this day is preserved in the Exchequer. As he was very fond of hunting, he dispeopled the country in Hampshire for above thirty miles in compass, demolishing both churches and houses, to make a forest for his diversion, which was called New-Forest. In short, all his actions favoured of a most arbitrary and absolute prince. William having enjoyed a tranquillity of several years, every one thought he would have ended his days in peace. But all on a sudden he makes vast preparations, goes over to Normandy, and enters upon a fierce war against France. A truce soon ensued, which was broke by an unlucky jest of king Philip. William being grown very fat and unwieldy, was passing through a course of physic, when one coming to Philip from Roan, he asked him, "Whether the king of England was delivered yet of his great belly?" William being told of this, was so enraged, that he sent him word, that as soon as he was up, he would offer in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, ten thousand lances by way of wax-lights. Accordingly he renewed the war with the utmost fury, but it occasioned his death. For having made great ravages, and besieged and took Mantes, he ordered it to be burnt to the ground: when standing too near the fire, the weather being also very hot, and in his return to Roan having bruised the rim of his belly against his saddle, he fell into a fever, which carried him off on the 9th of September, 1087, in the sixty-first year of his age, after having reigned in Normandy fifty-two years, and twenty one in England. He was buried in the Abbey Church at Caen, which he himself had founded. It is very remarkable, that when this great prince was going to be interred, a Norman gentleman forbade the burial, because the ground on which the church stood was his, which the deceased had never paid him for: and, according to the laws of Normandy, they were obliged to make him satisfaction before the corpse could be buried. It is also remarkable, that his death was no sooner known, than his son Henry snatched his legacy out of the Treasury; the noblemen returned to their castles; and the domestics having robbed the household ran away. William's courage and policy, are not to be questioned, and it is certain, he was indefatigable in executing whatever he designed. When he lay on his death-bed, he seemed to reflect seriously on his past actions, and to view them in a different light from what he had done in the time of his health and vigour. He ordered great sums of money to be given to the poor, and to the churches, particularly for rebuilding those he had burnt at Mantes. He released all the prisoners, among the rest Morcar and Ulfnoth, which

last was king Harold's brother, and had been detained in Normandy a great many years, being one of the hostages given by Goodwin to king Edward. Then ordering his chief officers to stand about his bed, he made a long harangue to them, weak as he was, wherein he talked much of the reputation he had acquired by his military achievements. Yet he could not help owning he had unjustly usurped the crown of England, and was guilty of all the blood spilt on that occasion. And though he said he durst not bequeath a crown which of right was none of his, but left it to the disposal of God; yet he recommended William, his 2d surviving son, for his successor, and did all in his power to secure the crown to him. He had three other sons besides William by his wife Matilda, daughter to the earl of Flanders. To Robert the eldest he gave the duchy of Normandy. Richard was killed by a stag in New-Forest. To his youngest son Henry he bequeathed an annuity of 5000 marks. And when the young prince complained as not being pleased with his portion, it is said, his father told him by a prophetic spirit, that the dominions of his two brothers should be one day united in him: which indeed came to pass; though it is not at all likely that God should reveal his will in any extraordinary manner to a prince of William's character. He had also six daughters by the same Matilda; Cecily, abbess of Caen; Constance, married to the duke of Brittain; Adeliza, promised to Harold when he was in Normandy, died young; Adela, married to the earl of Blois; Gundred, to William Warren, earl of Surry; and Agatha, espoused to Alphonso, king of Galicia. From the transactions of William's reign, he appears to have been a prince of great courage, capacity, and ambition, politic, cruel, vindictive, and rapacious; stern and haughty in his deportment; reserved and jealous in his disposition. He was fond of glory, and though parsimonious in his household, delighted in pomp and ostentation. Though sudden and impetuous in his enterprizes, he was cool, deliberate, and indefatigable in times of danger and difficulty. His aspect was nobly severe and imperious, his stature tall and portly, his constitution robust, and the composition of his bones and muscles so strong, there was hardly a man of that age, who could bend his bow, or handle his arms.

WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, during his father's last illness in Normandy, was concerting measures in England to secure his succession to the crown. Though it was the Conqueror's desire that he should succeed him, yet there was great danger of a party being formed against him in favour of his elder brother Robert. But as Robert was out of the kingdom, William with more ease accomplished his designs; and by the management of Lanfranc, archbishop of

Canterbury, who had great interest among the people, both English and Normans, and had gained over the leading lords of both nations, and by the favour of Eudo the high treasurer, he ascended the throne, and was crowned 18 days after his father's death, Sept. 27, 1087. He was surnamed Rufus from his being red-haired, and was now 30 years old. He was remarkable for no good quality but his courage, which however for the most part was more like the fierceness of a wild beast than the bravery of a hero. He was very ill-natured, and a perfect brute in his behaviour; was wholly indifferent as to religion, and had no regard for honour or honesty. He was greedy of money, but it was to squander it away upon idle expences. In fine, he had all his father's vices without his virtues, and historians agree in representing him as bad a prince as ever sat on the English throne. These historians were indeed monks and ecclesiastics, who might be prejudiced against him for his seizing the revenues of the church. However, as scarce any action of his life deserves commendation, their representations seem to be but too well founded. His interest indeed obliged him to put on the mask for some time at the beginning of his reign, and his affecting to be guided by the counsels of Lanfranc made the English expect a change for the better. In 1088, a formidable conspiracy was set up against him by his uncle Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who hated Lanfranc, and could not endure to see him in so great favour. The design was to depose William, and set Robert on the throne. Several Norman lords and bishops joining in the plot, and many of the English also being prevailed on to favour it, when they thought matters were ripe, they invited Robert to come over, who promised soon to be with them. The conspirators then fortified themselves in several places, and William seemed to be in a most dangerous situation. But Robert's indolence and dilatory temper, who did not come over with his forces as was expected, gave him time to extricate himself out of this danger. He first gained over the English by Lanfranc's interest: then he fitted out a fleet, and marched against Odo and the other rebels with an army of Englishmen, took Pevensey, Rochester and Durham, and the other places where they had shut themselves up, broke all their measures, and entirely dispelled the threatening storm. Though William was indebted to the English for having by their means crushed this conspiracy, and though he had made them many fair promises, yet it was no sooner over but he began to oppress them even worse than his father had done. Of this Lanfranc respectfully admonished him, putting him in mind of his promises. William was displeased at this, and angrily asked him with

an oath, 'Whether a king could keep all his promises?' From this time the good archbishop was quite out of favour, and died quickly after. And now William threw off all restraint, and spared no methods for raising money to satisfy his vain expences. To this end he seized upon the vacant benefices, and after he had stripped them of every thing he could turn into money, he sold them to the highest bidder. He seized upon the temporalities of the see of Canterbury, and kept them in his hands four years, and did the same by all the other bishopricks that became vacant in his reign. Soon after, William, to be revenged on his brother Robert for the late conspiracy, and perhaps from a desire of enjoying all his father's dominions, invaded Normandy, and made himself master of several places. Robert implored aid of the king of France, who came to his assistance; but William having found means to bribe him, he retired without doing any thing, and William proceeded to take more places, and bribed some of the burghers of Roan to undertake the delivering it into his hands. But prince Henry joining his brother Robert, saved it; for entering the city on a sudden, he seized the chief of the conspirators, and threw him headlong from a tower; which bold stroke not only preserved the capital, but in effect all Normandy. For William soon after, in 1091, was obliged to strike up a peace with duke Robert, on this condition, among others, That upon either of the brothers dying without heirs, the survivor should succeed to all his dominions. Whilst William was in Normandy, Malcolm, king of Scotland, made an incursion into Northumberland, and William at his return resolved to revenge this insult. He artfully induced his brother Robert to come over and accompany him in this expedition, fearing he should in his absence seize on those castles in Normandy, that he held by the late treaty. His army suffered greatly by several disasters in Scotland; but Malcolm fearing the ill consequences of a war in his own country, sent William proposals for an accommodation, which were readily accepted, and the Scotch king obliged himself to pay the same homage to the king of England he had formerly done. But Robert perceiving he was only amused by his brother, to draw him into this expedition, returned home greatly disgusted. About this time Robert Fitz-Hamon, gentleman of the king's bedchamber, conquered Glamorganshire, and slew Rees the Welsh king. He bestowed upon 12 knights, who assisted him in the expedition, 12 manours, which were enjoyed by them and their posterity. The king continued his arbitrary proceedings, and oppressed his subjects, Normans as well as English, more and more every day, which made them all wish for his death, as

the

the only remedy to the evils they groaned under. And now they thought their wishes were going to be accomplished: for in 1043, a dangerous distemper seized him at Gloucester, so that he himself thought his end approaching; and the fear of death made him resolve, if he ever recovered, to reform all that had been amiss in his government. The bishops laying hold of the good disposition he was now in, exhorted him to fill up the vacant sees, which he complied with, and particularly made Anselm archbishop of Canterbury, between whom and the king there were afterwards great contests, Anselm being a warm assertor of the rights of the church, and king William being not over-scrupulous in such matters; who being recovered of his illness, presently forgot all his good resolutions, returned to his courses, retracted, as far as was in his power, the good orders he had given in his sickness, and even increased the abuses of government, instead of correcting them. The Scots again renewing their incursions and ravages, Robert de Mowbray, governor of the Northern parts, fell upon them unexpectedly, defeated them, and slew Malcolm, and Edward his eldest son. In 1064, we again find king William at war with his brother Robert in Normandy, who, as William had not performed his part of the late treaty, seemed resolved to take from him the places he held there. Being assisted by the king of France, he gained several advantages over William, who at last had recourse to his old artifice, and bribed the French king to draw off his forces, in order to raise money; for which purpose, he sent orders into England for levying 20,000 men, and to impress such as were of some substance, and did not care to leave their families. When they were just going to embark, they were discharged, upon paying 10 shillings a man, which they readily did, and by this artifice William raised 10,000*l*. Robert now, in all likelihood, would have lost all his dominions, if the king had not been obliged to return on a sudden to repress the Welsh, who were ravaging Shropshire and Cheshire. At his approach they retired among the mountains and inaccessible places, and William pursuing them too far, lost more of his men than he destroyed of the enemy's; and all he could do was, to rebuild the castle of Montgomery, which had been demolished. A little after he suppressed a dangerous conspiracy of Robert de Mowbray, who being disgusted at the king's not rewarding him for the service he had done, as he thought he deserved, was concerting measures with other discontented lords to depose him; but the king coming suddenly upon them, Mowbray was taken and clapped up in prison; and of the rest of the conspirators, some were stripped of their estates, some had their eyes put out, and none escaped some kind of punishment or other. In 1066 the project of the holy war was set on foot by pope Urban II. in which so many princes of Christendom engaged. The design of it was to recover the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. The badge of those who went to it was a red cross wrought in their garments, whence they were termed Croises, and the expedition the Crusade. Robert duke of Normandy was one of the princes who engaged in it; and to defray the expences of his undertaking, he mortgaged his duchy to his brother the king of England, for a sum of money, which William raised on his subjects by the most oppressive methods imaginable. In 1067, William rebuilt London-bridge, raised a new wall round the Tower, and erected the famous Hall at Westminster, which, though so large, he found fault with, and said it was scarce big enough for a king's bed-chamber. The raising money for these works was a great oppression on the subjects. The next year William went over and relieved Mans. As he was going to embark, the wind being contrary, the master of the ship represented the danger of then putting to sea. But William asked him, 'If he ever heard of a king being drowned?' and compelled him to proceed. But though he was not to be drowned, he was not however to die a natural death. For being hunting one day in New Forest, he was accidentally, or otherwise, shot with an arrow into the heart, by Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, as he was, seemingly at least, shooting at a deer; and dropt down dead immediately. Thus fell William, surnamed Rufus, from his red hair, and florid complexion, after he had lived four and forty years, and reigned near thirteen, during which he oppressed his people in every form of tyranny and insult. He was equally void of learning, principle, and humanity; haughty, passionate, brutal, profligate, and ungrateful; a scoffer at religion; a scourge to the clergy; vain-glorious, talkative, rapacious, lavish, and dissolute, and an inveterate enemy to the English, though he owed his crown to their valour and fidelity, when the Norman lords intended to expel him from the throne. In return for this instance of their loyalty, he took all opportunities to fleece and enslave them; and at one time imprisoned fifty of the best families of the kingdom, on pretence of killing his deer: so that they were compelled to purchase their liberty at the expence of all their wealth; though not before they had undergone the fiery ordeal. He lived in a scandalous commerce with prostitutes, professing his contempt for marriage; and knowing no legitimate issue, the crown devolved to his brother Henry. He was buried at Winchester (where his tomb, raised from the ground, remains to this

(this day). In his reign a great inundation of the sea overflowed the coast of Kent, and covered the lands formerly belonging to earl Goodwin. These are now called the Goodwin-Sands, so dangerous to ships.

WILLIAM III. of England, and prince of Orange and Nassau, born Nov. 14, 1650, had for his godfathers the states of Holland and of Zealand, the cities of Delf, Leyden, and Amsterdam. The states finding themselves at liberty, by the death of William II. resolved to remedy the inconveniencies which might happen from a single governor. They appointed a general assembly to meet, in which it was resolved, That since the country was now without a governor by the death of the prince, the choice of all officers and magistrates for the time to come, should be in the disposal of the cities; and that not only the ordinary soldiers, but even the guards of the deceased prince, should take an oath of fidelity to the states of Holland: this was unanimously carried. The conduct of melius. de Wit being very much disapproved, the prince was in 1672 declared general of the army of the states. At that time they were in a most distressed condition, The French carrying all before them, he immediately repaired to the army. The frontier towns and garrisons in the province of Holland fell every day into the hands of the enemy, which caused insurrections. Dort led the way, and was followed by other cities. The consequence was, that the prince was declared in a full assembly of the states, Stadtholder, captain, and admiral-general of their forces, as well by sea as by land; and they gave him all the power, dignity, and authority, which his ancestors of glorious memory had ever enjoyed, and things took then a more prosperous turn: not long after the two de Wits, the great enemies of the house of Orange, were torn to pieces by the people. In 1673 he took the strong town of Naerden, and by his courage and conduct obliged the French to quit Utrecht, and several considerable places where they had garrisons. As an acknowledgement of his services, the states confirmed him in the office of Stadtholder, and entailed this dignity upon the heirs of his body born in lawful wedlock, in an instrument, dated February 2, 1674. The same day the states of Zealand conferred the same administration upon his highness, and declared him chief nobleman of their province. Soon after he went to Utrecht, and made some alterations in the government of that province; and the following proposition being made, 'Whether it were adviseable to confer the charge of governor-general, captain, and admiral-general of the province, upon his highness, and his heirs male, lawfully born; they all, *nemine contradicente*, approved the motion, and conferred that dig-

nity upon his highness. Soon after he engaged the French at Senef, where he gained great honour by his courage and conduct, and obtained a victory, after a most bloody engagement. In 1675, as an acknowledgement of his great services, the burghers of the duchy of Guelders conferred on him the honour of being hereditary governor of that province; and he reformed several abuses which had got footing during the enemy's usurpation there. Soon after he fell ill of the small-pox, of which he recovered, to the universal joy of all the confederates. On October 17, 1677, the prince embarked for England, and arrived at Norwich the 19th. On November 4, which was his highness's birth-day, he was married to the princess Mary, eldest daughter of the duke of York; the marriage was celebrated at 11 at night. On the 29th of the same month, he departed from London with his princess, and landed at Terbeyde. In August 1678, he attacked and defeated the duke of Luxemburgh in his quarters, near the abbey of St. Denis. In the heat of the action, the prince advanced so far, that he was in great danger of being lost, had not mons. Puwerkerk come seasonably to his relief, and killed an officer that was just going to fire a pistol at him. On June 29th, 1684, a treaty was signed at the Hague, which put an end to military operations. In 1688 king James II. of England having conducted his affairs in such a manner, as apparently threatened the civil and religious liberties of the nation, a great many persons of eminence and interest in the kingdom, both clergy and laity, deemed it expedient to invite over the prince of Orange. Several of them waited on him at the Hague for that purpose; and the states general having resolved to assist him, great preparations were made for his expedition. In the mean time, the prince of Orange set forth a declaration, October 10. N. S. importing his design to maintain the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom. On October 16 he took his leave of the states, and on the 19th sailed with 50 men of war, 25 frigates, as many fireships, near 400 victuallers and transports, having about 14,000 land forces, accompanied by many of the English nobility and gentry, but was forced back by a storm. He put to sea again November 1, and landed the 5th at Torbay, and was soon joined by many of the nobility. He advanced towards London, and king James quitting the kingdom, he was invited to London. In the mean time, the lords took upon them the government of the kingdom, and agreed to address the prince of Orange to take upon him the administration of all public affairs till a convention should meet. The convention of lords and commons met, January 22, 1688-9, and after some warm debates, voted, that the prince

and

and princeſs of Orange ſhould be king and queen. The princeſs arrived February 12, and the next day both houſes waited on them, and made a ſolemn offer of the crown, which was accepted by the prince in the name of himſelf and his wife, and the ſame day they were proclaimed king and queen by the names of William and Mary; ſuch was the neceſſity of the times. The firſt thing king William did, after he had ſettled his privy-council, was giving the royal aſſent, on February 23, to a bill that had paſſed both houſes, 'to remove and prevent all queſtions and diſputes concerning the aſſembling and ſettling of this preſent parliament.' By which act the convention, which had placed the crown on the prince and princeſs of Orange, was changed into a parliament. The judgment againſt Mr. Samuel Johnſon was reverſed; and the judgment upon the quo warranto againſt the city of London was alſo reverſed, and the city reſtored to its privileges; and an act of oblivion, at length, paſſed, out of which were excepted ſome few of the many late inſtruments of popery and arbitrary power. From the beginning of the reign of king William and queen Mary, there was a party in the nation who diſliked the new ſettlement, and were in continual plots to overturn it, and to reſtore the late king James. And to theſe were joined ſeveral proteſtants, who, either from the ſtrong impreſſions of the late doctrine of paſſive-obedience and non-reſiſtance, could not bring themſelves to think it lawful to reſiſt king James, or who, though they thought the interpoſition of the prince of Orange neceſſary at the time, yet were againſt his being made king, and were only for a regency in the name of king James II. being ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed with the notion of hereditary right, and direct lineal ſucceſſion. Some of theſe, indeed, afterwards complied with the times, as the earl of Nottingham, who was made ſecretary of ſtate to king William and queen Mary, and Dr. Sherlock, who, after the victory at the Boyne, acknowledged their majeſties title, and was made dean of St. Paul's. But many adhered to their old principles, and the party was ſtrengthened and kept alive by ſeveral clergymen, who ſcrupled, or reſuſed, to take the new oaths, among whom were ſome biſhops, as the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhops of Ely, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, Norwich, and Glouceſter (of whom the four firſt had been imprifoned in the Tower by king James), who after ſome time were deprived, and their ſees filled with others; which occaſioned what ſome called a ſchiſm in the church of England. Not long after, the king, by the advice of the commons, and being ſtrongly ſolicited to it by his allies, declared war againſt France. The king and queen were ſolemnly crowned by the biſhop of London, on April 11, 1689. The parliament, at the king's deſire, had paſſed an act, 'for taking away the tax called hearth-money,' which received the royal aſſent, on April 24. On July 24, the princeſs Anne of Denmark was delivered of a prince, named William, whom his majeſty created duke of Glouceſter. The king paſſed the bill of rights and acceſſion, on December 16, agreeable to the declaration of rights, when their majeſties accepted the crown, with the addition of a remarkable clause, for excluding papists and persons marrying papists, for ever, from inheriting the crown of England. The revolution in Scotland quickly followed that in England. And an act was preſently paſſed for ſettling the crown upon the king and queen of England; purſuant to which, their majeſties were proclaimed king and queen of Scotland, on April 11, the day of their coronation in England. Then the earl of Argyll and other commiſſioners were ſent to make a ſolemn tender of the crown to their majeſties, in the name of the eſtates and kingdom of Scotland; which was done on May 11. In the mean time, the duke of Gordon, a paſtiſt, ſtill held the caſtle of Edinburgh for the late king; but a vigorous ſiege obliged him to ſurrender it, on June 13, upon condition that he and the gariſon ſhould have their lives, liberties, and fortunes ſecured. And the earl of Dundee being ſlain in battle, and the forces he had raiſed in the Highlands dwindling away by degrees, and being at length entirely ſuppreſſed, their majeſties remained afterwards in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the crown of Scotland; though ſome things occaſioned great uneaſineſs, of which the enemies of the government failed not to make their advantage; particularly, the ſlaughter of the men of Glenco, between 30 and 40 in number, after they had laid down their arms, in February 1692-3. In Ireland, Tyrconnel had ſecured the moſt important places of that kingdom, and uſed ſuch violence againſt the proteſtants, that they were forced to retire to their brethren in the north; who ſeizing on Kilmore, Coleraine, Inniſkillin, and Londonderry, declared for king William and queen Mary. The late inſatuated king James now failed from Breſt with ſome French troops, and landed at Kinſale on the 12th of March, 1688-9. Having taken Coleraine and Kilmore, after a ſtout reſiſtance, he laid ſiege to Londonderry, on April 20; from whence, a few days after, he departed to meet his parliament at Dublin, where he paſſed an act to attain between 2 and 3000 proteſtant lords, ladies, clergymen, and gentlemen, of high-treaſon. In the mean time, the ſiege of Londonderry was carried on with the utmoſt efforts, and the gariſon under Mr. George Walker a clergyman, and Major Baker, held out with the moſt ſurprizing reſolution.

resolution, though reduced to the necessity of feeding upon horse-flesh, dogs, cats, rats and mice, tallow, starch, dried and salted hides, and all kinds of offal; till major-general Kirk arriving with some ships laden with provisions, which, after a long delay, he at last found means, with difficulty, to convey into the town, the besiegers, on July 31, thought fit to raise the siege. The garrison of Inniskilling, at the same time, did wonders; particularly, the day before the siege of Derry was raised, they advanced near 20 miles to meet about 6.00 Irish, and defeated them, killing and drowning near 3000, though themselves were not above 2000, and had but about 20 killed and 50 wounded. In August, duke Schomberg arrived in Ireland with 10,000 men, took Carrickfergus in four days, and performed other acts of bravery and conduct. King William having passed an act for putting the administration into the hands of the queen whenever he should be out of the kingdom, in June 1690, landed with a gallant army in Ireland, and on July 1 fought the ever memorable battle of the Boyne, wherein, though he had the misfortune to lose the brave duke Schomberg, then 32 years old, yet he gained a complete victory over the French and Irish army, and obliged king James to retire to Dublin, and make all the haste he could back to France. King William, the following Sunday, entered Dublin in triumph, and went to St. Patrick's church to return thanks to God for his victory: and arriving in England the beginning of September, he sent the earl of Marlborough to carry on the reduction of Ireland; who took Cork and Kinsale with such expedition, that he was again at Kensington on October 23. The next year, 1691, the intrepid English under the brave general Ginckle, and other valiant commanders, made themselves masters of Ballinacorney, with incredible bravery passed the Shannon amidst the fire of the enemy, and took Athlone, and fought the glorious battle of Aghrim on July 1, wherein 4000 Irish and their general St. Ruth were slain; which was soon followed by the surrender of Malinbeg, and lastly, that of Limerick in October (where Tyrconnel died, as it were in grief, on August 14), by which an end was put to the Irish war, and all Ireland reduced to the obedience of king William and queen Mary. In England, the king dissolved the convention-parliament, on February 6, 1689-90, and a new parliament met on March 20. It was in this session that the act of oblivion, before-mentioned, was passed. In the mean time, the king was pushing his conquests in the Netherlands and other parts, which made it necessary for king William to go over to the famous congress at the Hague, the beginning of the year 1691, in order

to animate the confederate princes and states, The French were so far before-hand with the allies, that they took the strong city of Mons this year, and Namur in the year following; after which was fought the battle of Steenkirk (king William commanding the confederate army himself, as he did every year during the war) in which, though the French remained masters of the field of battle, yet king William so bravely disputed the victory, that they had scarce any thing else to boast of, the loss being nearly equal on both sides. The king was no sooner gone abroad in 1691, but the Jacobites resumed their favourite scheme, in concert with France, for restoring the late king James. But the vigilance of queen Mary and the government again disconcerted their measures. The parliament meeting towards the end of the year, passed a bill for the frequent calling and meeting of parliaments, commonly called the Triennial Bill; but the king, by the advice of his ministers, refused his assent: as he did also the next year to a bill touching free and impartial proceedings in parliament, being in the nature of what is now called a Place-bill: which so displeased the commons, that they resolved, that whoever advised the king not to give the royal assent to that act, was an enemy to their majesties and the kingdom. However, the parliament insisting upon the Triennial Bill, he thought fit to pass it in 1694, which gave a general satisfaction. In July was fought the famous battle of Landen, between the allied army commanded by king William, and the French under the duke of Luxembourg: and though the latter were much superior in number, the former fought with such obstinate bravery, under their prudent and valiant leader, that for some time they had manifestly the advantage; and it was only the superiority of numbers that at last wrested the victory out of their hands: after which, the French made themselves masters of Charleroy. Our loss likewise at sea was this year very considerable. For the whole Breit fleet, on June 16, fell upon Sir George Rooke's squadron, which had a fleet of near 100 merchant-ships, bound for the Streights, under its convoy, whilst it was separated from the main fleet, which should have convoyed it out of danger, and took, burnt or sunk four of the greatest Smyrna ships, three Dutch men of war, and one English, and near 80 other merchant-ships. Our honour at sea was in great measure retrieved this year. The king returned on November 9. On December 28, queen Mary died of the small-pox, to the inexpressible grief of the nation. She was king James's eldest daughter, and died in the 33d year of her age, having reigned near six years jointly with the king her husband. On March 5, she was most solemnly and magnificently interred

and princess of Orange should be king and queen. The princess arrived February 12, and the next day both houses waited on them, and made a solemn offer of the crown, which was accepted by the prince in the name of himself and his wife, and the same day they were proclaimed king and queen by the names of William and Mary; such was the necessity of the times. The first thing king William did, after he had settled his privy-council, was giving the royal assent, on February 23, to a bill that had passed both houses, 'to remove and prevent all questions and disputes concerning the assembling and settling of this present parliament.' By which act the convention, which had placed the crown on the prince and princess of Orange, was changed into a parliament. The judgment against Mr. Samuel Johnson was reversed; and the judgment upon the quo warranto against the city of London was also reversed, and the city restored to its privileges; and an act of oblivion, at length, passed, out of which were excepted some few of the many late instruments of popery and arbitrary power. From the beginning of the reign of king William and queen Mary, there was a party in the nation who disliked the new settlement, and were in continual plots to overturn it, and to restore the late king James. And to these were joined several protestants, who, either from the strong impressions of the late doctrine of passive-obedience and non-resistance, could not bring themselves to think it lawful to resist king James, or who, though they thought the interposition of the prince of Orange necessary at the time, yet were against his being made king, and were only for a regency in the name of king James II. being strongly prepossessed with the notion of hereditary right, and direct lineal succession. Some of these, indeed, afterwards complied with the times, as the earl of Nottingham, who was made secretary of state to king William and queen Mary, and Dr. Sherlock, who, after the victory at the Boyne, acknowledged their majesties title, and was made dean of St. Paul's. But many adhered to their old principles, and the party was strengthened and kept alive by several clergymen, who scrupled, or refused, to take the new oaths, among whom were some bishops, as the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Ely, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, Norwich, and Gloucester (of whom the four first had been imprisoned in the Tower by king James), who after some time were deprived, and their sees filled with others; which occasioned what some called a schism in the church of England. Not long after, the king, by the advice of the commons, and being strongly solicited to it by his allies, declared war against France. The king and queen were solemnly crowned

by the bishop of London, on April 11, 1689. The parliament, at the king's desire, had passed an act, 'for taking away the tax called hearth-money,' which received the royal assent, on April 24. On July 24, the princess Anne of Denmark was delivered of a prince, named William, whom his majesty created duke of Gloucester. The king passed the bill of rights and accession, on December 16, agreeable to the declaration of rights, when their majesties accepted the crown, with the addition of a remarkable clause, for excluding papists and persons marrying papists, for ever, from inheriting the crown of England. The revolution in Scotland quickly followed that in England. And an act was presently passed for settling the crown upon the king and queen of England; pursuant to which, their majesties were proclaimed king and queen of Scotland, on April 11, the day of their coronation in England. Then the earl of Argyle and other commissioners were sent to make a solemn tender of the crown to their majesties, in the name of the estates and kingdom of Scotland; which was done on May 11. In the mean time, the duke of Gordon, a papist, still held the castle of Edinburgh for the late king; but a vigorous siege obliged him to surrender it, on June 13, upon condition that he and the garrison should have their lives, liberties, and fortunes secured. And the earl of Dundee being slain in battle, and the forces he had raised in the Highlands dwindling away by degrees, and being at length entirely suppressed, their majesties remained afterwards in the peaceable possession of the crown of Scotland; though some things occasioned great uneasiness, of which the enemies of the government failed not to make their advantage; particularly, the slaughter of the men of Glenco, between 30 and 40 in number, after they had laid down their arms, in February 1692-3. In Ireland, Tyrconnel had secured the most important places of that kingdom, and used such violence against the protestants, that they were forced to retire to their brethren in the north; who fixing on Kilmore, Coleraine, Inniskilling, and Londonderry, declared for king William and queen Mary. The late infatuated king James now sailed from Brest with some French troops, and landed at Kinsale on the 12th of March, 1688-9. Having taken Coleraine and Kilmore, after a stout resistance, he laid siege to Londonderry, on April 20; from whence, a few days after, he departed to meet his parliament at Dublin, where he passed an act to attain between 2 and 3000 protestant lords, ladies, clergymen, and gentlemen, of high-treason. In the mean time, the siege of Londonderry was carried on with the utmost efforts, and the garrison under Mr. George Walker a clergyman, and Major Baker, held out with the most

resolution, though reduced to the necessity of feeding upon horse-flesh, dogs, cats, rats and mice, tallow, starch, dried and salted hides, and all kinds of offal; till major-general Kirk arriving with some ships laden with provisions, which, after a long delay, he at last found means, with difficulty, to convey into the town, the besiegers, on July 31, thought fit to raise the siege. The garrison of Inniskilling, at the same time, did wonders; particularly, the day before the siege of Derry was raised, they advanced near 20 miles to meet about 6.00 Irish, and defeated them, killing and drowning near 3000, though themselves were not above 2000, and had but about 20 killed and 50 wounded. In August, duke Schomberg arrived in Ireland with 10,000 men, took Carrickfergus in four days, and performed other acts of bravery and conduct. King William having passed an act for putting the administration into the hands of the queen whenever he should be out of the kingdom, in June 1690, landed with a gallant army in Ireland, and on July 1 fought the ever memorable battle of the Boyne, wherein, though he had the misfortune to lose the brave duke Schomberg, then 52 years old, yet he gained a complete victory over the French and Irish army, and obliged king James to retire to Dublin, and make all the haste he could back to France. King William, the following Sunday, entered Dublin in triumph, and went to St. Patrick's church to return thanks to God for his victory: and arriving in England the beginning of September, he sent the earl of Marlborough to carry on the reduction of Ireland; who took Cork and Limerick with such expedition, that he was again at Kensington on October 23. The next year, 1691, the intrepid English under the brave general Ginckle, and other valiant commanders, made themselves masters of Mullinore, with incredible bravery passed the Shannon amidst the fire of the enemy, and took Athlone, and fought the glorious battle of Aghrim on July 11, wherein 4000 Irish and their general St. Ruth were slain; which was soon followed by the surrender of Downfalloway, and lastly, that of Limerick in October (where Tyrconnel died, as it were in grief, on August 14), by which an end was put to the Irish war, and all Ireland reduced to the obedience of king William and queen Mary. In England, the king dissolved the convention-parliament, on February 6, 1689-90, and a new parliament met on March 20. It was in this session that the act of oblivion, before mentioned, was passed. In the mean time, the French king was pushing his conquests in the Netherlands and other parts, which made it necessary for king William to go to the famous congress at the Hague, the beginning of the year 1691, in order

to animate the confederate princes and states, The French were so far before-hand with the allies, that they took the strong city of Mons this year, and Namur in the year following; after which was fought the battle of Steenkirk (king William commanding the confederate army himself, as he did every year during the war) in which, though the French remained masters of the field of battle, yet king William so bravely disputed the victory, that they had scarce any thing else to boast of, the loss being nearly equal on both sides. The king was no sooner gone abroad in 1691, but the Jacobites resumed their favourite scheme, in concert with France, for restoring the late king James. But the vigilance of queen Mary and the government again disconcerted their measures. The parliament meeting towards the end of the year, passed a bill for the frequent calling and meeting of parliaments, commonly called the Triennial Bill; but the king, by the advice of his ministers, refused his assent: as he did also the next year to a bill touching free and impartial proceedings in parliament, being in the nature of what is now called a Place-bill: which so displeased the commons, that they resolved, that whoever advised the king not to give the royal assent to that act, was an enemy to their majesties and the kingdom. However, the parliament insisting upon the Triennial Bill, he thought fit to pass it in 1694, which gave a general satisfaction. In July was fought the famous battle of Landen, between the allied army commanded by king William, and the French under the duke of Luxembourg: and though the latter were much superior in number, the former fought with such obstinate bravery, under their prudent and valiant leader, that for some time they had manifestly the advantage; and it was only the superiority of numbers that at last wrested the victory out of their hands: after which, the French made themselves masters of Charleroy. Our loss likewise at sea was this year very considerable. For the whole Breit fleet, on June 16, fell upon Sir George Rooke's Squadron, which had a fleet of near 200 merchant-ships, bound for the Streights, under its convoy, whilst it was separated from the main fleet, which should have convoyed it out of danger, and took, burnt or sunk four of the greatest Smyrna ships, three Dutch men of war, and one English, and near 80 other merchant-ships. Our honour at sea was in great measure retrieved this year. The king returned on November 9. On December 28, queen Mary died of the small-pox, to the inexpressible grief of the nation. She was king James's eldest daughter, and died in the 33d year of her age, having reigned near six years jointly with the king her husband. On March 5, she was most solemnly and magnificently interred

in Henry VIIIth's chapel. In the beginning of the year 1695, the parliament made a strict inquiry into several abuses and corruptions. In this session also, the bad state of the silver-coin was first taken into consideration, which by clipping and adulterating had been reduced near half in value, to the great detriment of trade and embarrassment of the public revenue. The remedying of this grievance was not perfected till the next parliament, when all the silver-money was ordered to be called in and re-coined, and the loss to be borne by the public. This gave rise to Exchequer-bills, or paper-money, which were no sooner set on foot, but the scandalous practice of false indorsement began, for which Mr. Charles Duncomb and Mr. Knight were expelled the house, and committed to the Tower; and Mr. Burton to Newgate. Bills were ordered to be brought in to punish them, which passed the commons, but were thrown out by the lords, who being equally divided upon Duncomb's bill, the duke of Leeds gave the casting vote for rejecting it. The year 1695 was glorious to king William and the allies by the reduction of Namur. Marshal Boufflers having thrown himself into it with a strong reinforcement, the garrison then consisted of near 15,000 men, and they were furnished with provisions for several months. Yet king William having laid siege to it, the beginning of July, carried it on with such vigour and good conduct, even in the sight of a numerous French army, under marshal Villeroy, who had advanced to relieve it, that the town surrendered on August 6, N. S. and the castle in less than a month after. The English fleet, under lord Berkeley, spread terror this summer along the coasts of France, bombarded St. Maloes, and some other towns: and in return, Villeroy, by the French king's order, bombarded Brussels. His majesty, who at his departure had appointed lords-justices to govern the kingdom in his absence, immediately on his return, by proclamation dissolved his second parliament, and a new one met on November 22. On the 1st of January, a double plot was about this time discovered, to assassinate the king, and invade the kingdom. Many of the late king James's emissaries came over from France, and held consultations with papists and Jacobites here, how to murder king William; and after several debates on the time, place and manner of putting their horrid design in execution, they at last agreed to assassinate his majesty in his coach, on some day in February, 1695, in a lane between Brentford and Turnham-Green, as he returned from hunting. But happily the whole plot was discovered, by Mr. Pendergast, the very night before it was to be executed, which was confirmed by Mr. de la Rue, another

of the plotters, and afterwards by captain Porter, and others of them, who came in upon the proclamation for apprehending the conspirators. At the same time there was to be an invasion from France, for which purpose king James was come to Calais, and the troops, artillery and stores were immediately ordered to be embarked; but by the news of the assassination plot having miscarried, and the speedy sending of a formidable fleet under admiral Russell, this other part of the design was frustrated: and Calais was not long after bombarded by the English. Before his majesty went abroad in 1696, he appointed the great officers of state for the time being, with other lords and gentlemen, among whom was the great Mr. Locke, to be commissioners for trade and plantations. This was the first commission of the kind, and is still kept on foot. The campaign passed in Flanders this year without any action. The French, to bring down the demands of Spain, besieged and took Aeth in Flanders this year, as also the city of Barcelona in Spain; the king of England and the states general, who had in a manner borne the whole burden of the war, seeming to connive at these conquests to bring Spain the more readily to accept the offers of France, especially as they knew these places must be restored by the peace; the treaty which went on but slowly, at Ryswick, a place belonging to king William, between the Hague and Delft; but at last, by his Majesty's address, and the mediation of the king of Sweden, it was happily concluded and signed there by the English, Spanish, and Dutch plenipotentiaries, with those of France, on September 10, and by the ministers of the emperor, who stood out for some time, on October 20, with as much advantage to the allies as could reasonably be expected. When the parliament met, December 3, the king told them in his speech, that considering the circumstances of affairs abroad, it was his opinion, that England could not be safe without a land-army, which clause the commons did not like, as if it were designed to recommend a standing army in time of peace. And so after long debates, they resolved, That all the land forces, raised since September 29, 1784, should be paid and disbanded. Yet, to show their affection to his majesty, they resolved, on December 20, That 700,000 l. per annum be granted to him for the support of the civil-list. The parliament continued sitting till July 5, 1698, and then was prorogued, and two days after dissolved. In this session the new East-India company was established, the merchants having agreed to advance 2,000,000 l. to the government, at 3 per cent. The old company offered to advance 700,000 l. at 4 per cent. but this was rejected; though they were afterwards com-

joined a corporation, and the two companies united. On July 20, the king went over to Holland, and about a month after, the treaty of partition was concluded between England, France, and the States, concerning the succession of the Spanish dominions, in case the king of Spain, who was now old and in a very bad state of health, should die without issue. By this treaty, so much to the prejudice of king William's reputation, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, a great many other places, and particularly those on the French side of the Pyrenees, were to be given to the Dauphin of France: Spain, the Indies and Low-Countries, to the electoral prince of Bavaria: and the duchy of Milan, to the archduke Charles, the emperor's second son. The beginning of the year 1700, a second treaty was concluded, on occasion of the death of the electoral prince of Bavaria, whose share was now assigned to the archduke Charles; and the duke of Lorraine, whose country was to be given to France, was to have the duchy of Milan. To return to the year 1698. On December 6, the new parliament met, in which, though the king expressed his desire of having a good body of land-forces kept up, yet the commons resolved, That all the land-forces, exceeding 10,000 for England, and 12,000 for Ireland (all his majesty's natural-born subjects), should be forthwith paid and disbanded. This made the king very uneasy; but when he saw the parliament in earnest, he complied with a good grace. He would fain have kept his Dutch guards that came over with him at first; but not being able to move the parliament, he with complaisance submitted, and sent them away: which gave great satisfaction to his people. In June, 1699, the king went over to Holland, and returned in October. The parliament met on Nov. 16, and in this session were great debates about the Irish forfeited estates, resuming the grants which the king had made of several of them to his ministers and favourites, and applying them to the use of the public. The commons, in April, 1700, to carry their point, tacked a bill of resumption to the land-tax bill; which occasioned great heats between the two houses, the lords making amendments, which the commons would not agree to; when the king fearing the consequences, sent a private message to the lords to pass the bill without any amendments, and on April 24 prorogued the parliament. Immediately after which, he took the great seal from lord Somers, and gave it to Sir Nathan Wright, with the title of lord-keeper. The king went over again to Holland in July, this year; and on the 29th, unhappily for England, died that hopeful young prince the duke of Gloucester, son to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Denmark, being about ten years old. The king of

Spain dying towards the end of this year, the duke of Anjou was declared king of Spain by the French king his grandfather. And the French, at the same time, over-running the Spanish Netherlands, both king William and the states were obliged to own the duke of Anjou's title, in order to gain time. His majesty, soon after his return, dissolved the parliament, and at the same time, to please those now distinguished by the name of the Church-party, made some alterations in his ministry; having first called up to the house of lords, Charles Montague, esq; (who was chancellor of the Exchequer when the great affair of the coin was regulated, chiefly by his skill and address) by the title of lord Halifax. The new parliament meeting in February, 1700-1, the commons chose Robert Harley, esq; their speaker. The king in his speech, on the death of the duke of Gloucester, having recommended to them a further provision for the succession of the protestant line, after him and the princess, both houses came into it; and on June 12, 1701, his majesty passed the famous act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subjects; whereby the crown was further limited to the princess Sophia, electress dowager of Hanover, and her protestant heirs. She was grand-daughter of king James I. by his daughter Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, and grandmother to his late majesty king George II. Both houses had censured the partition-treaty, and the commons went so far as to impeach of high-crimes and misdemeanors, the earl of Portland, the chief manager of that treaty, and the earl of Orford, and the lords Somers and Halifax, as the advisers of it. The peers, where the court-party prevailed, were for favouring the four lords; and after long debates, messages and conferences, about the time and manner of their trial, which occasioned a great breach between the two houses, the lords of themselves appointed a day for the trial of lords Somers and Orford, against whom articles had been exhibited, and the commons not appearing, acquitted them; and at the same time, June 24, dismissed the impeachments against the lords Portland and Halifax, and the old one against the duke of Leeds. The same day, the king, to put an end to these dissensions, prorogued the parliament. His majesty went again to Holland in July, where he made a speech in the assembly of the states, on the posture of affairs in Europe, which had a good effect. The English nation was now divided into parties, for and against a war; the old and new ministry, and the house of commons (which had occasioned the famous Kentish petition, and Legion letter, in which last the commons were treated with great scurrility, and even menaces). But the death of the late king James, on Sept. 5, at

St. Germain's, and the French king's declaring thereupon the pretended prince of Wales king of these realms, gave a new turn to people's minds, and made them all unite in a firm adherence to his majesty, and the utmost abhorrence of the indignity put upon him and the nation by the French king. His majesty returned about the end of October, and having dissolved the parliament, called another to meet on December 30. The commons again chose Mr. Harley their speaker, and the king made a most excellent speech to both houses on the present posture of affairs, the late insolent step of the French king, the dangers that threatened Europe, by his placing his grandson on the throne of Spain, and the alliances he had made for obviating those dangers: to which both houses returned the most satisfactory addresses. And soon after, the commons addressed his majesty, that it might be an article in the several treaties of alliance, That no peace should be made with France, till his majesty and the nation have reparation for the indignity offered by the French king, in declaring the pretended prince of Wales king of England, Scotland, and Ireland. They then voted 40,000 land-forces, and as many for the sea-service. In the midst of these vigorous resolutions, the king, who had been declining in his health for some time, on February 21, 1701-2, fell from his horse, as he was hunting, and broke his right collar-bone; which, joined with his former indisposition, held him in a languishing state till the 8th of March, when, with great composedness and resignation, he expired. During his illness, the royal assent was given by commission to an act for attainting the pretended prince of Wales of high-treason; and another for the further security of his majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the protestant line, &c. Thus died the heroic king William III. in the 52d year of his age, having reigned 13 years, three weeks, and two days. William III. was in his person of the middle stature, a thin body and delicate constitution, subject to an asthma and continual cough from his infancy. He had an aquiline nose, sparkling eyes, a large forehead, and a grave solemn aspect. He was very sparing of speech: his conversation was dry, and his manner diffusing, except in battle, when his deportment was free, spirited, and animating. In courage, fortitude, and equanimity, he rivalled the most eminent warriors of antiquity; and his natural sagacity made amends for the defects in his education, which had not been properly superintended. He was religious, temperate, generally just and sincere, a stranger to violent transports of passion, and might have passed for one of the best princes of the age in which he lived, had he never ascended the throne of Great-

Britain. But, the distinguishing criterion of his character was ambition. To this he sacrificed the punctilios of honour and decorum, in deposing his own father-in-law and uncle; and this he gratified at the expence of the nation that raised him to sovereign authority. He aspired to the honour of acting as umpire in all the contests of Europe; and the second object of his attention was, the prosperity of that country to which he owed his birth and extraction. Whether he really thought the interests of the continent and Great-Britain were inseparable, or sought only to drag England into the confederacy as a convenient ally, certain it is, he involved these kingdoms in foreign connexions, which, in all probability, will be productive of their ruin. In order to establish this favourite point, he scrupled not to employ all the engines of corruption, by which the morals of the nation were totally debauched. He procured a parliamentary sanction for a standing army, which now seems to be interwoven in the constitution. He introduced the pernicious practice of borrowing upon remote funds; an expedient that necessarily hatched a brood of usurers, brokers, and stock-jobbers, to prey upon the vitals of their country. He entailed upon the nation a growing debt, and a system of politics big with misery, despair, and destruction. To sum up his character in a few words: William was a fatalist in religion, indefatigable in war, enterprising in politics, dead to all the warm and generous emotions of the human heart, a cold relation, an indifferent husband, a disagreeable man, an ungracious prince, and an imperious sovereign.

WILLING, Adj. inclined, or not averse to do a thing; consenting; desirous; favourable; pleased; ready or condescending; chosen.

WILLITON, a village in Somersetshire, 8 miles E. of Minehead, with one fair, on Trinity Monday, for hard-ware and toys.

WILLOW, S. a tree worn by furbers &c. vers.

WILMINGTON, a village in Sussex, 6 miles N. W. of East Bourn, with one fair, on September 17, for sheep and pedlars wares.

WILTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 4, September 12, and Nov. 15, for sheep. It is seated near the river Willey, in an ancient place, and was formerly the chief town of the county. It is now but a mean town, though it sends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the shire are chosen. It has a manufactory in carpets. It is 85½ miles W. by S. of London.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, 51 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Somersetshire; on the N. by Gloucester; on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire; and on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire.

shire; being 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It contains 28,000 houses, 168,000 inhabitants, 304 parishes, 21 market towns, and sends 34 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, the Duril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, though sharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn fields. There are several towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture. Here is a famous trench which runs from E. to W. and is visible for many miles. The common people will have it to be the work of the devil, but it was probably the boundary of the W. Saxon monarchy. Salisbury is the principal town.

WILLY, [*wily*] Adj. full of stratagem; sly; cunning; artful; tricking.

WIMBLE, S. [Belg.] an instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; on February 2, May 6, and September 7, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen. It is seated on a dirty bottom, and has been noted for stockings, wooden spoons, taps, and spindles, made here. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 159. It is 93½ miles N. E. by N. of London.

WIMPLE, S. [Fr.] a hood or veil. "The *wimples*, or crisping pins." If. ii. 22. Obsolete.

WIMPLE, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday se'nnight after September 1, for cattle.

WIN, used in the compound names of men, signifies war or strength; from *win*, Sax. Sometimes it implies popularity, from *winna*, Sax. dear, or beloved. And in the names of places, denotes a battle fought there.

To WIN, V. A. [preter. and pass. *won*. Sax.] to conquer, or gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest or game; to gain something withheld; to obtain or overpower by superior charms, or persuasions. Neuterly, to gain the victory or advantage. Used with *open*, to influence, gain ground or favour, or to overpower.

WINBORN, or WINBOURNE, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Good-Friday; and September 14, for bullocks and cheese. It is seated between two brooks, on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handsome church called the Minster, and was formerly noted for its nunnery. It is 105 miles S. W. of London.

WINCAUTON, or WINCAUNTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated on

the side of a hill on the London road, 14 miles S. of Bath, and 113 W. by S. of London.

To WINCE, V. N. [Brit.] to kick with pain. To kick in order to throw off a rider, applied to beasts of carriage.

WINCH, S. [Fr.] an instrument held in the hand, by which a wheel is turned round; a windlace.

To WINCH, V. A. See WINCE.

WINCHCOMBE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 16, and July 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is 93½ miles W. N. W. of London.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair on May 14, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is an ancient place, at least the old town, which was swallowed up by the ocean in 1200. Tho' now dwindled to a mean place, it retains its privileges, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. It had 18 parish churches, now reduced to one. It is 67 miles S. E. of London, and is governed by a mayor and jurats.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It has five parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he never lived to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. It has a fair, kept on St. Giles's hill, on September 12, for horses, cheese, and leather, and another on Magdalen hill, on August 2, for the same. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 67½ W. by N. of London. The City is governed by a mayor, a recorder, several aldermen, six of whom are always justices, with a sheriff, two bailiffs, and four constables.

WIND, [*wind*] S. [Sax.] a sensible motion of the air; the direction of the air to any point; breath; any thing insignificant, particularly applied to threats. "Wind of airy threats." *Pa. Left.* To take or have the wind of, signifies to have the ascendancy or advantage of. To take wind, applied to secrets, implies their being disclosed or made public.

To WIND, [*wind*] V. A. [preter. and part. pass. *wound*. Sax.] to blow or sound by the breath; to turn round, to twist. After turn, to regulate in its course. To manage by shifts or expedients; to follow by the scent; to change or alter; to enfold, entwine, or encircle. Used with *out*, to extricate from any difficulty. To wind up, to bring to a small compass; to raise by means of a winch or key;

key; to raise by degrees; to put in order by a certain end or regular action. Neuterly, to alter or change; to turn, or twist round; to move round; to move in crooked lines; from *windur*, Ill. crooked. To be extricated from any difficulty or perplexity, followed by *out of*.

WINDBOUND, [*windbound*] Adj. hindered from sailing by contrary winds.

WINDER, [*winder*] S. an instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. In Botany, a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDFALL, [*windfall*] S. fruit blown down from a tree; a tree blown down.

WINDING, [*winding*] S. [1st.] any crooked or bending path; flexure; meander.

WINDINGSHEET, [*windingsheet*] S. a sheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WINDLASS, or WINDLACE, S. a handle by which a rope or lace is wound round a cylinder; a handle by which a wheel, or any thing is turned.

WINDLE, S. a spindle.

WINDOW, [*window*] S. [Dan.] an aperture in a building, by which light and air are let into a room. The frame of glass, &c. that covers the aperture.

To WINDOW, [*window*] V. A. to furnish with windows; to place at a window. To break into openings.

WINDPIPE, S. [*windpipe*] the aperture thro' which we breathe; the *wesand*, or *wezand*.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and cattle; June 5, for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool; and Oct. 13, for horses and cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air; and is a handsome, large, well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace, and where the ceremony of installing the knights of the Garter is performed in the chapel; and St. George's hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. Windsor sends two members to parliament, and is 21½ miles W. of London.

WINDWARD, [*windward*] Adj. towards the wind.

WINDY, [*windy*] Adj. consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, or having no solidity; tempestuous, molested with the wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, S. [Sax.] a liquor made of the juice of the grape fermented; liquor made of fermentation of vegetables.

WING, S. [Dan.] that part of a bird by which it flies; flight; a fan to winnow. In Botany, the angle formed between the stem and leaves of a plant. In War, the two extreme bodies on the sides of an army. Any side-piece. The two detached sides of a building.

To WING, V. A. to furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to supply an army with side bodies. Neuterly, to pass by flight.

WINGHAM, a village in Kent, five miles W. of Sandwich, with two fairs, on May 1, and November 1, for cattle.

To WINK, V. N. [Belg.] to shut the eyes; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eye-lids. Figuratively, to pass by a fault without taking notice of it; to connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

WINK, S. the act of closing the eye; a hint by the motion of the eye.

WINNING, Part. attractive; charming; overpowering by elegance of address and behaviour.

WINNING, S. a sum won at any game.

To WINNOW, [*winnow*] V. A. [Sax.] to separate by means of wind; to separate grain from the chaff; to fan, or beat as with wings. "*Winnows the buxom air*." *Par. Loft*. Figuratively, to sift, examine, or separate.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and August 21, for cattle. It is seated in a good soil, where there is plenty of wood. It is 51½ miles W. N. W. of London.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyshire, which has no market; but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturdays. It is 14½ miles N. N. W. of London.

WINTER, S. [Sax. Dan. Teut. and Belg.] the cold season of the year. Among Printers, it is that part of the press which sustains the carriage. *Winter-solstice*, is the time when the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, making the shortest day, which now is December 22.

To WINTER, V. N. to pass the winter. Actively, to feed in the winter.

WINTERBORN, or WINTERBURN, a village in Gloucestershire, 8 miles N. E. of Bristol, with two fairs, on June 29, and October 18, for cattle and sheep.

WINTERINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 14, for horned cattle and goods.

WINTERTON, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 5, for several sorts of goods.

WINTON, a village in Hampshire, three miles N. of Christchurch, with two fairs, on the first Monday in Lent, for bacon, cheese, leather, and horses, and October 24, for leather, horses, bullocks, and sheep.

To WIPE, V. A. [Sax.] to rub softly, or cleanse by rubbing softly; to strike off gently; to clear away; to cheat, to defraud; Used with *out*, to efface.

WIPE, S. the act of cleansing; a blow or stroke; a gybe; a jeer; a sarcasm. A kind.

WIKE, S. [Fr.] metal drawn into slender threads.

To WIREDRAW, V. A. to draw metal into wire; to draw out into unnecessary length; to draw by art or violence.

WIRKSWORTH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs.

on May 1, and September 3, for horned cattle. It is a pretty large populous place, with a handsome church, a free-school, and an alms-house, and is remarkable for having the greatest lead-market in England. It is 138 miles N. N. W. of London.

To WIS, V. A. [pret. and part. pass. *wist*. Belg.] to know.

WISBEACH, or WISBICH, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on the Saturday and Monday before Palm-Sunday, for hemp and flax, Monday before Whit-Sunday for horses, the Saturday before Whit-Sunday for hemp and flax, July 25 for horses, August 1, and 2, for hemp and flax. It is seated in a fenny part of the county, in the Isle of Ely, between two rivers, and is a place of some account. It is 89½ miles N. by E. of London.

WISDOM, [*wisdom*] S. [Sax.] denotes a higher and more refined notion of things, immediately presented to the mind, as it were, by intuition, without the assistance of ratiocination. In a moral sense, it signifies prudence or discretion. *SYNON.* *Wisdom* makes us act and speak properly. *Prudence* prevents our speaking or acting improperly. The former is more knowing; the latter, more wary.

WISE, [*wize*] Adj. [Sax.] skilful in finding out the best ends, and the best means of attaining them; grave, or betokening wisdom; sapient; dexterous; skilful; skilled in hidden arts. "Eminent in *wise* deport," *Milt.*

WISE, [*wize*] S. [Belg.] manner; way of being or acting. This word in the modern dialect is often corrupted into *WAYS*.

WISEACRE, [*wizeaker*] S. [Belg.] a person of dull apprehension, or pretending to wisdom without reason; a fool; a dunce.

To WISH, V. N. [Sax.] to have a strong and longing desire for the existence or possession of any thing. Used with *well*, to favour. Actively, to desire or long for any future, or absent good; to recommend by wishing; to implicate; to ask.

WISH, S. a longing desire; the thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHFUL, Adj. longing; expressive of longing.

WISP, S. [Swed. and old Belg.] a small bundle of hay or straw.

WISTFUL, Adj. attentive; earnest; full of thought; grave.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on November 8, for cattle, horses and sheep. It is 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 236½ W. N. W. of London.

To WIT, V. N. [Sax.] to know.

WIT, S. [Sax.] a faculty or operation of the mind, according to Mr. Locke, consisting in assembling those ideas with quickness and variety that have any resemblance or

congruity, and thereby making pleasant pictures and visions agreeable to the mind; Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, and raising pleasure in the mind. Judgment; genius; sense. A man of genius; a man of fancy. In the plural, a state wherein the understanding is sound; a sound mind. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients.

WITCH, S. [Sax.] a woman supposed to practise unlawful arts, by which the imaginations of others are disturbed: Spenser uses the word as a winding sinuous bank.

WITCHCRAFT, S. a kind of sorcery, ascribed to an old woman, who is ridiculously supposed in contract with the Devil to enable her to do mischief.

WITCHBURY, or WHITCHBURY, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on November 6, for hogs.

WITH, Prep. [*witb*, Sax.] by, applied to note the cause, instrument, or means by which any thing is done. Sometimes it denotes union, conjunction, or society. "There is no living *with* thee." *Tatler*. Sometimes it signifies mixture. "Put a little *with* oil." Sometimes it implies opposition, or against. "The Marquis of Granby fought *with* the French." Amongst. "Interest is her name *with* men below." *Dryd.* Together, or inseparably. "*With* her they flourished, and *with* her they die." *Pope*. Followed by *that* or *this*, immediately after. "*With* that, the God his darling phantom calls." *Garth*.

WITHA'L, [*witbaul*] Adv. along with the rest, likewise; at the same time. Sometimes used instead of *with*. "What God loves, and delights in, and is pleased *withal*." *Tillot*.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two little fairs, on Monday before Whitsunday, and September 14, for toys. It is governed by a high-bailiff, &c. and has one church, which is an ancient Gothic structure. This town is 8½ miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 37½ E. N. E. of London.

To WITHDRAW, V. A. [from *with* and *draw*] to take back or deprive of; to estrange; to alienate; to call away, or make to retire. Neuterly, to retire or retreat.

WITHE, S. a willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs; from *withe*, Sax.

WITHERS OF A HORSE, S. is the juncture of the shoulder-bone at the bottom of the neck and mane.

To WITHER, V. N. to fade or grow sapless; to lose the bloom. Figuratively, to waste or pine away; to want or lose. Actively, to make to fade, shrink, or decay, for want of moisture. *SYNON.* *Wither* rises upon the sense of *fade*. A faded flower may recover; but that which is *withered* cannot.

WITHERIDGE, a village in Devonshire, 8 miles W. of Tiverton, with 2 fairs, on June

June 24, and Wednesday before April 16, for cattle.

To **WITH-HO'LD**, V. A. [from *with* and *hold*] to refrain, hold back, or keep from action; to keep back or refuse.

WITH'N, Prep. [Sax.] in the inner part of. Within the compass, or not beyond, applied to place and time.

WITH'N, Adv. in the inner parts; in the soul or mind.

WITHOUT, Prep. [Sax.] not with; not within; in a state of absence, or privation; void of; unless or except; besides, or not including; on the outside; beyond; not within the compass of; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, Adv. on the outside; out of doors; externally.

WITHOUT, Conjunct. unless; if not; except.

To **WITHSTAND**, V. A. [preter. *withstood*. Sax.] to oppose, resist, or contest with; to act against.

WITTHYAM, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Oct. 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WITTLING, S. [a diminutive of **WIT**] a person who pretends to wit and humour without grounds; a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, S. [Sax.] a testimony; attestation; a person who gives his evidence or testimony for or against a thing. *With a witness*, implies effectually, or to a high and extravagant degree.

To **WITNESS**, V. A. to attest; to subscribe one's name to a writing, in order to attest its being authentic. Neuterly, to give or bear testimony.

WITNESS, Interject. an exclamation used at the beginning of a sentence, to imply that a particular person or thing are evidences of the truth of any assertion.

WITNEY, or **WHITNEY**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Thursdays, and June 29, for all sorts of cattle; and on November 23, for the same, and cheese. It is a large, long, straggling place, whose inhabitants have the greatest manufactory in England for blankets. It is 69½ miles W. N. W. of London.

WITTERSHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 1, for pedlars ware.

WITTICISM, S. a mean attempt at wit.

WITTINGLY, Adv. [Sax.] knowingly, by design, or with deliberation.

WITTLESEA, or **WHITTLESEA**, a village in Cambridgehire, 4 miles E. of Peterborough, with three fairs, on January 25, June 13, and October 25, for horses and cattle. That on June 13, is a great fair for horses, and if it falls on a Saturday, it is kept on Monday.

WITTOL, S. [Sax.] a person who knows his wife to be frail, but connives at it; a contented cuckold.

WITTY, Adj. judicious; ingenious; full

of imagination; sarcastick; taunting; scoffing.

To **WIVE**, V. A. to marry.

WIVES, the plural of **WIFE**.

WIVENHOE, a village in Essex, with a fair, on September 4, for toys.

WIVLESCOMB, or **WIVELSCOMBE**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and September 25, for cattle. It is 159½ miles W. by S. of London.

WIZARD, S. [Belg.] formerly used for a person of extensive knowledge; at present used only in a bad sense, and applied to a conjurer, or inchanter, or warlock.

WOAD, S. [Sax.] a plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WO'BURN, or **WOO'BURN**, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on January 1, (unless a Sunday, then the next day) for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. on March 21, July 13, and October 6, for cattle. It is seated on the high road from London to Northampton; and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. It has also a free school, and a charity school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fullers earth. It is 12 miles S. of Bedford, and 42 N. N. W. of London.

WOE, or **WO**, S. [Sax.] grief; calamity; sorrow; misery; a state of misery. It is often used as a denunciation of calamity, or as a curse, and by Shakspeare for a stop or cessation.

WQ'EFUL, Adj. full of sorrow; causing excessive grief; calamitous; afflictive; mournful; petty; wretched; sorry.

WOKINGHAM. See **OKINGHAM**. **WOLD**, in the compound names of places signifies a plain open country; from *wold*, Sax. a plain having no woods.

WOLF, [pron. *wolf*.] S. [Belg.] a kind of wild dog. Figuratively, a man of a ravenous disposition.

WOLFISH, [*wolfish*] Adj. ravenous; cruel; resembling a wolf in qualities.

WOLFSBANE, a poisonous plant; acenite.

WO'LLER, or **WOO'LLER**, a town in Northumberland, with a considerable market on Thursdays, for corn, and two fairs, on May 4, and October 17, for black cattle, horses, sheep, and mercantile goods. It is seated on the side of a hill, 14 miles S. of Berwick, and 317½ N. by W. of London.

WO'LSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, which has no market, but two fairs, on May 13, and September 11, for linen-cloth. It is 26½ miles N. N. W. by N. of London.

WOMAN, [*wūman*] S. [in the plural *women*, pron. *wūmen*. Sax.] the female of the

human race; a female attending more particularly on a lady.

To WOMANISE, [*wūmanize*] V. A. to soften, to effeminate, to emasculate.

WOMANISH, [*wūmanish*] Adj. effeminate.

WOMANKIND, [*wūmankind*] S. the female sex.

WOMB, [*woom*] S. [Sax.] the place of conception; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WON, V. N. [Teut.] to dwell, to live, to have abode, or reside. "He *wons* — in forest wild." *Par. Lost*. Obsolete.

To WONDER, [*wūnder*] V. N. [Teut.] to be affected or astonished at the presence of something very strange or surprising.

WONDER, [*wūnder*] S. [Sax.] anything which causes surprize by its strangeness; surprize caused by something unusual, or unexpected; admiration; amazement; astonishment.

WONDERFUL, [*wūnderful*] Adj. admirable; astonishing; marvellous; surprising; strange; amazing.

WONDFORD-EAGLE, a village in Dorsetshire, with a fair, on August 21, for toys.

WONDROUS, [*wūndrous*] Adj. so strange as to cause astonishment; admirable; marvellous; surprising; strange; amazing.

To WONT, or to be WONT, V. N. [Sax.] to be accustomed or used; to use.

WONT, [*pron. wōnt*] a contraction of *will not*.

WONTED, Adj. usual; accustomed.

To WOO, V. A. [Sax.] to court; or to endeavour to gain the affections of a person as a lover; to invite with earnestness and kindness; to importune. "I *woos* to hear thy even song." *Milt*.

WOOBURV, a village in Buckinghamshire, with a fair, on May 4, and another, on November 12, for horses, cows, and sheep. It has also a market on Friday. See *Woburn*.

WOOD, S. [Sax.] a large and thick plantation of trees; the solid substance whereof the branches or trunk of a tree consist, when stripped of the bark; timber.

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk, situated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, about 6 miles from the sea, of which they have a pleasant prospect at high water. It has a good market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on Lady-day, March 25, and Matthew, September 21, for toys. It has a handsome church, and a Quakers, as well as a Presbyterian meeting-house. It is 11 miles N. E. of London.

WOODBURY-HILL, near Bere in Dorsetshire, 115 miles from London, has one fair, on September 18 for all sorts of cattle, horses, hops, cheese, cloth, haberdashery, and all sorts of goods.

WOODCOTT, a village in Oxfordshire,

with a fair on Monday after November 16, for cattle, sheep, and various kinds of goods.

WOODEN, Adj. [a Saxon termination] made of wood; ligneous. Figuratively, clumsy, or awkward.

WOODHAM-FERRIS, a village in Essex, with a fair, on September 29, for toys.

WOODLAND, S. ground covered with trees; woods.

WOODLAND, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horses, cheese, and toys.

WOODNESBOROUGH, a village in Kent, with a fair on Holy Thursday, for toys.

WOODNOTE, S. wild or native music. "Warbled his *woodnotes* wild." *Milt*.

WOOD-OFFERING, S. wood burnt on an altar.

WOODS-CORNER, in Suffex, has a fair, on May 24, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on March 25, and Whit-Tuesday, for all kinds of cattle; on Tuesday after November 1, and October 2, for cheese, and all sorts of cattle; and on December 17, for cheese and hogs. It is a well compacted borough town, and sends two members to parliament; but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, in August, 1704. It was erected at the public expence, and is one of the noblest seats in Europe. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having several good inns; and a manufacture of steel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is 63 miles W. N. W. of London.

WOODY, Adj. abounding in wood or trees; consisting of timber; ligneous; relating to woods.

WOOTER, S. a sweetheart; one who courts a woman.

WOOF, S. [Sax. but Johnson derives it from *wove*] the cross threads shot by a weaver with a shuttle, between and across those of the warp.

WOOL, S. [Sax.] the covering or fleece of sheep. Figuratively, any downy, short thick hair. "*Wool* of bat, and tongue of dog." *Shak*.

WOOLBRIDGE, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and toys.

WOOLLEN, Adj. consisting of wool; made of wool.

WOOLLEN, S. cloth made of wool.

WOOLLER. See *WALLER*.

WOOLPIT, See *WULPIT*.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a large town in Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesdays, and one fair on July 10, for all sorts of commodities. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windfor,

and a very handsome chapel, with a Presbyterian and a Quakers meeting-house; as also a free-school, well endowed, and a market-house. It is chiefly noted for its iron-manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, &c. It is very populous, governed by two constables, and the streets are for the most part broad and paved. It is 123 miles N. W. of London.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, but no fair. It is seated on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. It is 10½ miles E. of London.

WORCESTER, [usually pron. *Wüster*.] a city of Worcestershire, and capital of that County; pleasantly and commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; and whence it rises, with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains nine parish churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's, without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and streets, and is remarkable for the cloathing manufacture. It has also three grammar schools, seven hospitals, a water-house, and a well-contrived key. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on Saturday in Easter-week, for cattle, horses, and linen-cloth; on August 15, and September 19, for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops, and linen. It is 111 miles W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, has a bishop's see and the title of a marquissate.

WORCESTERSHIRE, [usually pron. *Wüstershire*.] an English County, bounded on the E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Gloucestershire; on the W. by Herefordshire, and on the N. by Staffordshire and Shropshire; being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 20,630 houses, and 23,780 inhabitants, 152 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salwarp, the Teem, and the Stour. The Air is very healthy, and the Soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture; while several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. The principal things of this county are cyder, perry, and very fine salt. The principal town is Worcester.

WORD, [pron. *wurd*.] S. [Sax.] an articulate sound of the voice, by which some idea is conveyed to the mind of another; a single part of speech; or any collection of letters that conveys an idea; a short discourse;

signal; promise; token; tidings; message. Figuratively, language. After *make*, content. After *keep*, a promise. After *give*, a signal. After *bring*, an account, or message. In Scripture, the Gospel dispensation. Christ, or the second person in the ever blessed Trinity. **SYNON.** A *Word* is a single part of speech; is general, and determined by use. *Term* is a particular cast of language; owes its formation to the subject, and its excellence to its suitableness. *Expression* is a certain mode of speech, arises from thought, and is more or less beautiful, according to its particular turn. The purity of language depends upon its words; the precision, upon its terms; and brilliancy, upon its expressions.

WORDY, [*würdy*] Adj. [Sax.] abound- ing in words, or making use of more than what are necessary; verbose; loquacious.

WOKE, preter. of **WEAR**.

To WORK, [*würk*] V. N. [preter. and participle passive *worked* or *wrought*. Sax.] to labour, to toil, to travel; to be in action or motion; to act as a manufacturer. To ferment, applied to liquors. To operate, or have an effect; to obtain by assiduity; to make way; to act as on an object. To refine, used with *up to*. To be tossed or agitated as if in a fermentation. "Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves." *Addis.* Actively, to make by degrees, or continual application of strength; to perform; to labour or manufacture; to produce by action; to bring into any state. "*Works* itself clean." *Addis.* To embroider, or perform by the needle. To manage or direct, applied to ships. Used with *out*, to effect by continual labour; to erase, or efface. Used with *up*, to raise, excite, or provoke.

WORK, [*würk*] S. [Sax. Belg.] constant application of strength of mind; labour or employ; toil, a state of labour; a bungling attempt; any thing made by the needle, or any manual art; an action or deed. *To go to work with*, is, to manage, or treat. *To set on work*, to employ, engage, or excite to action.

WO'RKINGTON, or **WE'RKINGTON**, a town in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Wednesday before Holy-Thursday, and October 18, for merchandize and toys. There is a harbour for ships, and a good salmon fishery. It is 229 miles N. W. of London.

WORKMANSHIP, [*würkmanſhip*] S. manufacture; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WOKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on March 20, June 27, and October 15, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is 151 miles N. by W. of London.

WORLD, [*würlt*] S. [Sax.] the whole system of created things; the earth. Following *this*, the present state of existence. Secular life; the pleasures and interest which

steal away the soul from God; a public life; universal empire; trouble of life; court of life; a great multitude; mankind. *In the world*, implies, existing, in being, or possible. *For all the world*, exactly. *World without end*, signifies to all eternity, or time without end; from the Saxon, wherein it generally signifies time. **SYNON.** *World* conveys only an idea of one single Being, though general; that which exists: *Universe*, an idea of many beings, or rather, that of all parts of the world; all that exists.

WORLDLINESS, [*würldlines*] S. a state wherein a person pursues his present, to the neglect of his future and eternal interest. Covetousness; avarice; desire of gain.

WORLDLING, [*würldling*] S. a person entirely guided by views of gain.

WORLDLY, [*würldly*] Adv. secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to that which is to come; bent entirely upon this world; human; common; belonging to the world; mundane.

WORLEY-COMMON, in Suffex, where there is a fair, on the 2d Wednesday in May, for toys.

WORM, [*würm*] S. [Sax.] an annular creeping animal, bred in the earth or in the body; a gun-screw. Figuratively, torment or pain.

To **WORM**, [*würm*] V. N. to work slowly and secretly. Actively, to drive by slow and secret means.

WORMY [*würmy*] Adj. abounding in worms.

WORN, [*wörn*] Part. passive of **WEAR**.

To **WORRY**, V. A. [Sax.] to tear, mangle, or shake like beasts of prey. Figuratively, to tease, to harass, or persecute brutally or inhumanly.

WORSE, [*würse*] Adj. [the comparative degree of **BAD**, thus irregularly compared, *bad, worse, worst*. Sax.] that which, on comparison, appears to have less good qualities than another.

To **WORSE**, [*würse*] V. A. to put to disadvantage.

WORSHIP, S. [Sax.] eminence; excellence; dignity which requires reverence and respect; a character of honour; adoration; religious act of reverence; the title of a justice of peace; honour; civil deference; respect.

To **WORSHIP**, V. A. to adore or pay divine honours to; to honour, or treat with great reverence. Neuterly, to perform acts of devotion.

To **WORST**, [*würst*] V. A. to defeat; to overthrow; to overcome.

WORSTED, [*würsted*] S. thread made of wool, such as stockings are made of.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 3, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen. It is seated on a flat, and noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 120 miles N. E. of London.

WORT [*würt*] S. [Belg.] originally a general name for an herb, but at present appropriated to a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either fermented or fermenting; from *wyrt*, Sax.

WORTH, [*würth*] S. [Sax.] price or value; excellence; virtue; importance; valuable quality.

WORTH, [*würth*] Adj. equal in price or value; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

WORTHLESS, [*würthless*] Adj. of no value, vile, base. Of bad principles, applied to persons.

WORTHY, [*würthy*] Adj. [from **WORTH**] deserving. Equal in value, used with *of*. Valuable; suitable; meritorious.

WORTHY, [*würthy*] S. a person of eminent qualities, particularly valour, and deserving esteem.

To **WOT**, V. N. [*witan*, Sax. whence *wot* to know] to know or be aware of. Obsolete.

WOTTON-BASSET, or **WOOTON BASSET**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 4, November 13, and December 19, for cows and hogs. It is seated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon, and sends two members to parliament. It is 86 miles W. of London.

WOTTON-COURTNEY, in Somersetshire, has a fair, on September 19, for cattle.

WOTTON or **WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Sept. 25, for cattle and cheese. It is a mayor town, seated under the hills, and inhabited by clothiers. It is 107 miles W. N. W. of London.

WOULD, [*woud*] the preter. of **WILL**, used as an auxiliary verb to express the optative and subjunctive moods.

WOULDING, [*wuoding*] S. an inclination or desire. "The *wuodings* of the spirit." *Hammond*. Propensity; primary purpose or intention.

WOUND, S. [Sax.] in Surgery, a violent solution of the continuity of the soft external parts of the body, made by some sharp instrument; however, those made by blunt instruments may properly enough be called wounds.

To **WOUND**, V. A. to cut the skin by any violence or accident.

WOUND, preter and participle passive of **WIND**.

The reader will please to remember, that the *w* before *r* in the following words is always mute.

WRACK, S. [Belg.] the destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. Figuratively, ruin or destruction. See **WRECK**.

WRA'GBY, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. of Market Rasen, with two fairs, on May 23, for sheep, and October 11, for horned cattle.

To WRA'NGLE, V. N. [Belg.] to dispute or quarrel in a peevish or perverse manner.

WRA'NGLE, S. a quarrel; a perverse dispute.

To WRAP, V. A. [Sax.] to roll together in folds; to complicate; to cover with something rolled, or thrown round; to involve; to comprise; to contain. Used with *up*, to cover, hide, or conceal.

WRA'PPER, S. one who wraps; any thing used as a cover.

WRATH, S. [Sax.] anger excited to a high degree by some great offence; fury; rage.

WRA'THFUL, Adj. angry; furious; raging.

To WREAK, [reek] V. A. [Sax.] to revenge; to execute any violent design; to vent.

WREAK, [reek] S. revenge; passion; vengeance.

WREATH, [reetb] S. [Sax.] any thing curled or twisted; a garland or chaplet.

To WREATH, [reetbe] V. A. [preter *wreatbed*, part. pass. *wreatbed*, or *wreatben*.] to curl; to twist; to convolve; to interweave or entwine together; to encircle with, or surround like, a garland.

WRECK, S. [wraecce, Sax. *wracke*, Belg.] This word is variously written; if derived from the Saxon, it is spelt as in this article; but if from the Dutch, as in the article WRACK, which see.

To WRECK, V. A. to destroy by rushing on rocks and sands. To ruin.

To WRENCH, V. A. [Belg.] to pull by violence; to wrest; to force; to sprain; to distort.

WRENCH, S. a violent pull or twist; a sprain.

To WREST, V. A. [Sax.] to twist by violence; to extort by violence; to writhe; to distort; to force; to apply a word to an uncommon meaning, as it were with violence to its common acceptance.

To WRE'STLE, V. N. to struggle with a person, in order to throw him down. Figuratively, to contend, to struggle with great force, in order to surmount some opposition.

WRETCH, S. [Sax.] a person in extreme misery; a person of no worth or merit. Used sometimes by way of ironical pity, slight or contempt.

WRE'TCHED, Adj. miserable; afflictive; calamitous; unhappy; unfortunate; pitiful; despicable; worthless; paltry; sorry; hateful; contemptible.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, S. misery; unhappiness; affliction; pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'XHAM, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and four fairs, on March 23, Holy-Thursday, June 16, and September 19, for cattle, hardware, Manchester goods, horses, and hops; that in March is

for all sorts of seeds. It is pretty large, well built, well inhabited, and adorned with a handsome church, whose steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. It is 184½ miles N.W. of London.

To WRI'GGLE, V. N. [Belg.] to move to and fro with short twists. Actively, to put in a quick reciprocating motion; to search; to insinuate.

WRIGHT, [rit] S. [Sax.] a workman; a maker; an artificer; a manufacturer; generally applied to one that works in wood.

To WRING, V. A. [preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*.] [Sax.] to twist or turn round with violence; to writhe; to force moisture out of a thing by twisting it; to squeeze; to pinch; to distort; to torture; to persecute with extortion. Neuterly, to writhe with anguish.

WRINKLE, S. [Sax.] a corrugation; a furrow of the skin or face; any roughness or unevenness.

To WRINKLE, V. A. [Sax.] to corrugate, or contract the skin into furrows; to make uneven or rough.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on October 18. It is a pretty good town, seated among the Mendip-hills, 9 Miles N. of Wells, and 129 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Mr. Locke.

WRIST, S. [Sax.] that part by which the hand joins to the arm.

WRISTBAND, S. the band at the extremity of a shirt, or shift-sleeve.

WRIT, S. [from WRITE] any thing written; Scripture; the last sense is used when speaking of the bible. In law, it signifies the king's precept in writing under seal, issuing out of some court, directed to the sheriff, or other officer, and commanding something to be done in relation to a suit or action.

WRIT, the preter. of WRITE.

WRITATIVE, Adj. fond of, or inclined to, write. Johnson very justly censures this word as unworthy of being imitated.

To WRITE, V. A. [preter. *writ*, or *wroth*, part. pass. *written*, *wrote* or *writ*. Sax.] to form letters, or express by a pen; to engrave; to impress; to produce as an author. Neuterly, to convey one's ideas by letters formed with a pen; to compose.

WRITER, S. one who writes; an author.

To WRITHE, V. A. [Sax.] to distort; to twist with violence; to wrest.

WRITING, S. the act of forming letters, words, &c. with a pen; a paper containing writing; any legal instrument; a composition; a book.

WRITTEN, participle passive of WRITE.

WRONG, S. [Sax.] any thing done knowingly, or with a design to injure another; an action inconsistent with moral rectitude an error; detriment.

WRONG

WRONG, Adj. inconsistent with morality, propriety, or truth; improper; unfit; unsuitable.

To **WRONG**, V. A. to deprive a person of his due; to injure.

WRONGFUL, Adj. injurious; unjust.

WRONG-HEAD, or **WRONG-HEAD-ED**, [*wrong-bédd*] Adj. obstinate; in the wrong; having a perverse understanding.

WROTE, preter. and participle passive of **WRITE**.

WROTH, Adj. [*Sax.*] angry; irritated; very much provoked by some offence. "Moses was wroth." *Exod. xvi. 20.*

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on May 4, for horses, bullocks, &c. It is seated in a plain in the neighbourhood of hills. It is 24½ S. E. by E. of London.

WROUGHT, [*rôt*] [preter. and part. passive of **WORK**.] Performed. Prevailed upon, or influenced, used with *upon*. Operated; produced; caused; effected.

WRUNG, preter. and participle passive of **WRING**.

WRY, Adj. [from **WRITHE**] crooked; distorted; perverted; wrested; wrung.

To **WRY**, V. N. to be contorted or writhed; to deviate. Actively, to distort; to make to deviate.

WU'LPIT, or **WOO'LPIT**, a town in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 16, for horses, Scotch cattle, and toys. It is half a mile long, and in the road between St. Edmund's Bury and Ipswich. It is 75 miles N. E. of London.

WU'RTEMBERG, or **WU'RTENBURG**, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia; bounded on the N. by Franconia, the archbishoprick of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E. by the county of Oettingen, the marquise of Burgau, and the territory of Ulm; on the S. by the principality of Hohenzollern, Furstenburg, and the marquise of Hohenburg; and on the W. by the palatinate of the Rhine, the marquise of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Nekar runs almost through the middle of it from S. to N. It contains 645 villages, 88 towns, and 26 cities, of which Stutgard is the capital.

WUR'TSBURG, the bishoprick of, a large country of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia. It is bounded by the county of Henneburg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulda, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquise of Ansbach, the bishoprick of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim; being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and

villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastical princes of the empire.

WY'COMB. See **CHIPPING-WYCOMB**.

WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on March 24, and November 2, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and is a place of pretty good account. It is 57 miles S. E. of London.

WY'MONDHAM. See **WIMONDHAM**.

X.

X, is the twenty-second letter of our alphabet, and a double consonant. Neither the Hebrews nor ancient Greeks used it, but expressed it by its component parts *cs*. Neither have the Italians this letter, but express it by *ff*. **X** begins no word in the English language, but such as are of Greek original, and we find it in few words but what are of Latin derivation, as *perplex*, *reflexion*, *defluxion*, *axle*, &c. We often express this sound by single letters, as in *backs*, *cracks*, *necks*, &c. by *ks*, in *brooks*, *breaks*, *rocks*; by *cc*, in *access*, *accident*; by *ct*, in *action*, *unction*, &c. The English and French pronounce it *cs* or *ks*. In Numerals, it expresses 10, and such seems to be made of two V's placed one over the other. When a dash is over it thus, **X̄**, it signifies 10,000.

XERIF, a title given to a prince, or chief governor of Barbary.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, S. [*Gr.*] a dry plaster for sore eyes.

XEROPHAGY, [*xerófagy*] S. [*Gr.*] the eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XIPHOIDES, [*xifóides*] S. [*Gr.*] in Anatomy, the name of a cartilage at the bottom of the sternum, or breast-bone, and so called, from its resembling the point of a sword.

XY'STUS, S. [*Gr.*] in Architecture, a long spacious portico, wherein the athletes, such as gladiators, wrestlers, &c. exercised.

Y.

Y, is the twenty-third letter of our alphabet; its sound is formed by expressing the breath with a sudden expansion of the lips, from that configuration by which we express the vowel *u*. It is one of the ambigenal letters, being a consonant in the beginning of words, and placed before all vowels, as in *yard*, *youth*, *York*, &c. but before no consonant. At the end of words it is a vowel, and is substituted for the sound of *i*, as in *try*, *cry*, *fry*, &c. In the middle of words it is not used so frequently as *i*, unless

less in those derived from the Greek, as in *chyle*, *empyrean*, *type*, &c. though it is admitted into some pure English words, as in *dying*, *crying*, *prying*, &c. Y was much used by the Saxons, whence it is found for *i* in our old English writers. Y is also a numeral, signifying 350, and with a dash over it thus, \overline{Y} , 150,000.

YACHT, YATCH, or YATCHT, [*yaut*] a small ship, generally used in conveying state passengers.

YARBOROUGH CASTLE, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 22, for horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs.

YARD, S. [*Sax.*] inclosed ground belonging to a house; a measure containing three feet, settled by Henry I. from the length of his own arm. Long pieces of timber, fitted across the masts, and used as supports for sails.

YARDLEY, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle, and horse furniture.

YARE, Adj. [*Sax.*] ready; eager; dextrous. "You shall find me *yare*." *Shak.* Not in use.

YARLINGTON, a village in Somersetshire, which has a fair, on August 15, for all sorts of cattle, horses, and sheep.

YARMOUTH, a sea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Friday and Saturday in Easter-week, for petty chapmen. It is seated at the mouth of the river Yare, and is a place of great strength, both by art and nature, being almost surrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is esteemed the key of this coast, and is a clean handsome place, the houses are well built, and a considerable town for trade. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 36 common council, and sends two members to parliament. It is 271 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 N. E. of London.

YARMOUTH, a borough town of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is a handsome place, whose houses are chiefly built with stone, and covered with slate, and it sends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles W. of Newport, and 101 S. W. of London.

YARN, S. [*Sax.*] wool spun into threads; woollen thread.

To YARR, V. N. to growl or snarl like a dog.

YARUM, or **YARM**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, and October 9, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Teefe, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, 36 miles N. of York, and 238½ N. by W. of London.

YAWL, S. a boat or small vessel belonging to a ship.

To YAWN, V. N. [*Sax.*] to gape; to open wide; to express longing by gaping.

YAWN, S. the act of gaping; solicitation.

YAWNING, Adj. sleepy; slumbering; drowsy.

YAWS, S. a common distemper in Guinea, and hot climates, which sailors call the pox. In Sea-language, a ship makes yaws, when she does not steer steady.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, which has a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Holy Thursday, for horses and sheep. It is but a mean place, 14 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 76½ N. by W. of London.

YCLEPED, [*part. passive of clepe, to call*] [*Sax.*] called; named; termed; denominated.

YE, Pron. the nominative plural of *Tbou*, used with speaking to more than one person.

YEA, [*yey*] Adv. [*Sax.*] yes; truly.

To YEAN, [*yeen*] V. N. [*Sax.*] to bring forth young, applied to sheep.

YEANLING, [*yeeeling*] S. the young of sheep.

YEAR, [*year*] S. [*Sax.*] a system, or circle of several months, or a space of time measured by the revolution of some celestial body in its orbit. *A solar year* consists of 365 days, six hours, and almost ten minutes. *A lunar year* is less than the solar, by 11 days, and consists exactly of 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes, and is the year now used by the Turks. *The civil year* is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and generally consists of whole days; the common civil year consists of 365 days, and the *Bisextile*, or *leap year*, consists of 366 days, and has one day more than the common, which is called the intercalary day.

YE'ARLING, [*yee'rling*] S. a beast a year old.

YE'ARLY, [*yee'rlly*] Adj. happening every year; lasting a year; once a year; annual; annually.

To YEARN, [*yern*] V. N. [*Sax.*] to feel a strong sympathy, affection, or tenderness; to be affected with internal uneasiness. Actively, to grieve; to vex; to affect with sympathy. "It would *yearn* your heart to see it." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

YEAST, [*yeeß*] S. [*Sax.*] the foam of beer in a state of fermentation; barm.

YELK, S. [*Sax.*] the yellow part of an egg; commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.

To YELL, V. N. [*Ill.*] to make a horrible cry through sorrow or agony.

YELL, S. a cry expressive of horror.

YELLOW, [*yello*] Adj. [*Belg.*] of a bright colour, resembling gold.

YE'LOWBOY, S. a gold coin. "Yellow boys to see counsel." *John Bull.*

YE'LOWNESS, [*yellowness*] S. the quality of being yellow.

To YELP,

To YELP, V. N. [Sax.] to bark, or make a noise like a hound in pursuit of its prey.

YE'OMAN, [yēman] S. the highest degree among the plebeians of England, next in order to the gentry. Yeomen are properly freeholders, and use their own land. Also, a title of office in the king's household, between an usher and a groom. *Yeomen of the Guards*, are foot-guards that attend the king's person, dressed after the manner of king Henry the Eighth's time.

YE'OMANRY, [yēmanry] S. the collective body of yeomen.

YE'OVIL, or EVIL, a borough town in Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 23, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and on November 17, for horses, sheep, bullocks, and lambs. It sends two members to parliament, is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, and the market is considerable for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions. It is 40½ miles W. by S. of Salisbury and 123 W. by S. of London.

To YERK, V. A. [See JERK] to move or throw out with a spring.

YERK, S. a spring or quick motion.

YERN, See YEARN.

YES, Adv. [Sax.] a term used to imply consent, assent, or affirmation; opposed to *no*.

YE'STER, Adj. [Belg.] the next before the present day. "Whom *yester* sun beheld." *Dryd.* Seldom used, unless in composition.

YESTERDAY, S. [Sax.] the day last past; the day immediately preceding the present.

YE'STERNIGHT, S. the night last past.

YET, Conj. [Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. "*Yet* these imperfections being balanced by great virtues." *Dryd.*

YET, Adv. beside; over and above; more than has been mentioned. "This furnishes with *yet* one more reason." *Atterb.* Still; without any alteration. "While they were *yet* heathens." *Addis.* Once more. "*Yet*, *yet*, a moment." *Pope.* Used with a negative before it, at this time, or so soon. "Thales—*said*, young men, not *yet*." *Bac.* After all; at least; hitherto. It notes increase or extension to the sense of the words to which it is joined.

To YIELD, [pron. *yeeld*] V. A. [Sax.] to produce; to afford; to give as a due; to allow. "*I yield it just*." *Milt.* Used with *up*, to resign or surrender. Neuterly, to submit as conquered; to comply; to admit or allow; to give place to as an inferior in excellence, or any other quality.

YOKE, S. [Sax.] the bandage placed on the neck of a draught horse. Figuratively, a mark of servitude; bondage; slavery. A link, chain, bond, or tie. A couple or pair. A piece of wood placed on the shoulders, by means of which two pairs are carried at once. *Yoke of land*, in our antient customs, was so much land as two oxen could plow in a day.

To YOKE, V. A. to fasten to a carriage by a yoke; to join or couple with another. "Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb." *Shak.* To enslave or subdue. "He *yoketh* your rebellious necks." *Shak.* To restrain or confine. "Words and promises that *yoke* the conqueror." *Hudib.*

YO'KEFELLOW, or YO'KEMATE, S. a companion in labour, "*Yokefellows* in arms." *Shak.* A mate; fellow.

YOLK, S. See YELK.

YON, YOND, YO'NDER, Adv. and Adj. [Sax.] at a distance within view.

YO'RE, or of YO'RE, Adv. [Sax.] long; of old time, or long ago.

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, of which it is capital, with an archbishop's see, and three markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; as also four fairs, on Whit-Monday, July 10, August 12, November 22, and every Thursday in the year, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and linen cloth, besides two shows for horses half yearly; the Summer show on Monday in York-race week; and the Winter one, on Monday the first whole week before Christmas. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is generally counted the second city in England; though Bristol now pretends to that honour, on account of its extensive trade. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions; but is still a large, beautiful place, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; is very populous, and inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradesmen. It contains 30 parish churches and chapels, besides its cathedral, or minster, which is a most magnificent structure. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a stately stone-bridge of five arches. The eastern part is most populous, the houses standing thicker, and the streets being narrower. It is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houses; and there are four gates, and five posterns. It is a city and county of itself, enjoys large privileges, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is governed by a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. It is 65½ miles S. by E. of Durham, 81 E. of Lancaster, and 197 N. by W. of London.

YO'RKSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by the county of Durham; on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It is the largest county in England, being 90 miles in length, from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 106,150 houses, 603,690 inhabitants, 563 parishes, 57 market towns, and sends 30 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Teese, that divides this county from Durham;

ham; the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Guse, the Warf, the Are, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, and the Hull; besides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills, and on the borders of Durham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, in some barren, gravelly, and stony, and in others moorish, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which, there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, which are all included in the three ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures; and there are mines of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK, NEW, an English colony of North America. It is bounded on the E. by New-England; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New-Jersey; and on the W. by Delaware river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries. They supply the Caribbee Islands with flour, salt-beef, pork, salt-fish, horses and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe; as also logwood, train-oil, and whalebone, to England, from whence they have their tools, cloathing, and furniture. The governor and council are appointed by the king; but they elect their own representatives, who are somewhat like our parliament-men. There are some forts on the north to defend them against the native Americans. The principal town is of the same name, where there is usually a garrison of 400 men. Some, in describing this country, add the two Jerseys to this province, because they have frequently the same governor; but this is a distinction of no great importance.

YOU, [*yū*] Pron. [*yow*, the accusative plural of *thou*, Sax. *thou*] this word is used when we speak to more than one; but by custom has been applied by way of ceremony, even when we address a single person. It is sometimes used indefinitely for any person, in the same sense as *on*, Fr.

YOUNG, [*yüng*] Adj. [Sax.] not born many years; in the first part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced. Applied to vegetables, newly grown.

YOUNG, [*yüng*] S. the offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGSTER, or **YOU'NKER**, [*yünker*] S. a young person: a word of contempt.

YOUR, [pron. *yure*] Pron. [Sax.] belonging to you. It seems to be rather the genitive plural of *yower*, from *ge*, Sax. *you*; and on that account is seldom used but when we speak to more than one, unless when we compliment a person; and in that sense it is that we add the *'s* final, a sign of the genitive

singular, more particularly so when the substantive goes before, or is understood. "Thy managed by an abler hand than *your's*," Dryd. "It is *your's* to transmit." Pope.

YOURSELF, [*yürself*] Pron. [from *your* and *self*] you, exclusive of any other.

YOUTH, [*yüth*] S. [Sax.] that part of life which is between childhood and manhood, generally reckoned from 14 to 28; adolescence; a young man. Young men, used collectively.

YOUTHFUL, [*yüthful*] Adj. young; suitable to youth; vigorous; playful.

YSTRADMYRICK, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, has a fair, on July 2, for pipp, wool, and pedlars ware.

YULE, S. [Sax.] the time of Christmas, or Christmas-tide.

TO YUX, V. A. [Sax.] to sob or sigh.

Z.

Z, Is the twenty-fourth letter, and nineteenth consonant of our alphabet; the sound of which is formed by a motion of the tongue from the palate downwards, and upwards to it again, with a shutting and opening of the teeth at the same time. This letter sounds like a hard *s*, though some reckon it a double consonant, having the sound of *ds*; but to this others object, since we often double it, as in *puzzle*, *muzzle*, *guzzle*, &c. Among the Antients, Z was a numeral, signifying 2000, and with a dash over it thus, \overline{Z} , it signified 2000 times 2000, or four millions. It is placed before all vowels, as is *zany*, *zeal*, *zink*, *zodiac*, *Zurich*; but before none of the consonants, except *z*, as in *puzzle*, *guzzle*, &c.

ZACHARIAH, or **ZECHARIAH**, is a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the predictions of Zacharia, the son of Barachia, and grandson of Idô. He is the eleventh of the twelve lesser prophets. He entered upon the prophetic office at the same time with Haggai, and was sent to the Jews upon the same message, to reprove them for their backwardness in erecting the temple, and restoring divine worship; but especially for the disorder of their lives and manners, which could not but derive a curse upon them. This prophet is the longest and most obscure of all the lesser prophets, his style being interrupted, and without connection.

ZAFFER, or **ZAFFRE**, S. in Chemistry, is the name of a blue substance, of the hardness of a stone, and generally supposed to be a native fossil; but really is a preparation of Cobalt; i. e. the colx of that mineral mixed with powdered flints, and wetted with water.

ZANY, S. a person who endeavours to

odd gestures and expressions to excite laughter; a merry-andrew, or buffoon.

ZARNICH, *S.* a solid substance in which emerald is found, of a green or yellow colour.

ZEAL, [pron: *zæl*] *S.* [Gr.] a passionate ardour or affection for any thing, person, or cause.

ZEALOT, [*zæl'ot*] *S.* [Gr.] one that espouses any cause with a great ardour or passion; a bigot; generally used in dispraise.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of Holland: by the Scheld on the E. from Brabant; by the Hout from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the ocean: It comprehends eight islands, whereof three are pretty large. The names of which are, Walcherin, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Duveland, Wolferdyck, and St. Philip. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble, to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dykes or banks, in which they expend great sums of money. They in general are extremely hardy, and even rash, and very good soldiers, especially for the sea-service. It is governed in the same manner as Holland, and the assemblies of states are composed of deputies of the nobility, and those of the two principal towns.

ZEALOUS, [pron. *zæl'ous*] *Adj.* espousing any cause with passion.

ZE'BRA, *S.* the wild ass, an extremely beautiful animal, transversely striated, or partly coloured, and about the size of a common ass: it is a native of many parts of the east.

ZE'CHIN, [*zæ'chin*] *S.* [from *ZECHA*, in Venice, where the mint is settled] a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, *S.* the name of the letter *z*. Figuratively, a crooked person, formed like the letter *Z*. A worthless insignificant wretch. Thou whore son *zed*, thou unnecessary letter." *Shak.*

ZEND, *S.* a book containing the religion of the Magians, or worshippers of fire, who were disciples of the famous Zoroaster. This book was composed by Zoroaster during his retirement in a cave, and contained all the pretended revelations of that impostor. The first part contains the liturgy of the Magi, which is used among them in all their oratories and fire temples to this day. They reverence it as the Christians do the Bible, and the Mahometans the Koran. There are found many things in the Zend taken out of the scriptures of the Old Testament, which Dr. Prideaux thinks is an argument that Zoroaster was originally a Jew. Great part of the psalms of David are inserted: he makes Adam and Eve to have been the first parents of mankind, and gives the same history of the creation and deluge as Moses does, and

commands the same observance about clean and unclean beasts, the same law for paying tithes to the sacerdotal order, with many other institutions of Jewish extraction. The rest of its contents are an historical account of the life, actions, and prophecies of its author, with rules and exhortations for moral living. The Mahometans have a sect which they call *Zendikites*, who are said to be the sadducees of Mahometanism, denying providence and the resurrection, believing the transmigration of souls, and following the *Zend* of the Magi.

ZE'NITH, *S.* [Arab.] the point in the heavens directly over one's head, and opposite to the Nadir.

ZEPHANIA, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the predictions of Zephaniah, the son of Cushi, and grandson of Gedaliah; being the ninth of the twelve lesser prophets. He prophesied in the time of king Josiah, a little after the captivity of the ten tribes, and before that of Judah; so that he was not cotemporary with Jeremiah.

ZE'PHYR, or **ZE'PHYRUS**, *S.* [Lat.] the west wind; poetically applied to any calm, soft, or gentle wind.

ZEST, *S.* the peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish or taste superadded to any thing. The woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.

ZETE'TIC МЕТОД, *S.* [Gr.] in Mathematics, is the method made use of to investigate or solve a problem.

ZEU'GMA, *S.* [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein an adjective or verb, which agrees with the next word, is likewise applied to one or many more remote.

ZINGIBER, or **Z'NZIBER**, *S.* ginger.

ZINK, or **ZINC**, *S.* is a very remarkable fossile substance, resembling bismuth, but of a bluer colour, and is really the lapis calaminaris, and has the same effects on copper, by turning it into brass.

ZO'DIAC, *S.* [Gr.] in Astronomy, is a broad circle, whose middle is the ecliptic, and its extremes two circles parallel thereto, at such a distance from it, as to bound or comprehend the excursions of the sun and planets. It is divided into twelve portions, called signs, and those divisions, or signs, are denominated from the constellations which antiently possessed each part; but the Zodiac being immoveable, and the stars having a motion from west to east, those constellations no longer correspond to their proper signs, whence arises what we call the procession of the equinoxes.

ZONE, *S.* [Gr.] in Geography and Astronomy, is a division of the terraqueous globe, with respect to the different degrees of heat found in the different parts thereof. A zone is the fifth part of the surface of the earth, contained between two parallels. There are three zones, the torrid, frigid, and temperate. The torrid zone is a bend surrounding the terraqueous globe, and terminated by the

ham; the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Ouse, the Warf, the Are, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, and the Hull; besides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills, and on the borders of Durham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, in some barren, gravelly, and stony, and in others moorish, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which, there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, which are all included in the three ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures; and there are mines of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK, NEW, an English colony of North America. It is bounded on the E. by New-England; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New-Jersey; and on the W. by Delaware river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries. They supply the Caribbee Islands with flour, salt-beef, pork, salt-fish, horses and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe; as also logwood, train-oil, and whalebone, to England, from whence they have their tools, cloathing, and furniture. The governor and council are appointed by the king; but they elect their own representatives, who are somewhat like our parliament-men. There are some forts on the north to defend them against the native Americans. The principal town is of the same name, where there is usually a garrison of 400 men. Some, in describing this country, add the two Jerseys to this province, because they have frequently the same governor; but this is a distinction of no great importance.

YOU, [*yə*] Pron. [*yow*, the accusative plural of *thou*, Sax. *thou*] this word is used when we speak to more than one; but by custom has been applied by way of ceremony, even when we address a single person. It is sometimes used indefinitely for any person, in the same sense as *on*, Fr.

YOUNG, [*yʊŋg*] Adj. [Sax.] not born many years; in the first part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced. Applied to vegetables, newly grown.

YOUNG, [*yʊŋg*] S. the offspring of animals collectively.

YOU'NGSTER, or **YOU'NKER**, [*yʊŋker*] S. a young person: a word of contempt.

YOUR, [pron. *yure*] Pron. [Sax.] belonging to you. It seems to be rather the genitive plural of *yower*, from *ge*, Sax. *you*; and on that account is seldom used but when we speak to more than one, unless when we compliment a person; and in that sense it is that we add the *'s* final, a sign of the genitive

singular, more particularly so when the substantive goes before, or is understood. "Thy" managed by an abler hand than *your's*." Dryd. "It is *your's* to transmit." Pope.

YOURSELF, [*yʊrself*] Pron. [from *your* and *self*] you, exclusive of any other.

YOUTH, [*yʊθ*] S. [Sax.] that part of life which is between childhood and manhood, generally reckoned from 14 to 22; adolescence; a young man. Young men, used collectively.

YOUTHFUL, [*yʊθfʊl*] Adj. young; suitable to youth; vigorous; playful.

YSTRADMYRICK, in Cardiganhire, South Wales, has a fair, on July 2, for pigs, wool, and pedlars ware.

YULE, S. [Sax.] the time of Christmas, or Christmas-tide.

To **YUX**, V. A. [Sax.] to sob or sigh.

Z.

Z, Is the twenty-fourth letter, and nineteenth consonant of our alphabet; the sound of which is formed by a motion of the tongue from the palate downwards, and upwards to it again, with a shutting and opening of the teeth at the same time. This letter sounds like a hard *s*, though some reckon it a double consonant, having the sound of *ds*; but to this others object, since we often double it, as in *puzzle*, *muzzle*, *guzzle*, &c. Among the Antients, Z was a numeral, signifying 2000, and with a dash over it thus, \overline{Z} , it signified 2000 times 2000, or four millions. It is placed before all vowels, as is *zany*, *zeal*, *zink*, *zaphir*, *Zurich*; but before none of the consonants, except *h*, as in *puzzle*, *guzzle*, &c.

ZACHARIAH, or **ZECHARIAH**, is a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the predictions of Zacharia, the son of Barachia, and grandson of Isdo. He is the eleventh of the twelve lesser prophets. He entered upon the prophetic office at the same time with Haggai, and was sent to the Jews upon the same message, to reprove them for their backwardness in erecting the temple, and restoring divine worship; but especially for the disorder of their lives and manners, which could not but derive a curse upon them. This prophet is the longest and most obscure of all the lesser prophets, his style being interrupted, and without connection.

ZA'FFER, or **ZA'FFRE**, S. in Chemistry, is the name of a blue substance, of the hardness of a stone, and generally supposed to be a native fossil; but really is a preparation of Cobalt; i. e. the color of that mineral mixed with powdered flints, and wetted with water.

Z'ANY, S. a person who endeavours by

odd gestures and expressions to excite laughter; a merry-andrew, or buffoon.

ZEARNICH, *S.* a solid substance in which argiment is found, of a green or yellow colour.

ZEAL, [pron: *zeel*] *S.* [Gr.] a passionate ardour or affection for any thing, person, or cause.

ZEALOT, [*ze'lot*] *S.* [Gr.] one that espouses any cause with a great ardour or passion; a bigot; generally used in dispraise.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of Holland: by the Scheld on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the ocean. It comprehends eight islands, whereof three are pretty large. The names of which are, Walcherin, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Daveland, Wolfersdyck, and St. Philip. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble, to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dykes or banks, in which they expend great sums of money. They in general are extremely hardy, and even rash, and very good soldiers, especially for the sea-service. It is governed in the same manner as Holland, and the assemblies of states are composed of deputies of the nobility, and those of the two principal towns.

ZE'ALOUS, [pron. *ze'lous*] *Adj.* espousing any cause with passion.

ZE'BRA, *S.* the wild ass, an extremely beautiful animal, transversely striated, or party-coloured, and about the size of a common ass: it is a native of many parts of the east.

ZE'CHIN, [*ze'chin*] *S.* [from *ZECHA*, in Venice, where the mint is settled] a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, *S.* the name of the letter *z*. Figuratively, a crooked person, formed like the letter *Z*. A worthless insignificant wretch. "Thou whore son *zed*, thou unnecessary letter." *Shak.*

ZEND, *S.* a book containing the religion of the Magians, or worshippers of fire, who were disciples of the famous Zoroaster. This book was composed by Zoroaster during his retirement in a cave, and contained all the pretended revelations of that impostor. The first part contains the liturgy of the Magi, which is used among them in all their oratories and fire temples to this day. They reverence it as the Christians do the Bible, and the Mahometans the Koran. There are found many things in the Zend taken out of the scriptures of the Old Testament, which Dr. Prideaux thinks is an argument that Zoroaster was originally a Jew. Great part of the psalms of David are inserted: he makes Adam and Eve to have been the first parents of mankind, and gives the same history of the creation and deluge as Moses does, and

commands the same observance about clean and unclean beasts, the same law for paying tithes to the sacerdotal order, with many other institutions of Jewish extraction. The rest of its contents are an historical account of the life, actions, and prophecies of its author, with rules and exhortations for moral living. The Mahometans have a sect which they call *Zendikites*, who are said to be the sadducees of Mahometanism, denying providence and the resurrection, believing the transmigration of souls, and following the *Zend* of the Magi.

ZE'NITH, *S.* [Arab.] the point in the heavens directly over one's head, and opposite to the Nadir.

ZEPHANI'A, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the predictions of Zephaniah, the son of Cushi, and grandson of Gedaliah; being the ninth of the twelve lesser prophets. He prophesied in the time of king Josiah, a little after the captivity of the ten tribes, and before that of Judah; so that he was not cotemporary with Jeremiah.

ZE'PHYR, or **ZE'PHYRUS**, *S.* [Lat.] the west wind; poetically applied to any calm, soft, or gentle wind.

ZEST, *S.* the peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish or taste superadded to any thing. The woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.

ZETE'TIC ME'THOD, *S.* [Gr.] in Mathematics, is the method made use of to investigate or solve a problem.

ZEUGMA, *S.* [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein an adjective or verb, which agrees with the next word, is likewise applied to one or many more remote.

ZI'NGIBER, or **ZI'NZIBER**, *S.* ginger.

ZINK, or **ZINC**, *S.* is a very remarkable fossile substance, resembling bismuth, but of a bluer colour, and is really the lapis calaminaris, and has the same effects on copper, by turning it into brass.

ZO'DIAC, *S.* [Gr.] in Astronomy, is a broad circle, whose middle is the ecliptic, and its extremes two circles parallel thereto, at such a distance from it, as to bound or comprehend the excursions of the sun and planets. It is divided into twelve portions, called signs, and those divisions, or signs, are denominated from the constellations which anciently possessed each part; but the Zodiac being immoveable, and the stars having a motion from west to east, those constellations no longer correspond to their proper signs, whence arises what we call the procession of the equinoxes.

ZONE, *S.* [Gr.] in Geography and Astronomy, is a division of the terraqueous globe, with respect to the different degrees of heat found in the different parts thereof. A zone is the fifth part of the surface of the earth, contained between two parallels. There are three zones, the torrid, frigid, and temperate. The torrid zone is a bend surrounding the terraqueous globe, and terminated by the

two tropics. Its breadth is $46^{\circ} 58'$. The equator running through the middle of it, divides it into equal parts, each containing $23^{\circ} 29'$. The frigid zones are segments of the circle of the earth, terminated, one by the Antarctic, and the other by the Arctic circle; the breadth of each is $46^{\circ} 38'$. The temperate zones are two bands, environing the globe, and contained between the tropics and the polar circles; the breadth of each is $43^{\circ} 2'$.

ZOO'GRAPHER, [*zöografer*] S. [Gr.] one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. "By *zoographers* called the "prophet." Bacon.

ZOO'GRAPHY, [*zöografy*] S. [Gr.] a description of the form, natures, and properties of animals. "We are thereby conducted "into *zoography*." Grey.

ZOO'LOGY, [*zöölögy*] S. [Gr.] is the science of animals. Artedi observes, that this makes one of the three kingdoms, as they are called, of natural history; the vegetable and mineral being the two others: in these, however, there is this difference made by writers, that while vegetables and minerals are treated of together, as all of a piece in each, the subjects of *Zoology* are divided; and it is made to compose, as it were, several kingdoms. The subjects of it are accordingly divided into six several families. 1. The hairy quadrupeds. 2. The birds. 3. The amphibious animals, such as serpents, lizards, frogs, and tortoises. 4. The fishes. 5. The insects. And 6. Those lowest order of animated beings, the zoophytes.

ZO'OPHYTE, [*zöofite*] S. [Gr.] a vegetable or plant which partakes both of the nature of plants and animals.

ZOO'PHORIC, [*zööforik*] Adj. [Gr.] bearing an animal. A *zoophoric column*, in Architecture, is that which bears or supports the form of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS, [*zööferus*] S. [See *ZOO'PHORIC*] the frieze of a column, or that part which is between the architrave and cornice; so called from the ornaments, resembling animals, carved upon it.

ZOO'TOMIST, S. [Gr.] a person who dissects animals.

ZOO'TOMY, S. [Gr.] the dissection of the body of beasts; called likewise, *comparative anatomy*.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland; bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich; on the W. by that of Lucern, and the free provinces; and on the S. by that of Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is

the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehends three assemblies, namely, Bar, Mentzic, and Val Egeric. The government of this canton is democratic, and the sovereignty belongs to the town of Zug, and to the communities without it, though this place has a particular magistrate.

ZUINGLIANS, a branch of the ancient Christian reformers, or Protestants, so called from their author Huldric Zuinglius, a divine of Switzerland, who soon after Luther had declared against the church of Rome, and being then minister of the church of Zurich, fell in with him, and preached openly against indulgences, the mass, the celibacy of the clergy, &c. but differed from Luther about the Eucharist.

ZURICH, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen; on the S. by that of Schwitz; on the E. by Thurgau, and the county of Tockenbourg; and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the free provinces. The soil is fertile in corn, produces all sorts of fruits, and there are some vineyards, as well as rich pastures. This canton is well peopled, the inhabitants are very laborious, and have a famous manufactory in crapes. They were the first that embraced the reformation, and the famous reformer Zuinglius was born here.

ZY'COMA, S. [Gr.] in Anatomy, is a bone of the head, otherwise called os jugale, being no single bone, but an union or assemblage of two processes, or eminences of bones; the one from the os temporis, the other from the os maxillæ; these processes are hence termed the *zygomatic processes*, and the suture that joins them together, is denominated the *zygomatic suture*.

ZYGOMAT'IC, Adj. [See *ZY'COMA*]

ZYMO'MA, S. any thing which promotes or causes fermentation.

ZYMO'SIMETER, S. [See *ZYMONA*] an instrument proposed by the ingenious naturalist Swammerdam, to measure the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different matters, and the degree of heat which those matters acquire in fermenting; as also the heat or temperature of the blood of animals.

ZYTHO'GALA, S. [Gr.] a beer posset, a drink recommended by Sydenham to be taken after a vomit.

Z. Z. A character made use of by the ancient physicians to signify myrrh, and by the moderns to signify ginger.



AN
O U T L I N E
O F
ANTIENT and MODERN HISTORY:
INCLUDING A
CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES
O F
REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES and INVENTIONS,
from the CREATION to the PRESENT TIME:

TOGETHER WITH
A Complete List of the GRECIAN, ROMAN, and ENGLISH CLASSICKS.

Bef. Christ.

4004 **T**HE creation of the world, and Adam and Eve.

4003 The birth of Cain, the first who was born of a woman.

3017 Enoch, for his piety, is translated to Heaven.

2348 The old world is destroyed by a deluge, which continued 377 days.

2247 The Tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's posterity, upon which God miraculously confounds their language, and thus disperses them into different nations.

About the same time, Noah is, with great probability, supposed to have parted from his rebellious offspring, and to have led a colony of some of the more tractable into the East, and there either he or one of his successors to have founded the antient Chinese monarchy.

2234 The celestial observations are begun at Babylon, the city which first gave birth to learning and the sciences.

2188 Misraim, the son of Ham, founds the k. of Egypt, which lasted 1663 years, down to the conquest of Cambyfes, in 525 bef. Chr.

2059 Ninus, the son of Belus, founds the k. of Assyria, which lasted above 1000 years, and out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes.

1921 The covenant of God made with Abram, when he leaves Aaran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of sojourning.

1897 The cities of Sodom and Gomora are destroyed for their wickedness, by fire from heaven.

1856 The kingdom of Argos, in Greece, begins under Inachus.

1822 Memnon, the Egyptian, invents the letters.

1715 Prometheus first struck fire from flints.

1635 Joseph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Genesis, containing a period of 2369 years.

1574 Aaron born in Egypt; 1490, appointed by God first high priest of the Israelites.

1571 Moses, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, who educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.

1556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saïtes from Egypt into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens, in Greece.

1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.

1493 Cadmus carried the Phenician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.

1491 Moses performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Israelites, besides children, which completed the 430 years of sojourning. They miraculously pass through the Red Sea, and come to the desert of Sinai, where Moses receives from God, and delivers to the people, the Ten Commandments, and the other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant.

1485 The first ship that appeared in Greece was brought from Egypt by Danaus,

AN OUTLINE OF

- who arrived at Rhodes, and brought with him his fifty daughters.
- 1453 The first Olympic games celebrated at Olympia, in Greece.
- 1452 The Pentateuch, or five first books of Moses, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following.
- 1451 The Israelites, after sojourning in the Wilderness forty years, are led under Joshua into the land of Canaan, where they fix themselves, after having subdued the natives; and the period of the sabbatical year commences.
- 1406 Iron is found in Greece, from the accidental burning of the woods.
- 1198 The rape of Helen by Paris, which, in 1193, gave rise to the Trojan war, and siege of Troy by the Greeks, which continued ten years, when that city was taken and burnt.
- 1148 David is sole king of Israel.
- 1004 The Temple is solemnly dedicated by Solomon.
- 896 Elijah, the prophet, is translated to heaven.
- 894 Money first made of gold and silver at Argos.
- 869 The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by queen Dido.
- 814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.
- 753 Era of the building of Rome in Italy by Romulus, first k. of the Romans.
- 720 Samaria taken, after three years siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished, by Salmanaser, king of Assyria, who carries the ten tribes into captivity.
- The first eclipse of the moon on record.
- 658 Byzantium (now Constantinople) built by the Athenians.
- 604 By order of Necho, king of Egypt, some Phenicians sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.
- 600 Thales, of Miletus, travels into Egypt, consults the priests of Memphis, acquires the knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and philosophy; returns to Greece, calculates eclipses, gives general notions of the universe, and maintains that an only supreme intelligence regulates all its motions.
- Maps, globes, and the signs of the Zodiac, invented by Anaximander, the scholar of Thales.
- 597 Jehoiakin, king of Juda, is carried away captive, by Nebuchadnezzar, to Babylon.
- 587 The city of Jerusalem taken, after a siege of 18 months.
- 562 The first comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable scaffold.
- 558 Sundials invented; the first erected at Rome, when time was first divided into hours, 293 before Christ.
- 559 Cyrus the first king of Persia.
- 538 The kingdom of Babylon finished; that city being taken by Cyrus, who in 536, gives an edict for the return of the Jews.
- 535 The first tragedy was acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis.
- 526 Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and a public library first founded.
- 515 The second temple at Jerusalem is finished under Darius.
- 509 Tarquin, the last king of the Romans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two consuls, and other republican magistrates, till the battle of Pharsalia, being a space of 462 years.
- 504 Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians, which gave occasion to the Persian invasion of Greece.
- 486 Æschylus, the Greek poet, first gains the prize of tragedy.
- 481 Xerxes the Great, king of Persia, begins his expedition against Greece.
- 458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem, with the captive Jews and the vessels of gold and silver, &c. being seventy weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.
- 454 The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws.
- 451 The Decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified.
- 430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time.
- Malachi the last of the prophets.
- 400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among the Greeks, believes the immortality of the soul, a state of rewards and punishments; for which, and other sublime doctrines, he is put to death by the Athenians, who soon after repent, and erect to his memory a statue of brass.
- 331 Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, conquers Darius, king of Persia, and other nations of Asia. 323, Dies at Babylon, and his empire is divided by his generals into four kingdoms.
- 285 Dionysius, of Alexandria, begins his astronomical era on Monday June 14, being the first who found the civil solar year to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, and 49 minutes.
- 284 Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employs seventy-two interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the Septuagint.
- 269 The first coining of silver at Rome.
- 264 The first Punic war begins. The chronology of the Arundelian marble composed.
- 260 The Romans first concern themselves in naval affairs, and defeat the Carthaginians at sea.
- 237 Hamilcar, the Carthaginian, conquers

ANTIEN T AND MODERN HISTORY.

- son Hannibal, at nine years old, to swear eternal enmity to the Romans.
- 213 The second Punic war begins, Hannibal passes the Alps, and defeats the Romans in several battles, but being amused by his women, does not improve his victories by the storming of Rome.
- 190 The first Roman army enters Asia, and from the spoils of Antiochus brings the Asiatic luxury first to Rome.
- 168 Perseus defeated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.
- 167 The first library erected at Rome, of books brought from Macedonia.
- 163 The government of Judea under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 years.
- 146 Carthage, the rival to Rome, is razed to the ground by the Romans.
- 135 The history of the Apocrypha ends.
- 52 Julius Cæsar makes his first expedition into Britain.
- 47 The battle of Pharsalia between Cæsar and Pompey, in which the latter is defeated.
- The Alexandrian library, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt by accident.
- 45 The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himself.
- The solar year introduced by Cæsar.
- 44 Cæsar, the greatest of the Roman conquerors, after having fought fifty pitched battles, and slain 1,192,000 men, is killed in the senate-house by conspirators.
- 31 The battle of Actium fought, in which Mark Anthony and Cleopatra are totally defeated by Octavius, nephew to Julius Cæsar.
- 30 Alexandria, in Egypt, is taken by Octavius; upon which Anthony and Cleopatra put themselves to death, and Egypt is reduced to a Roman province.
- 27 Octavius, by a decree of the senate, obtains the title of Augustus Cæsar, and an absolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the first Roman emperor.
- 25 Coin first used in Britain.
- 8 Rome at this time is fifty miles in circumference, and contains 463,000 men fit to bear arms.
- The Temple of Janus is shut by Augustus, as an emblem of universal peace, and
- JESUS CHRIST is born, on Monday, December 25.
- 12 — Disputes with the doctors in the Temple;
- 27 — is baptized in the Wilderness by John,
- 33 — and crucified on Friday, April 3, at three o'clock P. M. His resur-

- rection on Sunday, April 5; his Ascension, Thursday, May 14.
- 36 St. Paul converted.
- 39 St. Matthew writes his Gospel. Pontius Pilate kills himself.
- 40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.
- 43 Claudius Cæsar's expedition into Britain.
- 44 St. Mark writes his Gospel.
- 49 London is founded by the Romans; 368, surrounded by ditto with a wall, some parts of which are still observable.
- 51 Caractacus, the British king, is carried in chains to Rome.
- 52 The council of the apostles at Jerusalem.
- 55 St. Luke writes his Gospel.
- 59 The emperor Nero puts his mother and brothers to death.
- Persecutes the Druids in Britain.
- 61 Boadicia, the British queen, defeats the Romans; but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.
- 62 St. Paul is sent in bonds to Rome—writes his Epistles between 51 and 66.
- 63 The Acts of the Apostles written. Christianity is supposed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or some of his disciples about this time.
- 64 Rome set on fire, and burned for six days; upon which began (under Nero) the first persecution against the Christians.
- 67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.
- 70 Whilst the factious Jews are destroying one another with mutual fury, Titus, the Roman general, takes Jerusalem, which is razed to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it.
- 83 The philosophers expelled Rome by Domitian.
- 85 Julius Agricola, governor of South-Britain, to protect the civilised Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus on the Grampian hills; and first sails round Britain, which he discovers to be an island.
- 96 St. John the evangelist wrote his Revelation—his Gospel in 97.
- 121 The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern parts of Scotland; upon which the emperor Adrian builds a wall between New-castle and Carlisle; but this also proving ineffectual, Pollus Urbicus, the Roman general, about the year 144, repairs Agricola's forts, which he joins by a wall four yards thick.
- 135 The second Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea.
- 139 Justin writes his first Apology for the Christians.

AN OUTLINE OF

- 241 A number of heresies appear about this time.
- 252 The emperor Antoninus Pius stops the persecution against the Christians.
- 277 The Septuagint found in a cask.
- 222 About this time the Roman empire begins to sink under its own weight. The Barbarians begin their eruptions, and the Goths have annual tribute not to molest the empire.
- 260 Valerius is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and slayed alive.
- 274 Silk first brought from India; the manufactory of it introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534.
- 291 Two emperors and two Cæsars march to defend the four quarters of the empire.
- 306 Constantine the Great begins his reign.
- 308 Cardinals first began.
- 313 The tenth persecution ends by an edict of Constantine, who favours the Christians, and gives full liberty to their religion.
- 314 Three bishops, or fathers, are sent from Britain to assist at the council of Arles.
- 325 The first general council at Nice, when 318 fathers attended, against Arius, the founder of Arianism, where was composed the famous Nicene Creed, which we attribute to them.
- 328 Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thereafter called Constantinople.
- 331 ——— orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.
- 363 The Roman emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem.
- 364 The Roman empire is divided into the eastern (Constantinople the capital) and western, (of which Rome continued to be the capital) each being now under the government of different emperors.
- 400 Bells invented by bishop Paulinus, of Campagna.
- 404 The kingdom of Caledonia or Scotland revives under Fergus.
- 406 The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius, emperor of the West.
- 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, king of the Visi-Goths.
- 412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.
- 410 The king of the French begins upon the Lower Rhine, under Pharamond.
- 426 The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return; advising the Britons to arm in their own defence, and trust to their own valour.
- 446 The Britons now left to themselves, are greatly harrassed by the Scots and Picts, upon which they once more make their complaints to the Romans, (which they entitle *The groans of the Britons*) but receive no assistance from that quarter.
- 447 Attila (surnamed the scourge of God) with his Huns ravage the Roman empire.
- 449 Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, against the Scots and Picts.
- 455 The Saxons having repulsed the Scots and Picts, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to establish themselves in Kent, under Hengist.
- 476 The western empire is finished, 523 years after the battle of Pharsalia; upon the ruins of which several new states arise in Italy and other parts, consisting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other Barbarians, under whom literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned are destroyed.
- 495 Clovis, king of France, baptized, and Christianity begins in that kingdom.
- 508 Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.
- 513 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burnt by a speculum of brass.
- 516 The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius the monk.
- 529 The codex of Justinian, the eastern emperor, is published.
- 557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues near fifty years.
- 580 Latin ceased to be spoke about this time in Italy.
- 595 Augustin the monk comes into England with forty monks.
- 606 Here begins the power of the popes, by the concessions of Phocas, emperor of the East.
- 622 Mahomet, the false prophet, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 44th year of his age and 10th of his ministry, when he laid the foundation of the Saracen empire, and from whom the Mahometan princes to this day claim their descent. His followers compute their time from this æra, which in Arabic is called Hegira, i. e. the Flight.
- 637 Jerusalem is taken by the Saracens or followers of Mahomet.
- 640 Alexandria in Egypt is taken by ditto, and the grand library there burnt by order of Omar, their caliph or prince.
- 653 The Saracens now extend their conquests on every side, and retaliate the barbarities

ANTIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.

- barbarities of the Goths and Vandals upon their posterity.
- 664 Glass invented in England by Benalt a monk.
- 685 The Britons, after a brave struggle of near 150 years, are totally expelled by the Saxons, and drove into Wales and Cornwall.
- 713 The Saracens conquer Spain.
- 726 The controversy about images begins, and occasions many insurrections in the eastern empire.
- 748 The computing of years from the birth of Christ began to be used in history.
- 749 The race of Abbas became caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning.
- 762 The city of Bagdad upon the Tigris is made the capital for the caliphs, of the house of Abbas.
- 800 Charlemagne, king of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the western empire; gives the present names to the winds and months; endeavours to restore learning in Europe, but mankind are not yet disposed for it, being solely engrossed in military enterprizes.
- 826 Harold king of Denmark, dethroned by his subjects for being a Christian.
- 828 Egbert king of Wessex, unites the heptarchy, by the name of England.
- 836 The Flemings trade to Scotland for fish.
- 838 The Scots and Picts have a decisive battle, in which the former prevail, and both kingdoms are united by Kenneth, which begins the second period of the Scottish history.
- 867 The Danes begin their ravages in England.
- 896 Alfred the great, after subduing the Danish invaders (against whom he fought 56 battles by sea and land,) composes his body of laws; divides England into counties, hundreds, tythings; erects county courts, and founds the university of Oxford about this time.
- 915 The university of Cambridge founded.
- 930 The Saracen empire is divided by usurpation into seven kingdoms.
- 975 Pope Boniface VII. is deposed and banished for his crimes.
- 979 Coronation oath first used in England. Juries first instituted in ditto.
- 991 The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia. Letters of the alphabet were hitherto used.
- 996 Otho III. makes the empire of Germany elective.
- 999 Boleslaus, the first king of Poland.
- 1000 Paper made of cotton rags was in use, that of linen rags in 1170; the manufactory introduced into England at Dartford 1588.
- 1005 All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new manner of architecture.
- 1015 Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.
- 1017 Canute, king of Denmark, gets possession of England.
- 1040 The Danes, after several engagements with various success, are about this time driven out of Scotland, and never again return in a hostile manner.
- 1041 The Saxon line restored under Edward the Confessor.
- 1043 The Turks (a nation of adventurers from Tartary, serving hitherto in the armies of contending princes) become formidable, and take possession of Persia.
- 1054 Leo IX. the first pope that kept up an army.
- 1057 Malcolm III. king of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunsmine, and marries the princess Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling.
- 1065 The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.
- 1066 The conquest of England by William (surnamed the Bastard) duke of Normandy, in the battle of Hastings, where Harold is slain.
- 1070 William introduces the feudal law. Musical notes invented.
- 1075 Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and the pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops. Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to the pope towards the end of January.
- 1076 Justices of the peace first appointed in England.
- 1080 Doomsday book began to be compiled by order of William, from a survey of all the estates in England; and finished in 1086.
- The Tower of London built by ditto, to curb his English subjects; numbers of whom fly to Scotland, where they introduce the Saxon or English language, are protected by Malcolm, and have lands given them.
- 1091 The Saracens in Spain, being hard pressed by the Spaniards, call to their assistance Joseph, king of Morocco; by which the Moors get possession of all the Saracen dominions in Spain.
- 1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land is begun under several Christian princes, to drive the infidels from Jerusalem.
- 1110 Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reside as a subject.
- 1118 The order of the Knights Templars instituted

AN OUTLINE OF

- stituted, to defend the Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and to protect Christian strangers.
- 1151 The canon law collected by Gratian, a monk of Bologna.
- 1163 London Bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of stone.
- 1164 The Teutonic order of religious knights begins in Germany.
- 1172 Henry II. king of England, (and first of the Plantagenets) takes possession of Ireland; which, from that period, has been governed by an English viceroy, or lord lieutenant.
- 1176 England is divided, by Henry, into six circuits, and justice is dispensed by itinerant judges.
- 1180 Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England.
- 1181 The laws of England are digested about this time by Glanville.
- 1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard, king of England, defeats Saladin's army, consisting of 300,000 combatants.
- 1194 *Dieu et mon Droit* first used as a motto by Richard, on a victory over the French.
- 1200 Chimnies were not known in England. Surnames now began to be used; first among the nobility.
- 1208 London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing their Lord Mayor and other magistrates from king John.
- 1215 Magna Charta is signed by king John and the barons of England.
Court of Common Pleas established.
- 1227 The Tartars a new race of heroes, under Gengis-Kan, emerge from the northern parts of Asia, over-run all the Saracen empire; and, in imitation of former conquerors, carry death and desolation wherever they march.
- 1233 The Inquisition begun in 1204, is now trusted to the Dominicans.
The houses of London, and other cities in England, France and Germany, still thatched with straw.
- 1253 The famous astron. tables are composed by Alonso, king of Castile.
- 1258 The Tartars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.
- 1264 The commons of England first summoned to parliament about this time.
- 1269 The Hamburgh Company incorporated in England.
- 1273 The empire of the present Austrian family begins in Germany.
- 1282 Lewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.
- 1284 Edward II. born at Carnarvon, is the first prince of Wales.
- 1285 Alexander III. king of Scotland, dies, and that kingdom is disputed by twelve candidates, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward, king of England.
- 1293 There is a regular succession of English parliaments from this year, being the 22d of Edward I.
- 1293 The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia under Ottoman.
Silver-hafted knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury.
Tallow candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights.
Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial.
- 1302 The mariner's compass invented, or improved by Givius, of Naples.
- 1307 The beginning of the Swiss cantons.
- 1308 The Popes remove to Avignon in France for 70 years.
- 1310 Lincoln's Inn society established.
- 1314 The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland.
The cardinals set fire to the conclave and separate. A vacancy in the papal chair for two years.
- 1320 Gold first coined in Christendom; 1344 ditto in England.
- 1336 Two Brabant weavers settle at York, which, says Edward III. may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects.
- 1337 The first comet whose course is described with an astronomical exactness.
- 1340 Gunpowder and guns first invented by Swarts, a monk of Cologne; 1346 Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle of Cressly; 1346, bombs and mortars were invented.
Oil painting first made use of by John Vanek.
Herald's college instituted in England.
- 1344 The first creation to titles by patents used by Edward III.
- 1349 The order of the garter instituted in England by Edward III. altered in 1557, and consists of 26 knights.
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe.
- 1354 The money in Scotland till now the same as in England.
- 1357 Coals first brought to London.
- 1358 Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.
- 1362 The law pleadings in England changed from French to English as a favour of Edward III. to his people.
John Wickliffe an Englishman begins to call in question the doctrines of the church of Rome about this time, whose followers are called Lollards.
- 1386 A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands established in London.
Windfor castle built by Edward III.

ANTIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1391 Cards invented in France for the king's amusement.
- 1399 Westminster Abbey rebuilt and enlarged — Westminster Hall, ditto.
Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. renewed in 1725; consisting of 38 knights.
- 1410 Guildhall, London, built.
- 1411 The university of St. Andrews in Scotland founded.
- 1440 Printing invented by L. Coffer at Harlem in Holland; brought into England by W. Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471.
- 1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome.
- 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, which ends the eastern empire, 1123 years from its foundation by Constantine the Great, and 2206 years from the foundation of Rome.
- 1454 The university of Glasgow, in Scotland, founded.
- 1460 Engraving and etching on copper invented.
- 1477 The university of Aberdeen, in Scotland, founded.
- 1483 Richard III. king of England, and last of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth, by Henry (Tudor) VII. which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, after a contest of 30 years.
Henry establishes fifty yeomen of the guards, the first standing army.
- 1489 Maps and sea charts first brought to England by Barth. Columbus.
- 1491 Will. Groceyn introduces the study of the Greek language into England.
The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely subdued by Ferdinand, and become subjects to that prince on certain conditions, which are ill observed by the Spaniards, whose clergy use the Inquisition in all its tortures; and in 1609, near one million of the Moors are driven from Spain to the opposite coast of Africa, from whence they originally came.
- 1492 America first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain.
- 1494 Algebra first known in Europe.
- 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good-Hope.
South America discovered by Americus Vesputius, from whom it has its name.
- 1499 North America, ditto, for Henry VII. by Cabot, a Venetian.
- 1500 Maximilian divides the empire of Germany into six circles, and adds four more in 1512.
- 1505 Shillings first coined in England.
- 1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were before imported.
- 1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation. Egypt is conquered by the Turks.
- 1518 Magellan, in the service of Spain, first discovers the straits of that name in South America.
- 1520 Henry VIII. for his writings in favour of popery, receives the title of Defender of the Faith from his Holiness.
- 1529 The name of Protestant takes its rise from the Reformed protesting against the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.
- 1534 The Reformation takes place in England, under Henry VIII.
- 1537 Religious houses dissolved by ditto.
- 1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorized; the present translation finished 1611.
About this time cannon began to be used in ships.
- 1541 Silk stockings first worn by the French king; first worn in England by queen Elizabeth 1564; the steel frame for weaving invented by the rev. Mr. Lee, of John's college, Cambridge, 1589.
Pins first used in England, before which time the ladies used skewers.
- 1544 Good lands let in England at 1 shilling per acre.
- 1545 The famous council of Tréنت begins, and continues 18 years.
- 1546 First law in England establishing the interest of money, and at 10 per cent.
- 1549 Lords lieutenants of counties instituted in England.
- 1550 Horie guards instituted in England.
- 1555 The Russia company established in England.
- 1563 Knives first made in England.
- 1569 Royal Exchange first built.
- 1572 The great massacre of protestants at Paris.
- 1579 The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the republic of Holland begins.
English East-India company incorporated — established 1600.
— Turkey company incorporated.
- 1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the first English circumnavigator.
Parochial register first appointed in England.
- 1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th of October being counted 15.
- 1583 Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.
- 1587 Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded after 18 years imprisonment.
- 1588 Henry IV. passes the edict of Nantes, tolerating the protestants.
The Spanish Armada destroyed.

AN OUTLINE OF

- 1589 Coaches first introduced into England; hackneyed 1693; increased to 1000, in 1770.
- 1590 Band of pensioners instituted in England.
- 1591 Trinity-college, Dublin, founded.
- 1597 Watches first brought into England from Germany.
- 1602 Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.
- 1603 Queen Elizabeth (the last of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James III. of Scotland (and first of the Stuarts) as her successor; which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain.
- 1605 The Gunpowder plot discovered at Westminster; being a project of the Roman-catholics to blow up the king and both houses of parliament.
- 1606 Oaths of allegiance first administered in England.
- 1608 Galileo, of Florence, first discovers the satellites about the planet Saturn, by the telescope, then just invented in Holland.
- 1610 Henry IV. is murdered at Paris, by Ravailiac, a priest.
- 1611 Baronets first created in England, by James I.
- 1614 Napier, of Marcheston, in Scotland, invents the logarithms.
Sir Hugh Middleton brings the New River to London from Ware.
- 1616 The first permanent settlement in Virginia.
- 1619 W. Harvey, an Englishman, confirms the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, which had been first broached by Servetus, a French physician, in 1553.
- 1620 The broad silk manufacture from raw silk, introduced into England.
- 1621 New England planted by the Puritans.
- 1625 King James dies, and is succeeded by his son, Charles I.
The island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West-Indies, is planted.
- 1635 Province of Maryland planted by lord Baltimore.
Regular posts established from London to Scotland, Ireland, &c.
- 1640 The massacre in Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed.
- 1643 Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by Parliament.
- 1649 Charles I. beheaded by Cromwell, at Whitehall, January 30, aged 49.
- 1654 Cromwell assumes the Protectorship.
- 1658 Cromwell dies, and is succeeded by his son Richard.
- 1660 King Charles II. is restored by Monk, commander of the army, after an exile of twelve years, in France and Holland.
The people of Denmark, being oppressed by the nobles, surrender their privileges to Frederic III. who becomes absolute.
- 1662 The Royal Society established at London by Charles II.
- 1663 Carolina planted; 1738 divided into two separate governments.
- 1664 The New Netherlands, in North America, conquered from the Swedes and Dutch by the English.
- 1665 The plague rages in London, and carries off 68,000 persons.
- 1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2, and continued three days, in which were destroyed 13,000 houses and 400 streets.
Tea first used in England.
- 1667 The peace of Breda, which confirms to the English the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Pennsylvania, New-York, and New Jersey.
- 1668 St James's Park planted, and made a thorough-fare for public use, by Charles II.
- 1670 The English Hudson's Bay Company incorporated.
- 1672 Lewis XIV. over-runs great part of Holland.
African company established.
- 1678 The peace of Nimeguen.
The habeas corpus act passed.
- 1680 A great comet appeared, and from its nearness to our earth alarmed the inhabitants. It continued visible from Nov. 3, to March 9.
William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennsylvania.
- 1685 Charles II. dies, aged 55, and is succeeded by his brother James II.
The duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. raises a rebellion, but is defeated at the battle of Sedgemoor, and beheaded.
The edict of Nantes is revoked by Lewis XIV. and the protestants are greatly distressed.
- 1688 The revolution in Great Britain begins November 5. King James abdicates, and retires to France, Dec. 3.
King William and Queen Mary, daughter and son in law to James, are proclaimed February 16.
- 1689 The land tax passed in England.
The Toleration Act passed in ditto.
Several bishops are deprived for not taking the oaths to William.
- 1690 The battle of the Boyne, gained by William against James, in Ireland.
- 1691 The war in Ireland finished, by the surrender of Limerick to William.
- 1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded muskets first used by the French against the confederates in the battle of Turin.
The duchy of Hanover made the ninth electorate.

#

LIST OF GRECIAN CLASSICK AUTHORS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1762 Peter III. emperor of Russia, is deposed, imprisoned, and murdered.
American Philosophical Society established in Philadelphia.</p> <p>1763 The definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, which confirms to Great Britain the extensive provinces of Canada, East and West Florida, and part of Louisiana, in North America; also the islands of Granada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the West-Indies.</p> <p>1764 The parliament granted 10,000<i>l.</i> to Mr. Harrison, for his discovery of the longitude by his time-piece.</p> <p>1765 His majesty's royal charter passed for incorporating the Society of Artists.
An act passed annexing the sovereignty of the island of Man to the crown of Great Britain.</p> <p>1766 April 21, a spot or macula of the sun, more than thrice the bigness of our earth, passed the sun's center.</p> | <p>1768 Academy of Painting established in London.</p> <p>1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his majesty's ship the Endeavour, lieut. Cooke, return from a voyage round the world, having made several important discoveries in the South-Seas.</p> <p>1772 The king of Sweden changes the constitution from aristocracy to a limited monarchy.
The emperor of Germany, empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia, strip the king of Poland of a great part of his dominions, which they divide among themselves, in violation of the most solemn treaties.
The Pretender marries a Princess of Stollberg, grand-daughter of Thomas, late Earl of Aylesbury.</p> <p>1773 Captain Phipps is sent to explore the North Pole, but having made 81 deg. is in danger of being locked up by the ice, and his attempt to discover a passage in that quarter proves fruitless.
The Jesuits expelled from the Pope's dominions.</p> |
|---|--|

List of GRECIAN and ROMAN CLASSICK AUTHORS.

N. B. By the Dates is implied the Time when the following Writers died; but when that Period happens not to be known, the Age in which they lived is signified by L. The Names in *Italic* are those who have given the best English Translations, exclusive of School Books.

Bef. Ch.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>907 HOMER, the first prophane writer and Greek poet, flourished. <i>Pope.</i>
Hesiod, the Greek poet, supposed to live near the time of Homer. <i>Cooke.</i></p> <p>884 Lycurgus, the Spartan Lawgiver.</p> <p>600 Sappho, the Greek lyric poetess, <i>L. Farwkes.</i></p> <p>558 Solon, lawgiver of Athens.</p> <p>556 Æsop, the first Greek fabulist. <i>Croxal.</i></p> <p>548 Thales, the first Greek astronomer and geographer.</p> <p>497 Pythagoras, founder of the Pythagorean philosophy in Greece. <i>Rowe.</i></p> <p>474 Anacreon, the Greek lyric poet. <i>Farwkes, Addison.</i></p> <p>456 Æschylus, the first Greek tragic poet.</p> <p>435 Pindar, the Greek lyric poet. <i>West.</i></p> <p>413 Herodotus, of Greece, the first writer of profane history. <i>Littlebury.</i></p> <p>407 Aristophanes, the Greek comic poet, <i>L. White.</i>
Euripides, the Greek tragic poet.</p> <p>406 Sophocles, ditto. <i>Franklin.</i>
Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, <i>L.</i></p> <p>400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy in Greece. <i>Byss.</i></p> <p>391 Thucydides, the Greek historian. <i>Smith, Hobbes.</i></p> <p>361 Hippocrates, the Greek Physician. <i>Clifton.</i></p> | <p>Democritus, the Greek philosopher.</p> <p>359 Xenophon, ditto, and historian. <i>Smith, Spelman, Ashby.</i></p> <p>348 Plato, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Socrates. <i>Sydenham.</i></p> <p>336 Isocrates, the Greek orator. <i>Dimdale.</i></p> <p>332 Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Plato. <i>Hobbes.</i></p> <p>313 Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, poisoned himself. <i>Leland.</i></p> <p>288 Theophrastus, the Greek philosopher, and scholar of Aristotle. <i>Budgen.</i></p> <p>285 Theocritus, the first Greek pastoral poet, <i>L. Farwkes.</i></p> <p>277 Euclid, of Alexandria, in Egypt, the mathematician, <i>L. R. Simpson.</i></p> <p>270 Epicurus, founder of the Epicurean philosophy in Greece. <i>Digby.</i></p> <p>264 Xeno, founder of the stoic philosophy in ditto.</p> <p>244 Callimachus, the Greek elegiac poet.</p> <p>208 Archimedes, the Greek geometrician.</p> <p>184 Plautus, the Roman comic poet, <i>Tbornton.</i></p> <p>159 Terence, of Carthage, the Latin comic poet. <i>Celman.</i></p> <p>155 Diogenes, of Babylon, the stoic philosopher.</p> <p>124 Polybius, of Greece, the Greek and Roman historian. <i>Hampton.</i></p> |
|--|--|

LIST OF ROMAN CLASSICK AUTHORS.

- 54 Lucretius, the Roman poet. *Creech*.
 44 Julius Cæsar, the Roman historian and
 commentator, killed. *Duncan*.
 Diodorus Siculus, of Greece, the uni-
 versal historian, *L. Booth*.
 Vitruvius, the Roman architect, *L.*
 43 Cicero, the Roman orator and philoso-
 pher, put to death. *Guthrie, Melmoth*.
 Cornelius Nepos, the Roman biogra-
 pher, *L. Rowe*.
 24 Sallust, the Roman historian. *Gordon*.
 30 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the Roman
 historian, *L. Spelman*.
 19 Virgil, the Roman epic poet, *Dryden*,
Warton.
 11 Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, Ro-
 man poets, *Grainger, Dart*.
 8 Horace, the Roman lyric and satiric
 poet. *Francis*.
 A. C.
 17 Livy, the Roman historian. *Hay*.
 19 Ovid, the Roman elegiac poet. *Gartb.*
 20 Celsus, the Roman philosopher and
 physician, *L. Grieve*.
 25 Strabo, the Greek geographer.
 31 Phædrus, the Roman fabulist. *Stirling*.
 45 Paterculus, the Roman historian, *L.*
Nerucame.
 61 Persius, the Roman satiric poet. *Brewster*.
 64 Quintus Curtius, a Roman historian of
 Alexander the Great, *L. Digby*.
 Seneca, of Spain, the philos. and tragic
 poet, put to death. *L'Estrange*.
 65 Lucan, the Roman epic poet, ditto.
Rowe.
 79 Pliny the elder, the Roman natural his-
 torian. *Holland*.
 93 Josephus, the Jewish historian. *Whiston*.
 94 Epictetus, the Greek stoic philosopher,
L. Mrs. Carter.
 95 Quintilian, the Roman orator and ad-
 vocate. *Guthrie*.
 96 Statius, the Roman epic poet. *Lewis*.
 98 Lucius Florus, of Spain, the Roman
 historian, *L.*
 99 Tacitus, the Roman historian. *Gordon*.
 104 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic
 poet. *Hay*.
 Valerius Flaccus, the Roman epic poet.
 116 Pliny the younger, historical letters.
Melmoth.
 117 Suetonius, the Roman historian. *Hugbes*.
 119 Plutarch, of Greece, the biographer.
Dryden, Langborne.
 128 Juvenal, the Roman satiric poet. *Dryden*.
 140 Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer, ma-
 thematician, and astronomer, *L.*
 150 Justin, the Roman historian, *L. Turn-
 bul*.
 161 Arrian, the Roman historian and phi-
 losopher, *L. Rooke*.
 167 Justin of Samaria, the oldest Christian
 author after the apostles.
 180 Lucian, the Roman philologer. *Dims-
 dale, Dryden*.
 Marcus Aur. Antoninus, Rom. emperor
 and philosopher. *Elphinstone*.
 193 Galen, the Greek philosopher and
 physician.
 200 Diogenes Laertius, the Greek biogra-
 pher, *L.*
 229 Dion Cassius, of Greece, the Roman
 historian, *L.*
 254 Origen, a Christian father of Alexandria.
 Herodian, of Alexandria, the Roman
 historian, *L. Hart*.
 258 Cyprian, of Carthage, suffered martyr-
 dom. *Marshall*.
 273 Longinus, the Greek orator, put to death
 by Aurelian, *Smith*.
 320 Lactantius, a father of the church, *L.*
 336 Arius, a priest of Alexandria, founder
 of the sect of Arians.
 342 Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian
 and chronologer. *Hanmer*.
 379 Basil, bishop of Cæsarea.
 389 Gregory Nazianzen, bishop of Con-
 stantinople.
 397 Ambrose, bishop of Milan.
 415 Macrobius, the Roman grammarian.
 428 Eutropius, the Roman hist. *Thomas*.
 524 Boetius, the Roman poet and Platonic
 philosopher. *Bellamy, Preston*.
 529 Procopius, of Cæsarea, the Roman his-
 torian. *Holcroft*.

LIST of the most celebrated ENGLISH AUTHORS.

- A. C.
 735 **B**ede, a priest of Northumberland;
 history of the Saxons, Scots, &c.
 991 King Alfred; history philosophy, and
 poetry.
 1259 Mathew Paris, monk of St. Albans;
 history of England.
 1192 Roger Bacon, Somersetshire; natural
 philosophy.
 1308 John Fordun, a priest of Mearns-shire;
 history of Scotland.
 1400 Geoffry Chaucer, London; the father
 of English poetry.
 1402 Sir John Gower, Wales; the poet.
 1552 John Leland, London; lives and anti-
 quities.
 1572 Rev. John Knox, the Scotch reformer;
 history of the church of Scotland.
 1582 George Buchanan, Dumbartonsh. hist.
 of Scotland, Psalms of David.
 1598 Edmund Spencer, London; Faery Queen
 and other poems.

LIST OF CELEBRATED ENGLISH AUTHORS.

- 1615 25 Beaumont and Fletcher; 53 dramatic pieces.
- 1616 William Shakespeare, Stratford; 42 tragedies and comedies.
- 1612 John Napier, of Marcheston, Scotland; discoverer of logarithms.
- 1626 Lord chan. Bacon, London; nat. philos. and literature in general.
- 1634 Lord chief justice Coke, Norfolk; laws of England.
- 1638 Ben Johnson, London; 53 dramatic pieces.
- 1654 John Selden, Suffex; antiquities and laws.
- 1657 Dr. William Harvey, Kent; discovered the circulation of the blood.
- 1667 Abraham Cowley, London; miscellaneous poetry.
- 1674 John Milton, London; Par. Lost, Regained, and other poems.
Hyde, earl of Clarendon, Wiltshire; History of Civil Wars in England.
- 1675 James Gregory, Aberdeen; mathematics, geometry, and optics.
- 1677 Rev. Isaac Barrow, London; natural philos. mathem. and sermons.
- 1680 Samuel Butler, Worcestershire; Hudibras, a burlesque poem.
- 1685 Thomas Otway, London; 10 tragedies and com. with other poems.
- 1687 Edmund Waller, Bucks; poems, speeches, letters, &c.
- 1689 Dr. Thomas Sydenham, Dorsetshire; history of physic.
- 1690 Nathaniel Lee, London; eleven tragedies.
Robert Barclay, Edinburgh; Apology for the Quakers.
- 1691 Hon. Rob. Boyle; natural and experimental philosophy.
Sir George M'Kenzie, Dundee; Antiquities and Laws of Scotland.
- 1694 John Tillotson, Archb. of Canterbury, Halifax; 254 sermons.
- 1701 John Dryden, Northamptonshire; 27 trag. and com. satiric poems, Virgil.
- 1704 John Locke, Bristol; philos. government, comment on the scriptures.
- 1707 George Farquhar, Londonderry; eight comedies.
- 1713 Ant. Ash. Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury; Characteristics.
- 1714 Glib. Burnet, Edinb. B. of Salisbury; 39 Articles, History, &c.
- 1718 Nicholas Rowe, Devonsh. seven trag. transl. Lucan's Pharsalia.
- 1719 Rev. John Flamsteed, Derbysh. mathematics and astronomy.
Joseph Addison, Wiltshire; Spectator, Guardian, poems, politics.
John Keil, Edinburgh, mathematics and astronomy.
- 1721 Mat. Prior, London; poems and politics.
- 1727 Sir Isaac Newton, Lincolnshire, math. geometry, astronomy, optics.
- 1729 Rev. Sam. Clarke, Norwich; math. sermons, par. on the Evang.
Sir Richard Steele, Dublin; four comedies, papers in Tatler, &c.
William Congreve, Staffordshire; seven dramatic pieces.
- 1732 John Gay, Exeter; poems, fables, and eleven dramatic pieces.
- 1734 Dr. John Arbuthnot, Mearns-shire; medicine, coins, politics.
- 1742 Edmund Halley, natural phil. astronomy, navigation.
- 1744 Alexander Pope, London; poems, letters, translation of Homer.
- 1745 Rev. Jonathan Swift, Dublin; poems, politics, and letters.
- 1746 Colin M'Lawrin, Argyleshire; algebra, view of Newton's philosophy.
- 1748 James Thompson, Roxburghsh. Seasons, and other poems, 5 tragedies.
Rev. Isaac Watts, Southampton; psalms, hymns, sermons, &c.
Francis Hutcheson, Airshire; system of moral philosophy.
- 1750 Rev. Conyers Middleton, Yorkshire; Life of Cicero, &c.
- 1751 Henry St. John, lord Bolingbroke, Surry; phil. metaph. and politics.
Dr. Alex. Monroe, Edinburgh; anatomy of the human body.
- 1754 Dr. Rich. Mead, London, on poisons, plague, small pox, med. precepts.
Hen. Fielding, Esq. novels, poems, and 24 comedies and farces.
- 1757 Colley Cibber, London; 25 tragedies and comedies.
- 1761 Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London; 69 sermons, &c.
Ben. Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester; sermons and controversy.
Sam. Richardson, London; Grandison, Clarissa, Pamela.
Rev. John Leland, Lancashire; Answer to Deistical Writers.
- 1765 Rev. Edw. Young, Night Thoughts, and other poems, 3 tragedies.
Robert Simpson, Glasgow; conic sections, Euclid, Appollonius.
- 1768 Rev. Lawrence Sterne; 45 sermons, Sent. Journey, Trist. Shandy.
- 1769 Rob. Smith, Lincolnsh. harmonics and optics.
- 1770 Rev. Dr. Jortin; Life of Erasmus, and sermons.
Tobias Smollet, Dumbartonsh. History of England, novels, and translations.
W. Guthrie; history, letters, politics and translations.
- 1771 Thomas Gray; Elegy in a Country Church-yard, and other poems.
- 1773 John Hawkesworth; history, essays, novels, and poems.
George Lord Lyttelton; history, tragedy, and poems.
Philip, Earl of Chesterfield; essays, letters, politics, and poems.



THE Most usual CHRISTIAN NAMES

OF MEN and WOMEN;

With the ABBREVIATIONS of them used in Common Discourse.

NAMES of MEN.

A.
AARON
Abel
Abraham
Adam
Adolphus
Adrian
Alan
Albert
Alexander, *abbrev.* Sander.
Alfred
Alphonso
Ambrose, *abbrev.* Nam.
Amos
Andrew
Anselm
Anthony, *abbrev.* Tony.
Archibald
Arnold
Arthur
Athanafius
Augustin
Austin

B.
Barnaby
Bartholomew, *abbrev.* Bat.
Basil
Bede
Benjamin, *abbrev.* Ben.
Bennet
Bernard
Blase
Bonaventure
Boniface
Brian

C.
Cadwallader
Cesar
Caleb
Cecil
Charles
Christian, *abbrev.* Kit.
Christopher, *abbrev.* Kit.
Chrysostom
Claudius
Clement, *abbrev.* Clem.
Conrade
Constantine
Cornelius
Crispin
Cuthbert
Cyprian
Cyril

D.
Daniel, *abbrev.* Dan.
David, *abbrev.* Davy.
Demetrius
Denis

Dionysius
Dominick
Dunstan

E.
Edgar
Edmund, *abbrev.* Mun.
Edward, *abbrev.* Ned, or Teddy.
Edwin
Egbert
Eleazar
Eldred
Elias
Elifha
Emmanuel
Enoch
Ephraim
Erasmus
Ernest
Esaia
Esau
Ethelbert
Ethelred
Ethelwald
Everard
Eugene
Eusebius
Eustace
Ezechias
Ezechiel, *abbrev.* Ekiel.

F.
Fabian
Felix
Ferdinando
Fortunatus
Francis, *abbrev.* Frank.
Frederic

G.
Gabriel
Geoffry, *abbrev.* Jeff.
George
Gerard
German
Gervase
Gideon
Gilbert, *abbrev.* Gib.
Giles
Godard
Godfrey
Gregory
Guy

H.
Harold
Henry, or Harry, *abbrev.* Hal.
Herbert, *abbrev.* Hab.
Hierom
Hillary
Horatio
Howel

Hubert
Hugh
Humphrey, *abbrev.* Nump.

J.
Jabesh
James, *abbrev.* Jemmy.
Jasper
Jeffry, *abbrev.* Jeff.
Jeremy, *abbrev.* Jerry.
Job
John, *abbrev.* Jack, or Johnny.
Jonas
Jonathan
Joscelin
Joseph, *abbrev.* Joe.
Josias
Josua, *abbrev.* Jos.
Isaac, *abbrev.* Nykin.
Julian

K.
Kenard
Kenelm, *abbrev.* Kellom.

L.
Lambert
Lancelot, *abbrev.* Lance.
Laurence
Lazarus
Leonard, *abbrev.* Len.
Leopold
Lewelin
Lewis
Lionel
Lucius
Luke

M.
Mark
Marmaduke
Martin
Matthew, *abbrev.* Mat.
Matthias
Maurice
Maximilian
Meredith
Merrick
Michael, *abbrev.* Mich.
Miles
Morgan
Moses

N.
Nathan
Nathaniel, *abbrev.* Nat.
Neal
Nehemia
Nicholas, *abbrev.* Nick.
Noel
Norman
O.
Obadiah, *abbrev.* Nob.

Z.
Zachary, abbrev. Zach.
Zaccheus
Zedekiah

Ursula
Winifred